

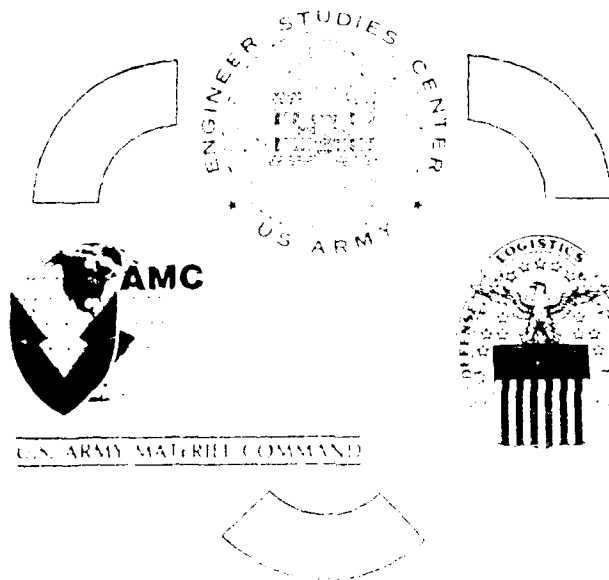
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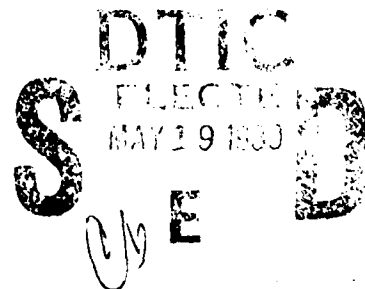
MOBILIZATION STUDIES LIST: 1978-1988



VOLUME 2: ABSTRACTS FOR DTIC STUDIES, 1984-1988

Prepared by
Engineer Studies Center
US Army Corps of Engineers

March 1989



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REPLY TO
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14 March 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR: SEE DISTRIBUTION

SUBJECT: Mobilization Studies List: 1978-1988

1. Mobilization planning is a comprehensive and far-ranging task involving not only the Department of Defense, (DOD); but nearly every federal agency. Hundreds of offices are involved, creating many opportunities for duplication of effort and uncoordinated policies and actions. In fact, Department of the Army decision makers recognize that there is a problem with coordination of Army mobilization planning--to include coordination of the studies that support the planning process.
2. The Army Mobilization Integration Cell (AMIC) was formed at the Engineer Studies Center (ESC) in late 1987 to address this problem. The AMIC study effort is cosponsored by the Deputy Under Secretary of the Army for Operations Research (DUSA-OR) and the Chief of Engineers (COE). The Operations Readiness and Mobilization Directorate (DAMO-ODM) of the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans (ODCSOPS) functions as the technical proponent for the AMIC effort. One of AMIC's primary missions is to improve mobilization information exchange and the mobilization-related analytical effort within the Army planning community. Mobilization planner awareness of pertinent study efforts is considered essential to this process.
3. Enclosed is a list of mobilization-related studies conducted during the period January 1978 through December 1988. It is intended to acquaint the mobilization planner with the volume, span, and nature of mobilization-related studies that have been accomplished in recent years. Another purpose is to familiarize the planner with several of the main data repositories which support the federal government and DOD planning community. The study list is dramatic evidence of the value of these data repositories in making the efforts and research of one agency known and available to others that share similar interests and needs.
4. The Mobilization Studies List: 1978-1988 (Mob Studies List) was orchestrated by the ESC's AMIC. The list was drawn from two main data repository sources: one was Defense Logistics Agency's Defense Technical Information Center (DTIC) and the other the Army Materiel Command's Defense Logistics Studies Information Exchange (DLSIE).

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SUBJECT: Mobilization Studies List: 1978-1988

5. We encourage you to review this list for papers of interest; and, if you are not already a data repository user, we suggest you become one. We cannot overemphasize the benefits of establishing a continuing link with the appropriate data repositories.

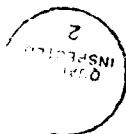
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MOBILIZATION STUDIES LIST: 1978-1988

Prepared by
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US Army Corps of Engineers

March 1989

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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DTIC - Defense Technical Information Center
DLSIE - Defense Logistics Study Information Exchange

WHAT FOLLOWS.....

TITLE INDEX (1984-1988 STUDIES). Contains study titles listed in alphabetical order by the first significant word, normally exclusive of leading articles such as "a", "an", and "the". Report/study date is also shown. This is a duplicate of the title index in Volume 1 (for the 1984-1988 studies) repeated here for your convenience in using the abstracts for these studies.

ABSTRACTS (1984-1988 STUDIES). These abstracts are listed in reverse alpha-numeric AD number sequence. For example, the study "Transportation During Periods of Mobilization: A Historical Review", AD-A153 363, is found towards the back of this section. The study, AD-A183 145, is closer to the front, and AD-B085 562 is still closer to the front. (Note that the "AD" is constant, you need to look at the alpha-numeric portion of the identifier, as underlined above, then fine-tune with the last number group.) Understanding this reverse sequencing is key to locating the abstract of a study which you have spotted (has your interest) in one of the other indexes.

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AD-A156105 REPORT DATE: APR 85 FINAL REPORT

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DTIC PORTION (CONTINUED)
ABSTRACTS (1984-1988 STUDIES)

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AD-PO04 852

ARMY DEFENSE AMMUNITION CENTER AND SCHOOL SAVANNA IL

NAVAL SURFACE WEAPONS CENTER DAHLGREN VA

(U) Prepositioning and Rapid Deployment: New Challenges in Ammunition Storage.

(U) DoD Lightning Protection Requirements for Structures Housing Explosives.

AUG 86 9P

AUG 84 9P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Lighthiser, Thomas P. ;

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Guthrie, M. ;

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SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: This article is from 'Minutes of the Explosives Safety Seminar (22nd) Held in Anaheim, California on 26-28 August 1986. Volume 1,' AD-A181 274, p1085-1093.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: This article is from 'Minutes of the Explosives Safety Seminar (21st) Held at Houston, Texas on 28-30 August 1984. Volume 1,' AD-A152 082, p665-673.

ABSTRACT: (U) Prepositioning of ammunition in DCOMUS locations and storage of ammunition for rapid deployment represents a significant departure from traditional storage configurations within the continental limits of the United States and overseas as well. Traditional storage facilities and procedures are contrasted with recent requirements resulting from prepositioning and rapid deployment.

ABSTRACT: (U) This report presents the results of the Department of Defense Lightning Protection Working Group when asked to produce a new chapter to DOD 6055.9-STD (1) on Lightning Protection for DOD Facilities. The text of this paper is limited to that of DOD 6055.9-STD, Chapter 7. The requirements of this Standard is often supplemented by additional requirements from each of the services.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AMMUNITION, *STORAGE, *PREPOSITIONING(LOGISTICS), *RAPID DEPLOYMENT, ARMY FACILITIES, SUPPLY DEPOTS, MUNITIONS INDUSTRY, MAGAZINES(ORDNANCE), CONTAINERS, TRAILERS, SYMPOSIA

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MAGAZINES(ORDNANCE), LIGHTNING, SAFETY EQUIPMENT, STORAGE, EXPLOSIVES, PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT, ELECTRICAL GROUNDING, LIGHTNING ARRESTERS, SURGES, WIRE, MASTS, SHIELDING, STANDARDS, MILITARY FACILITIES

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Component Reports

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Lightning protection, Faraday cages, Component Reports

AD-PO05 347

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AD-PO04 211

RUTGERS - THE STATE UNIV PISCATAWAY NJ CENTER FOR
CERAMIC RESEARCH

(U) The Nature of the Critical and Strategic Materials
Problem.

APR 84 11P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Wachtman, J. B., Jr.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

AD-PO04 211 CONTINUED

IAC SUBJECT TERMS: T--(U)=Strategic Materials, *Recycling
Machine Tools, Weapon Systems, *Materials Substitution,
Code W : Code G, /Code D.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: This article is from the Proceedings
of the Meeting of the Structures and Materials Panel
(57th) Held at Vimeiro, Portugal on 14-19 Oct 83, AD-A148
598, p1-1 - 1-11.

ABSTRACT: (U) The economies and national defense systems
of the industrialized, market-economy countries depend on
many imported raw materials. Some of these materials are
vital to the performance of advanced weapons or to basic
production capacity such as machine tools. While no
present shortage exists, the potential of supply
interruptions requires national preparedness as a form of
insurance. Adequate preparedness requires a multi-faceted
strategy including the capability of short-term response,
such as stockpiling, and longer term responses such as
emergency substitution. Development of substitutes occurs
normally only when a price or performance advantage is
foreseen. Some substitutes are being developed through
this natural economic process, but in other cases no
direct economic motivation exists. Technically promising
substitution development which could reduce vulnerability
may require more deliberate and better organized
government support. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Strategic materials, *Recycled
materials, *Logistics Planning, *Strategy, Economics,
Planning, Supplies, Shortages, Operational readiness,
Resource management, Stockpiles, Substitutes, Symposia

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Critical materials, Raw materials,
Component Reports

IAC NO. MT-000553

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-P003 302

TEXAS A AND M UNIV COLLEGE STATION

(U) Military Leadership Education: What War College Journals Seem to Suggest.

APR 84 5P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Van Fleet, D. D. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: This article is from 'Proceedings of the Symposium: Psychology in the Department of Defense (8th) Held at Colorado Springs, Colorado on 18-20 April 1984', AD-A14: 043, p333-337.

ABSTRACT: (U) The new, complex taxonomy of leader behavior suggested by Yukl is used to examine the content of the journals of the War Colleges of the Air Force, Army, and Navy. There are several purposes for such a content analysis. First, if these journals reflect the educational content of the War Colleges, this analysis would reflect that. Second, two time frames are used to examine changes between a period of War (1968-1970) and a period of peace (1977-1982). Third, these data could form the basis for discussion of numerous points: Is the education relevant for the time when most of students would need it? Do the journals reflect the educational content of the War Colleges? And so on. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Military psychology, *Leadership, *Perception(Psychology), *Periodicals, *Military research, *Education, *Military publications, *Management information systems, *Personnel management, *Management information systems, *Technology transfer, *Jobs, *Peacetime, *Symposia

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Component Reports, War college journals

AD-P003 302

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AD-P003 288

TEXAS A AND M UNIV COLLEGE STATION

(U) Attitudes Toward Making a Transfer: A Predictive Model.

APR 84 5P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Shaw, J. B. ; Fisher, C. D. ; Woodman, R. W.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: This article is from 'Proceedings of the Symposium: Psychology in the Department of Defense (8th) Held at Colorado Springs, Colorado on 18-20 April 1984', AD-A14: 043, p280-284.

ABSTRACT: (U) This report represents a study of 143 USAF personnel who had been notified that they would be making a permanent change of station (PCS). Respondents came from 7 USAF bases in 3 states. Data were collected on attitude toward the upcoming PCS as well as on 8 variables that were thought to predict PCS attitude. They were: relative similarity of present and future assignments, frequency of past transfers, extent to which the new assignments was seen as a career advance, attractiveness of the new assignment, attractiveness of the old assignment, extent of successful adjustment to past transfers, notice time given prior to transfer, and ratio of preferred PCSs to total career PCSs. Five of the 8 variables correlated significantly and in the predicted direction with PCS attitude. Regression analyses yielded a multiple R of .88. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Military psychology, *Attitudes(Psychology), *Relocation, *Military personnel, *Mathematical models, *Interpersonal relations, *Military separation, *Jobs, *Performance(Human), *Operational effectiveness, *Adjustment(Psychology), *Regression analysis, *Personnel management, *Management information systems, *Symposia

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Component Reports

AD-P003 288

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AD-F830 728

AIR FORCE LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT CENTER GUNTER AFS AL

(U) Combat Supply Concept of Operation.

JUL 85 140P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Blazer, Douglas J.; Edwards, Grady C.;
Burleson, Bob; King, Dave;

REPORT NO. AFLMC-LS820801

MONITOR: SBI
AD-F830 728

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Announcement only: not available from DTIC. For
availability information contact: Air Force Logistics
Management Center, Gunter AFS, AL 36114.

ABSTRACT: (U) This report documents a Combat Supply
Concept of Operation, a list of the tasks required, and
the organizational structure needed to satisfy those
tasks. We document the current procedures and explain
inadequacies. We then divide a contingency into four
stages; Stage I - Site Preparation, Stage II - Initial
Weapon System Support, Stage III - Sustained Combat
Operations, and Stage IV - Full Base Operation. We define
and list the tasks and organizational structure for each
stage. We use a building block concept; each successive
stage builds on the preceding stage. A list of issues
which still need resolution is addressed.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Combat Support, *Military Supplies,
Combat Readiness, Supplies, Spare Parts, Logistics,
Logistics Support, Military Organizations, Job Analysis

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Combat Supply, *Combat Supply System
(CSS), Wartime Responsibilities, SBI4, FY88

AD-F830 728

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AD-F250 538

ARMY TRADOC LIAISON OFFICE APO NEW YORK 09080

(U) Integrated Combat Service Support in the German Army.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Fact Sheet.

AUG 85 4P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Dauber, Peter F.;

REPORT NO. TRADOC-F-09-85

MONITOR: SBI
AD-F250 538

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Announcement only: Not Available from DTIC. For
availability contact TRADOC LO, Box 115, APO New York
09080.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *COMBAT SUPPORT, TACTICAL WARFARE,
BRIGADE LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, COMPANY LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS,
WEST GERMANY, MAINTENANCE, MILITARY DOCTRINE, LOGISTICS,
MILITARY PERSONNEL, ARMY, MILITARY VEHICLES, MILITARY
STRATEGY, TACTICS, CREWS, BATTALION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS,
INFANTRY, ARMOR, SUPPLIES, SUPPLY DEPOTS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Combat Service Support, Resupply, Task
Force Organizations, Combined Arms, Maintenance Float,
Logistics Center, SBI4, FY88

AD-F250 538

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

AD-F250 498L

ARMY TRANSPORTATION SCHOOL FORT EUSTIS VA

(U) Strategic Deployment by Surface Transportation.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Field Circular 55-85.

SEP 85 180P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Elam, Fred E. ;

MONITOR: SBI
AD-F250 498

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Announcement only: Not available from DTIC; for availability see CDR TRADOC Attn: ATPL-AA, Fort Monroe, VA 23651-5000.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: This Field Circular expires three years from date of publication unless rescinded earlier. This publication is for review, test, validation and instructional purposes

DESCRIPTORS (U) *Military Vehicles, *Transportation, *Deployment, Army Training, Training, Instruction Manuals, Combat Vehicles, Marine Transportation, Navy, Vehicles, Tactical Warfare, Army Personnel, Military Forces (United States), Storage, Mobilization

IDENTIFIERS (U) FC 55-85, 1985, Field Circular 55-85, COMPASS (Computerized Movements Planning and Status System), Strategic Deployment, FM 55-85, FM (Field Manual) 55-85, Tactical Employment, POM (Preparation for Overseas Movement), Preparation for Overseas Movement, Storage of Vehicles, Overseas Movement, Joint Operations Deployment, Joint Service Deployment

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AD-F250 457L

ARMY ARMOR SCHOOL FORT KNOX KY

(U) Combat Service Support: Doctrine and Planning Overview.

SEP 85 225P

MONITOR: SBI
AD-F250 457

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Announcement only: Not available from DTIC; for availability see Librarian USA Armor School, Attn: ATSB-DOTD-L, Fort Knox, KY 40121-5200.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Supplemental Material.

DESCRIPTORS (U) *Tanks (Combat Vehicles), *Logistics Support, Logistics, Armored Vehicles, Combat Vehicles, Battalion Level Organizations, Morale, Combat Support, Command and Control Systems, Company Level Organizations, Army Personnel, Enlisted Personnel, Training, Maintenance, Platoon Level Organizations, Test and Experimentation, Teams (Personnel), Military Vehicles, Fuels, Repair, Recovery, Scenarios, Forward Areas

IDENTIFIERS (U) *Combat Service Support, Resupply, Maintenance Float, Division 86, M-977 Trucks, HEMTT (Heavy Expanded Mobility Tactical Truck), ATP (Ammunition Transfer Point), ARMS (Armored Resupply Multipurpose System), PLS (Palletized Load System), M-978 Trucks, Armor School, Combat Logistics Training, SY/SC-24704, SY/SC-24804, Battalion Level Tactical Maintenance Operations, FM (Field Manual) 63-4, FM 63-5, FM 63-30, FM 63-25, Command and Staff, SBI3, FY86

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ARMY ARMOR CENTER AND FORT KNOX KY

U. Combat Service Support at War

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE Special Text 29-50

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SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE White Paper

DESCRIPTORS (U) Tanks (Combat Vehicles), Logistics Support, Logistics, Armored Vehicles, Combat Vehicles, Battalion Level Organizations, Mobile Combat Support, Command and Control Systems, Company Level Organizations, Army Personnel, Enlisted Personnel, Training, Maintenance, Platoon Level Organizations, Test and Experimentation, Teams, Personnel, Military Vehicles, Fuels, Repair, Recovery, Scenarios, Forward Areas

IDENTIFIERS (U) *Combat Service Support, Resupply, Maintenance Float, Division 86, M 977 Trucks, Maintenance Expanded Mobility (Tactical Truck), ATP (Ammunition Transfer Point), ARMS (Armored Resupply Multipurpose System), PLS (Palletized Load System), M 978 Trucks, Armor Center, Combat Logistics Training, SB13, FY86

AD F250 455L

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ARMY ARMOR SCHOOL FORT KNOX KY

U. Techniques of Combat Service Support, Supplemental Material Battalion Level Tactical Maintenance Operations

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Special Text 29-50-1,

OCT 84 40P

MONITOR SBI
AD-F250 454

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Announcement only. Not available from DTIC for availability see CMDT USAARMC Attn: ATSB-DOTD-L, Fort Knox KY 40121-5200

DESCRIPTORS (U) Tanks (Combat Vehicles), Logistics Support, Armored Vehicles, Combat Vehicles, Battalion Level Organizations, Platoon Level Organizations, Combat Support, Command and Control Systems, Company Level Organizations, Army Personnel, Enlisted Personnel, Maintenance, Platoon Level Organizations, Fuels, Repair, Recovery, Scenarios, Forward Areas

IDENTIFIERS (U) *Combat Service Support, Resupply, Maintenance Float, Battalion Motor Officer, Company Maintenance Team, Master Gunner, Additional Duties, School, Command and Staff, SB13, FY86

AD-F250 454L

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065R93

AD-F250 270L

DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR OPERATIONS AND PLANS (ARMY)
WASHINGTON DC

(U) Managing Force Readiness.

OCT 84 18P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Mahaffey, Fred K. ;

MONITOR: SBI
AD-F250 270

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Announcement only; Not available from DTIC. For
availability see CDR USAARMC Attn: ATSB-DOTD-L, Fort Knox,
KY 40121-5200

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ARMY OPERATIONS, *ARMY PERSONNEL,
*ARMY PLANNING, *ARMY TRAINING, ARMY, MANPOWER, MANPOWER
UTILIZATION, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), MOBILIZATION,
MILITARY RESERVES, WARFARE, DIVISION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS,
BRIGADE LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, BATTALION LEVEL
ORGANIZATIONS, COMPANY LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, LEADERSHIP,
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT, COMBAT SUPPORT, COMBAT SERVICE
SUPPORT, TRAINING

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *AD(Army of Excellence), 1984, Force
Readiness, Combat Maneuver Battalions, Combined Arms,
Training Exercises, METT-T(Mission Enemy Terrain Time
Troops), ADSS(Army Decision Support System), TRM(Training
Resource Model), TAA(Total Army Analysis), ALA(Army
Logistic Assessment), POM(Program Objective Memorandum),
JSPD(Joint Strategic Planning Document), FRR(Force
Readiness Report), MICAF(Measuring Improved Capability of
Army Forces), DODMOD(Army Documentation Modernization),
POMCUS(Prepositioning of Material Configured to Unit Sets)
USR(Unit Status Reports), SB14, FY88

AD-F250 270L

UNCLASSIFIED

AD-F000 112

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065893

AD-F000 112

RESERVED SOURCE

(U) The Role of Reserve Forces in Low Intensity Conflict.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final report.

AUG 87 19P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Dixon, Howard Lee ;

MONITOR: SBI
AD-F000 112

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: CLIC papers

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper describes low intensity
conflict and the potential impact on US national
interests. The role of reserve forces is developed within
the context of four categories: peacekeeping, combatting
terrorism, insurgency/counterinsurgency, and peacetime
contingency operations. Existing and potential
contributions of reserve forces relative to these
categories are described. On a concern of the author is
the proportion of reserve forces to total force in those
non combat functions primarily involved in
counterinsurgency. He also cautions against
overcommitment of reserve forces in such peacetime
missions as drug interdiction when it impacts their
capability to train and maintain their wartime readiness.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) LOW INTENSITY, MILITARY RESERVES,
INSURGENCY, COUNTERINSURGENCY, COMBAT, PEACETIME

IDENTIFIERS: (U) LOW INTENSITY CONFLICT, RESERVE FORCES,
PEACEKEEPING, COMBATTING TERRORISM, PEACETIME CONTINGENCY
OPERATIONS, FY88, SB11

UNCLASSIFIED

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-E751 111

DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY WASHINGTON DC

(U) Railroad Capacity Methodology.

MAR 84 18P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Thompson, C. ;

REPORT NO. DIA-DOB-2020-12-84

MONITOR: SBI
AD-E751 111

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Announcement only; not available from DTIC. For availability information contact: Defense Intelligence Agency, Washington, DC 20301.

ABSTRACT: (U) This report fulfills the intelligence requirement for a methodology for calculating railroad capacities used for both resupply and the movement of military units. Its purpose is to enable the logistician to assess the value of railroads for the resupply and movement of forces for the purpose of broad strategic planning. This report also explains assumptions and criteria used to compute railroad capacities in normal DIA publications and the online systems for railroad segments, and includes explanations and examples of rail line characteristics, train densities, train loads, and yard capacities. Tables are also provided for computing capacities of different types of rail lines. (author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Railroads. *Rail transportation. Logistics planning. Military supplies. Railroad tracks. Capacity(Quantity). Military transportation. Military applications. Methodology

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Railroad capacity. Movement of forces. Resupply. SBI4

AD-E751 111

UNCLASSIFIED

AD-E501 062L 15/8.3

INSTITUTE FOR DEFENSE ANALYSES ALEXANDRIA VA

(U) Analysis of Wartime Consumption Rates for Chemical Defensive Equipment. Volume 1. Main Report. Rev. ed.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Contributing analysis.

MAY 88 78P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Christenson, Willard M.; Kerlin, Edward P.

REPORT NO. IDA-P-1851-VOL-1-REV

CONTRACT NO. MDA903-84-C-0031

MONITOR: IDA/HQ, SBI
88-33412, AD-E501 062

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

Distribution limited to DoD and DoD contractors only; Specific Authority: 28 Nov 88. Other requests must be referred to the U. S. Army Deputy Chief of Staff, Logistics, DALO-SMA, The Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301. Announcement only; document will be made available from DTIC after processing.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 1 AD-C039 881. Revises and superseded ed. dtd. May 86.

ABSTRACT: (U) The objective of the analysis was to provide a comprehensive evaluation of wartime consumption rates for chemical warfare (CW) defensive materiel for use in developing War Reserve requirements and assessing the current US stockpile. The study presents, in Volume I, a comprehensive discussion of the efforts undertaken to compute the wartime consumption rates for chemical warfare defensive equipment (CDE) using the IDA TACWAR model. Volume II, Documentation, comprises Appendices A, B and C. Appendix A details how division, corps and theater army support forces were aggregated to provide functional support units as input to the TACWAR model. Appendix B contains a discussion of the decision rules that were developed by the U. S. Army Chemical School for use in the analysis. Appendix C presents the details of

AD-E501 062L

PAGE 8 065893

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

AD-E501 062L CONTINUED

the post-processor which was developed to manipulate output data from the TACWAR model and generates consumption rates for each CDE item. Appendix D, which is presented as Volume III, contains the actual consumption rates for the CDE items which form the detailed output of this study.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CHEMICAL WARFARE, INVENTORY ANALYSIS, ARMY OPERATIONS, CONSUMPTION, STOCKPILE, LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT, TACTICAL WARFARE, DEFENSE SYSTEMS, REPLENISHMENT, RATES.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) PN-IDA-T-L8-245, SBI1, FY89, TACWAR(Tactical Warfare) Model, Post Processor.

AD-DO13 756 10/3

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY WASHINGTON DC

(U) Improved Alkaline Earth-Oxyhalide Electrochemical Cell for Low Temperature Use.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Patent Application, Filed 20 May 88.

MAY 88 8P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Binder, Michael; Walker, Charles W., Jr

REPORT NO. PAT-APPL-198 708

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This invention relates in general to an alkaline earth-oxyhalide electrochemical cell and in particular, to an improved alkaline earth oxyhalide electrochemical cell for low temperature use. A typical cell includes a calcium anode, 1M Ca(AICl₄)₂ thionyl chloride/75 percent Shavinigan - 25 percent acetone washed Black Pearls 2000 carbon black cathode. The improvement to this cell involves the addition of 10 volume percent bromine to the electrolyte. During discharge at about -30 C, cathode potential is raised by about 0.5 volt providing a cell voltage well above the 2.0 volt minimum which is a standard military specification. Without bromine, cell capacity is about one minute. With the addition of bromine, load voltage is initially 2.5 volts, then slowly decreases to 2.0 volts over about twelve minutes.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *PATENT APPLICATIONS, *ELECTROLYTIC CELLS, ACETONES, ADDITION, ANODES, BROMINE, CALCIUM, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), CATHODES, ELECTROCHEMISTRY, ELECTROLYTES, LOW TEMPERATURE, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, SPECIFICATIONS, VOLTAGE.

AD-E501 062L

AD-DO13 756

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY

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AD-C958 007L 15/6.4 15/4

AD-C955 991L 15/6.4

8DM CORP MCLEAN VA

SANTA FE CORP ALEXANDRIA VA

(U) Operations Security Assessment of USMACOM Non-Strategic Nuclear Force. Volume 1 Executive Summary.

(U) A Review of Trends in U.S. and USSR Nuclear Force Levels and Related Measures. Volume 2.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Technical rept. 9 Apr 84-28 Feb 85.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Technical rept. 1 Jul 83-31 Jan 84.

FEB 85 113P

JAN 84 211P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Doerflinger, D. C.; Evans, J. C.; Blustone, B. L.; Potter, C. J.

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Paolucci, D. A.; Trapold, A. C.; Lyding, J. F.; Browne, M.; Brzys, S.

REPORT NO. BDM/V-85-0198-TR-VOL-1

CONTRACT NO. DNA001-82-C-0278

CONTRACT NO. DNA001-84-C-0208

PROJECT NO. P99QAXD

PROJECT NO. V99QMXN

TASK NO. 8001

TASK NO. W000

MONITOR: DNA
TR-82-55-V2

MONITOR: DNA
TR-85-101-V1

SECRET REPORT RD

SECRET REPORT FRD

Distribution. Further dissemination only as directed by Director, Defense Nuclear Agency, Washington, DC 20305-1000. 17 May 88 or higher DoD authority. WNINTEL, NOFORN.

Distribution: Further dissemination only as directed by Director, Defense Nuclear Agency, Washington, DC 20305-1000. 17 May 88 or higher DoD authority. WNINTEL, NOFORN

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 2. AD-C038 721.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 1. AD-C955 960.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *SECURITY, *NUCLEAR FORCES(MILITARY), *NUCLEAR WEAPONS, *RECONNAISSANCE, THEATER LEVEL OPERATIONS, PACIFIC OCEAN, DEPLOYMENT, LOGISTICS, COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS, ARMY OPERATIONS, NAVAL OPERATIONS, AIR FORCE OPERATIONS, DATA ACQUISITION, THREATS, PEACETIME.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *NUCLEAR FORCES(MILITARY), *NUCLEAR WARFARE, MILITARY FORCE LEVELS, NUCLEAR WEAPONS, HISTORY, STRATEGIC ANALYSIS, TARGETING, WAR GAMES, HARDENED STRUCTURES, VULNERABILITY, AIR DEFENSE, CIVIL DEFENSE, ARMS CONTROL, NUCLEAR EXPLOSION TESTING, COMPARISON, USSR, UNITED STATES, STOCKPILES.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Pacific command, Nonstrategic nuclear forces, Operations security, Vulnerability, Combat readines, Indicators, Detection, WUDH008433, WU08, PE82715H, NOFORN, WNINTEL, U/A Reports.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) WNINTEL, NOFORN, PE82715H, WU87, WUDH006309.

AD-C958 007L

AD-C955 991L

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY

SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-C955 951L 15/6 4

AD-C955 885L 19/5 1/3.2

ARMY CONCEPTS ANALYSIS AGENCY BETHESDA MD

SCIENCE APPLICATIONS INTERNATIONAL CORP DAYTON OH

(U) Theater Tactical Nuclear Requirements - 1992 (NUREQ-92)

(U) RT Mission Scenario Description.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. 15 Mar 85-23 Sep 87.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

SEP 87 210P

JUL 86

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Barrett, Robert W.; Holley, Teresa J.; Stevens, Donald K.

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Frick, Roy K.; Hoover, Robb; Campbell, Bill; Cotton, Frank; Aaranson, Jamie

REPORT NO. CAA-SR-87-28

CONTRACT NO. F33815-82-C-0500

SECRET REPORT RD

PROJECT NO. 7184

TASK NO. 10

MONITOR: AAMRL
TR-86-044

SECRET REPORT

Distribution authorized to DoD only; Critical Technology;
3 Jun 88. Other requests shall be referred to HQDA.
ODCSOPS, Attn: DAMO-SWN, The Pentagon, Washington, DC
20310. NOFORN, WMINTEL, NO CONTRACT.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Original contains color plates: All
DTIC reproductions will be in black and white.

DECLASS ON OADR

Distribution authorized to DoD only; Critical Technology;
6 Jan 88. Other requests shall be referred to AAMRL/HED,
Wright-Patterson AFB, OH 45433-8573. This document
contains export-controlled technical data. NOFORN.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *NUCLEAR WARFARE, *NUCLEAR WEAPONS,
*TACTICAL WARFARE *MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, WEAPON MIXES,
TACTICAL ANALYSIS, UTILIZATION, WAR GAMES, THEATER LEVEL
OPERATIONS, CENTRAL EUROPE, TARGET ACQUISITION.

ABSTRACT: (U) This report presents a description of a
manned bomber strategic mission in the 1990s. A specific
target set is considered, consisting of a mix of fixed
and relocatable targets. Relocatable targets (RTs) are
those which do not have a fixed location and are
categorized as either predictable or unpredictable.
Predictable relocatable targets are those whose position
whose location, as well presence or activity, is unknown.
that location is known; unpredictable targets are those
The mission description is a detailed portrayal of how a
single aircraft and crew would perform a mission against
such a target mix. Events and activities from take-off,
through refueling, low level penetration, and recovery
are described. Events are occurrences that happen
external to the aircraft system, such as the appearance
of a threat, or the achievement of a mission objective.
Activities are crew actions, and may be planned or
unplanned. Planned activities would be those performed

AD-C955 951L

AD-C955 885L

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AD-C955 885L CONTINUED

according to the mission plan whereas unplanned activities would be in response to an unexpected event. The mission scenario description presented in this report represents the first step in a program to establish design requirements for future cockpits in performing RT missions. The mission scenario provides the basis for modeling the crew activities performed during the mission. This modeling will provide the means for studying task allocation involving questions of which tasks should be automated and which should be performed by humans.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *STRATEGIC BOMBING, *JET BOMBERS, *FLIGHT CREWS, WORKLOAD, MISSION PROFILES, SCENARIOS, MILITARY DOCTRINE, MILITARY STRATEGY, DEPLOYMENT, SURFACE TARGETS, RELOCATION, PENETRATION, THREATS, COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS, COCKPITS, MAN MACHINE SYSTEMS, AUTOMATION.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Relocatable targets, EXPORT CONTROL, WUAMRL71841031, PE82202F, NORFORN, U/A Reports.

AD-C955 778L 1/3.7 15/8

BDM CORP NORFOLK VA

(U) Marine Corps Initial Deployment/Employment Concepts for the MV-22A.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

JUL 87 435P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Scheuren, William

REPORT NO. BDM/NOR-0387-87-S

CONTRACT NO. W00027-84-D-0031

PROJECT NO. C0030

TASK NO. D4

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

Distribution: Further dissemination only as directed by Commandant of the Marine Corps, Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps, Washington, DC 20380-0001, 18 Feb 88 or higher DoD authority. NORFORN.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Prepared in cooperation with Harold Rosenbaum Associates, Inc., Arlington, VA.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *TILT ROTOR AIRCRAFT, *AIRLIFT OPERATIONS, *MARINE CORPS OPERATIONS, VERTICAL TAKEOFF AIRCRAFT, AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS, MARINE CORPS AIRCRAFT, RAPID DEPLOYMENT, UTILIZATION, MILITARY DOCTRINE, REPLENISHMENT, OPERATIONAL READINESS, ASSAULT, MOBILITY, STANDOFF, MILITARY TACTICS, SURVIVABILITY, MARINE CORPS PLANNING.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) NORFORN, V-22 aircraft, Vertical lift operations, U/A Reports.

AD-C955 885L

AD-C955 778L

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

AD-C955 870L 15/5

ARMY CONCEPTS ANALYSIS AGENCY BETHESDA MD

(U) OMNIBUS Capability Study - FY88 (OMNIBUS-88). Volume 1.
Main Report.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Annual rept. Nov 85-Apr 87,

APR 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Gettig, Charles E.

REPORT NO. CAA-SR-88-42-VOL-1

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

Distribution: Further dissemination only as directed by HQDA, ODCSOPS, Attn: DAMG-ODR, Washington, DC 20310. 18 Dec 87, or higher DoD authority. NOFORN, WNINTEL, ORCON, NO CONTRACT

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *LOGISTICS PLANNING, *DEFENSE PLANNING, RESOURCE MANAGEMENT, MOBILIZATION, COMBAT READINESS, DEPLOYMENT, FIREPOWER, MILITARY FORCE LEVELS, WAR GAMES, MILITARY OPERATIONS, STRATEGIC ANALYSIS, OPERATIONAL READINESS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) WNINTEL, NOFORN, ORCON, No Contract, U/A Reports.

AD-C955 411L 1/3 19/1 16/4.1 18/2
15/8.3 15/5

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE WASHINGTON DC

(U) Nonnuclear Consumables Annual Analysis (NCAA) Fiscal Years 1989-1993.

SEP 87 415P

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

Distribution: Further dissemination only as directed by HQ, US Air Force, XDXFC, Washington, DC 20330-5057, 23 Oct 87 or higher DoD authority. (NOFORN, WNINTEL, NO CONTRACT).

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Supersedes AD-C953 989.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *WEAPON MIXES, *AIR FORCE PLANNING, *MILITARY AIRCRAFT, MISSION PROFILES, PAYLOAD, AIRCRAFT, AMMUNITION, AIR TO AIR MISSILES, BOMBS, CHEMICAL ORDNANCE, AIR TO SURFACE MISSILES, FUEL TANKS, STORAGE RACKS, ADAPTERS, MOUNTS, EXTERNAL STORES, CONSUMPTION, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, MATERIEL, RESERVE EQUIPMENT, STOCKPILES, AIR FORCE PROCUREMENT, COSTS, AIR FORCE, COMPUTER PROGRAMS.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Nonnuclear consumables, Conventional weapons, TRAP(Tanks Racks Adapters and Pylons), Defense suppression, Herbicides, Riot control agents, Pylons, WNINTEL, NO CONTRACT, NOFORN, EXPORT CONTROL, U/A Reports.

IAC NO.

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

AD-C955 401L 15/8 15/1

ARMY CONCEPTS ANALYSIS AGENCY BETHESDA MD

(U) Measuring Relative Capabilities of Army Forces - Europe (MERCAF-EUR).

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final study rept..

AUG 86

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Rogers, Jeffrey V.

REPORT NO. CAA-SR-86-27

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

Distribution limited to DoD only; Critical Technology; 18 Oct 87. Other requests must be referred to HQDA, Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans, Washington, DC 20310. (NOFORN).

ABSTRACT: (U) This report presents the results of an analytic assessment of the improvements from FY 1980 to FY 1989 in combat potential (capability) of a specified subset of US Army and Soviet Army division-level forces. The study assessed: (1) US forces as compared to the improving Soviet threat; (2) Soviet forces as compared to the improving US threat; (3) Joint US versus Soviet average division-level improvements, total subset force improvements, and capability ratio trends. The assessments included the identification of principal causes (contributors and interactions) of those improvements/trends. The specified subset of forces were those US and Soviet Army forces (divisions, brigades, and regiments) oriented toward the Central Region, NATO, in a 'NATO-only' scenario. Neither subset included any echelons above division forces. Results were produced through an application of the Analysis of Force Potential (AFP) Model in the MERCAF capability computing process and reflect quantity and quality of key equipment items, ammunition and missile modernization. They do not reflect combat support/combat service support capabilities, sustainment, force manning, soldier quality, or the level of training.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES). *MILITARY FORCES(FOREIGN). *ARMY OPERATIONS. *TACTICAL

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WARFARE, WAR POTENTIAL, DIVISION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, THREAT EVALUATION, WEAPONS, FIREPOWER, ARMY EQUIPMENT, AMMUNITION, GUIDED MISSILES, OPTIMIZATION, COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS, CENTRAL EUROPE, USSR, NATO, COMPARISON, BALANCE OF POWER, SCENARIOS, COMPUTERIZED SIMULATION.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Modernization, Brigade level organizations, Regiment level organizations, U/A reports, NOFORN.

UNCLASSIFIED

DYIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY

AD-C954 801L 15/8 1/3.2

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI ADVANCED RESEARCH PROGRAM

(U) Potential Sources of USAF TACAIR Attrition Filiers between D-Day and P-Day, in Support of Global War Game 1987.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

MAR 87 58P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Mahan, Edward L., Jr;

REPORT NO. NWC/ARP-83-87

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

Distribution limited to DoD only; Administrative/Operational Use; Mar 87. Other requests must be referred to NAVWARCOL, Newport, RI 02841-5010. (NOFORN).

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper focuses on potential sources of USAF TACAIR attrition filiers between D-Day and P-Day for a long conventional global war scenario. Primary emphasis is directed at funding immediate sources of aircraft to fill the void until full mobilization. Ongoing aircraft production and back up/attrition reserve aircraft are presently available. Secondary emphasis is to locate other potential aircraft sources which could be used when required. Emphasis centers on U.S.-designed fighters owed by other foreign countries. Additionally, retired aircraft could become available with the implementation of a contingency mobilization program. The concepts discussed can provide additional USAF TACAIR attrition filiers.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *WAR GAMES, *TACTICAL AIRCRAFT, SOURCES, INVENTORY, STORAGE, REPLACEMENT, MILITARY PLANNING, JET FIGHTERS, MOBILIZATION, INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, ATTRITION, BACKUP SYSTEMS, SCENARIOS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Global warfare, Foreign military sales aircraft, Global war game-1987, AMARC(Aerospace Maintenance and Regeneration Center), Arizona, F-4 aircraft, F-15 aircraft, F-16 aircraft, NOFORN, U/A Reports

AD-C954 801L

UNCLASSIFIED

AD-C954 797L

SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-C954 797L 15/5 15/8

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI ADVANCED RESEARCH PROGRAM

(U) Air Force Logistics Factors in the Global War Game Air Model.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

MAR 86 182P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Kaiser, Michael F.;

REPORT NO. NWC/ARP-80-86

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

Distribution limited to DoD only; Administrative/Operational Use; Critical Technology; Mar 86. Other requests must be referred to Naval War College, Newport, RI 02841-5010. (NOFORN).

ABSTRACT: (U) This project examines USAAF logistics factors in the Naval War College's Global War Game (GWG) air model. Logistics data base and model software problems encountered during GWG-85 prompted the research. The prime focus is on developing D-Day munitions data bases for the Northern, Central, and Southern Regions of NATO; decrementing the inventories during a replay of GWG-85; and establishing inventories for GWG-85 which resumes where GWG-85 stopped. The report is a logistics companion to GWG-85 European Air Campaign Replay and Analysis. The report also discusses other logistics areas and manual work-around procedures. It concludes with recommendations for further research.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *LOGISTICS SUPPORT, *AIR FORCE OPERATIONS, *WAR GAMES, DATA BASES, NATO, GUIDED MISSILES, BOMBS, INVENTORY CONTROL, ALLOCATIONS, ORDNANCE, REPLENISHMENT, CENTRAL EUROPE, ATTRITION, COMPUTER PROGRAMS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Global War Game-85, NOFORN, U/A reports

UNCLASSIFIED

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY

SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-C954 791L 15/6.4

AD-C954 787L 15/5

GENERAL RESEARCH CORP MCLEAN VA

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI ADVANCED RESEARCH PROGRAM

(U) A Study of Measures to Surge U.S. Nuclear Capabilities.

(U) Port Scenario Library.

MAY 87 113P

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

CONTRACT NO. DAAH01-85-C-0743

MAY 86

SECRET REPORT FRD

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Scroglin, Thomas W. ; Thompson, Roger G. Jr.;

REPORT NO. NWC/ARP-10-87

SECRET REPORT

Distribution limited to DoD only; Critical Technology; 29 Jun 87. Other requests must be referred to OUSD(A)/S&TNF, The Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301. (NOFORN).

ABSTRACT: (U) This study provides a preliminary assessment of alternative measures that appear feasible to enhance the surge capabilities of U.S. nuclear forces. In many ways the study builds upon and continues the work on strategic force enhancements contained in the Nuclear Weapons Master Plan. The specific objectives of this study were to: (1) identify potential measures and related long lead preparations that could contribute to rapid surge; (2) to evaluate the feasibility, suitability, and acceptability of implementing these measures; (3) to prioritize the measures, if possible; and (4), if warranted, to recommend consideration of selected measures for future development and/or procurement.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY PLANNING, *NUCLEAR WARFARE, *RAPID DEPLOYMENT, SYSTEMS ANALYSIS, RESOURCE MANAGEMENT, DETERRENCE

DECLASS ON OADR

Distribution limited to DoD only; Administrative/Operational Use; May 86. Other requests must be referred to Naval War College, Center for Naval Warfare Studies, Newport RI 02841-5010. (NOFORN).

ABSTRACT: (U) The purpose of this project is to expand the range of logistics information available to the Naval War College for use in simulations and in war gaming and to assist DCA's Joint Data Systems Support Center in the compilation of port characteristics in a disciplined format for use with their model, Simulator for Transportation Analysis and Planning, (SITAP). The research consists of general narrative descriptions of 17 port complexes, 11 Northern European ports and 6 CONUS ports, vulnerability analyses of each and the preparation of SITAP Data Sheets (Master Sea Port Record; Sea Distances Record; Shift Record and Individual Berth Record) for all the ports. Research findings relate to the duplication found to exist in the automated ports files that support the DoD, the limitation of detailed port information, the potential vulnerability of selected CONUS deployment ports, the lack of data on military facilities that are present in several ports affecting throughput analyses, and an absence of information pertaining to port security. Recommendations include: the need for development of a single automated ports file system to support DoD planners; the need to continue development of the Port Scenario Library to include other ports in Northern Europe and other regions, such as the Middle East and the Far East; the need for including military facilities in future throughput analyses.

AD-C954 791L

AD-C954 787L

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-C954 893L 17/4

AD-C954 767L CONTINUED

DEFENSE SCIENCE BOARD WASHINGTON DC

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *PORTS(FACILITIES), *LOGISTICS PLANNING,
*DATA MANAGEMENT, VULNERABILITY, THROUGHPUT, DATA BASES,
FILES(RECORDS), NORTHERN EUROPE, UNITED STATES,
RANGE(DISTANCE), CAPACITY(QUANTITY), SECURITY, NAVAL
LOGISTICS, DEFENSE PLANNING, COMPUTERIZED SIMULATION, WAR
GAMES.

(U) Report of the Defense Science Board Task Force on
Electronic Combat, Volume 2, Technical Report.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.

FEB 87

SECRET REPORT

IDENTIFIERS: (U) SITAP(Simulator for Transportation
Analysis and Planning), U/A report, NOFORN

DECLASS ON OADR

Distribution limited to DoD only; Specific Authority: 8
May 87. Other requests must be referred to Defense
Science Board, Office of the Under Secretary of Defense
(A), Washington, DC 20301-3140. (NOFORN).

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 1, AD-C954 892L.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ELECTRONIC WARFARE

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AD-C954 767L

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AD-C984 892L 17/4

AD-C953 802L 1/5 15/6

DEFENSE SCIENCE BOARD WASHINGTON DC

COMPUTER SCIENCES CORP FALLS CHURCH VA

(U) Report of the Defense Science Board Task Force on Electronic Combat, Volume 1, Executive Summary

(U) ABO Task Group Implementation Plan, Volume 1, Executive Summary

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.

SEP 86 15P

FEB 87

CONTRACT NO F08635-85-C-0021

SECRET REPORT

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

DECLASS ON OADR

Distribution limited to DoD only: Specific Authority: 8 May 87. Other requests must be referred to Defense Science Board, Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (A), Washington, DC 20301-3140. (NOFORN).

Distribution limited to DoD only: Critical Technology, 2 Oct 86. Other requests must be referred to HQ, USAF/XOOR8, The Pentagon, Washington, DC 22330-5054.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 2, AD-C954 893L

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 2, AD-C953 803L.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ELECTRONIC WARFARE

ABSTRACT: (U) SALTY DEMO showed that, under wartime conditions, only 31% of the War Mobilization Plan requirement was met. SALTY DEMO included the use of some new, but currently unfielded, equipment. Without this new equipment, sortie levels would have been even lower. To correct these deficiencies, 468 recommended ABO improvements were presented in the SALTY DEMO final report. Now, in this ABO Task Group Implementation Plan: 1) 317 of these recommendations are validated and prioritized on the basis of criticality; 2) responsible agencies are identified to track and ensure implementation; and 3) implementation dates are given. This ABO Task Group Implementation Plan begins the process of correcting deficiencies expected during wartime, to greatly enhance U.S. combat capability.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AIR FORCE OPERATIONS, *LANDING FIELDS, AIR FORCE FACILITIES, SURVIVABILITY, DECISION MAKING, TACTICAL AIR SUPPORT, POSTATTACK OPERATIONS, WING LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, AIR POWER, COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS, DEMONSTRATIONS, MILITARY EXERCISES, DEFICIENCIES, RANKING, SCENARIOS, AIR FORCE PLANNING

IDENTIFIERS: (U) ABO(Air Base Operability), SALTY DEMO exercise, Nuclear warfare, NBC warfare, Combat readiness, Air defense, Air base survivability, Mobilization, Prioritizing, Operability, U/A reports

AD-C954 892L

AD-C953 802L

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SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

AD-C953 759L 15/8 18/4.2 19/1

AD-C953 891 15/8

ARMY CONCEPTS ANALYSIS AGENCY BETHESDA MD

BDM CORP NORFOLK VA

(U) Warlike Requirements, Programming FY 91, Southwest Asia
Air Excursion (P91MAE).

(U) MARINE CORPS MIDRANGE THREAT SCENARIOS AND TARGET
LISTS 1B (1990-1995). MARCORS 1B. VOLUME 1. EXECUTIVE
SUMMARY.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Study rept. Nov-Dec 85.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. 1984-1985.

DEC 85 104P

APR 86

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Howard, Joseph C. ;

PERSONAL AUTHORS: HURFORD, E. C. ; Brown, B. G. ; Creal, D. S.
; Gordys, G. N. ; Stein, R. M. ;

REPORT NO. CAA-SR-85-29

SECRET REPORT

CONTRACT NO. M00027-84-D-0031

PROJECT NO. C0030

DECLASS ON 30 Dec 91

MONITOR: CMC/RDS-40
86-02-VOL-1

SECRET REPORT

Distribution limited to DoD only; Critical Technology; 4
Jun 86 Other requests must be referred to Office of the
Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans, Attn:
DAMO-FDL, Washington, DC 20310. (NOFORN)

ABSTRACT: (U) This study was conducted to determine the
effect of US TACAIR on the development of nonuclear
warlike requirements for ammunition for U.S. Army forces
in a Southwest Asia war in 1991.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *TACTICAL AIR SUPPORT, *AMMUNITION,
CONSUMPTION, THEATER LEVEL OPERATIONS, SOUTHWEST ASIA,
MIDDLE EAST, ARTILLERY AMMUNITION, PROJECTILES,
TANKS (COMBAT VEHICLES), SURFACE TO SURFACE MISSILES,
INVENTORY, LOSSES, RATES, ARMY OPERATIONS, CONVENTIONAL
WARFARE, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Copperhead projectiles, TOW missiles,
War reserves, Iran, U/A reports, NOFORN

DECLASS ON OADR

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their
contractors; Specific authority; 1 Oct 87. Other requests
must be referred to Commandant of the Marine Corps. Code
RD, HQ, U.S. Marine Corps, Washington, DC 20380. NOFORN.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Replaces MARCORS 1A (AD-C028 5R8L
thru AD-C028 571L). Other volumes in this scenario
includes AD-C953 891L, AD-C953 827L, AD-C953 893L thru AD-
C953 899L, and AD-B103 512.

ABSTRACT: (U) MARCORS 1B is part of a three-scenario
study which updated MARCORS 1A and 5, and developed a new
scenario. MARCORS 6. MARCORS 1B is updated to include a
Northern European setting and uses USMC equipment
prepositioned in Norway. It is on a computerized database
designed to be run on a TEMPEST approved IBM PC
compatible computer with off-the-shelf software (LOTUS 1-
2-3 for tables, and WORDSTAR for text). The MARCORS 1B
user may exercise a broad spectrum of tactical options
including the variance of friendly/threat forces and
weather conditions. The database files may be entered
into a computer model. MARCORS 1B does not set forth USMC
policy or doctrine. The forces depicted are
representative of USMC, Allied, and other forces. The

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AD-C953 891

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AD-C953 691

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concept of operations is as realistic as possible, yet does not replicate current contingency plans. MARCORS 18 is in ten parts. MARCORS scenarios are 'initializing' scenarios which develop the scenario, forces, and concepts through D-Day, H+5, for amphibious operations and through an equivalent time period for other type operations. Combat attrition factors are not applied; forces are projected at 100% strength with all authorized equipment and supplies.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS, *MARINE CORPS OPERATIONS, MARINE CORPS EQUIPMENT, PREPOSITIONING(LOGISTICS), COMBAT FORCES, JOINT MILITARY ACTIVITIES, THREATS, DATA BASES, WEATHER, COMPUTERIZED SIMULATION, ASSAULT, SURFACE TARGETS, EUROPE, SCENARIOS, MARINE CORPS PLANNING, LOGISTICS PLANNING, MAN COMPUTER INTERFACE

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Northern Europe, Norway, Amphibious warfare, MARCORS scenarios, U/A reports, NOFORN, PE85151M, WJDM411022

AD-C953 658L

15/5

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI ADVANCED RESEARCH PROGRAM

(U) Aircraft Battle Damage Repair. A Logistics Approach to Readiness.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

FEB 86

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Torsak, John F. ;

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

Distribution limited to DoD only; Critical Technology; Feb 86. Other requests must be referred to Naval War College, Center for Naval Warfare Studies, Newport, RI 02841-5010. (NOFORN).

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper focuses on increasing the sustainability and combat power of our Naval aircraft from the first day of conflict by using a program of Aircraft Battle Damage Repair. Primary emphasis is directed towards sustainability in a Maritime conflict prior to complete industrial mobilization. Alternatives to our present sparing and procurement policies that will produce a logistics capability to support tactical aircraft in combat are discussed, and policy changes are recommended. Historical attrition and battle damage rates, as well as those used now for planning have been reviewed. These rates, plus projected damage assessments drawn both from historical sources and available models, are used to propose alternative methods to select material to repair battle damaged aircraft. Emphasis centers on those aspects of the Naval Aviation Integrated Logistics Support structure that can be used now to achieve a battle damage capability at a reasonable cost. Estimated economic costs and increased aircraft sustainability are projected against industrial mobilization lead time. The concepts discussed can provide a partial offset to lead times required for full mobilization, and should be added to the next Global War Game. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AMMUNITION DAMAGE, *REPAIR, NAVAL LOGISTICS, AIRCRAFT, BATTLES, DAMAGE, RATES, WARFARE, COST ESTIMATES, ECONOMICS, MOBILIZATION, COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS, POWER, CONFLICT, GLOBAL, WAR GAMES, LEAD

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AD-C953 658L

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AD-C953 658L CONTINUED

AD-C953 223L 15/3.1

TIME, LOGISTICS, POLICIES, PROCUREMENT, APPROACH,
OPERATIONAL READINESS, NAVAL AIRCRAFT, DAMAGE ASSESSMENT,
TACTICAL AIRCRAFT

SCIENCE APPLICATIONS INTERNATIONAL CORP MCLEAN VA

(U) System Analysis Final Report.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) U/A reports, NOFORN

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. 27 Jan 84-27 Feb 85.

IAC NO. SR-08124

FEB 85 37P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Cheek, F. ; Price, M. ;

REPORT NO. SAIC-85/2035

CONTRACT NO. DASG80-84-C-0035

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

Distribution limited to DoD only; Critical Technology; 2
Apr 85. Other requests must be referred to BMDSC-LSM,
Huntsville, AL 35807. Warning Notice--Intelligence
Sources and Methods Involved. (REL).

ABSTRACT: (U) Top level requirements are established and
effectiveness results are presented for a terminal
defense system. Target sets and value structures used in
analysis are described. An analysis of minimum terminal
defense intercept altitude is summarized. Potential
Soviet BMD Breakout Capability for three time frames is
hypothesized for use in force exchange analysis. A
utility analysis for a second terminal defense tier is
presented. Originator-supplied keywords include: BMD
system analysis, Endoatmospheric defense missions,
Terminal defense requirements, Minimum intercept altitude,
Soviet BMD target capability, Deep terminal, and Critical
military target value structure.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *TERMINAL DEFENSE, *ANTIMISSILE DEFENSE
SYSTEMS, UNITED STATES, INTERCEPTION, ALTITUDE,
ENDOATMOSPHERE, INTERCEPTORS, STOCKPILES, WEAPON MIXES,
GUIDED MISSILE TARGETS, VALUE, DATA BASES, USSR, MILITARY
DOCTRINE, TRADE OFF ANALYSIS, SYSTEMS ANALYSIS, MILITARY
REQUIREMENTS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) WNINTEL, REL, Critical military targets,
Deep terminal defense, Minimum intercept altitude, Target
value structure, Utility analysis, U/A reports

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AD-C953 223L

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085093

AD-C953 209L 15/8

AD-C043 518 15/8

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE WASHINGTON DC

RAND CORP SANTA MONICA CA

(U) USAF Nonnuclear Consumables Annual Analysis, FY 1986-1990.

(U) The NATO Alert System: Implications for U.S. Theater Reinforcement.

AUG 84 358P

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Interim rept..

SECRET REPORT

JUN 88

DECLASS ON OADR

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Holroyd, Suzanne M.

REPORT NO. RAND/N-2881-AF

Distribution: Further dissemination only as directed by AF/XOXFM, Washington, DC 20330. 22 Aug 84 or higher DoD authority. Warning Notice--Intelligence Sources and Methods Involved. (NOFORN) (NO CONTRACT).

CONTRACT NO. F49620-88-C-0008

SECRET REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Supersedes AD-C952 409L, AD-C951 897L and all previous editions.

DECLASS ON OADR

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AMMUNITION, AIR TO AIR, AIR TO SURFACE, CONVENTIONAL WARFARE, COMPUTER PROGRAMS, STOCKPILES, AIR FORCE OPERATIONS, PLANNING PROGRAMMING BUDGETING, ADAPTERS, WEAPON SYSTEMS, LOGISTICS SUPPORT, AIR FORCE RESEARCH

Distribution authorized to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; 2 Sep 88. Other requests shall be referred to AF/XOX, Washington, DC 20330.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) MNINTEL, NOFORN, NOCONTRACT, U/A reports, Nonnuclear weapons, WRM(War Reserve Materiel)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MOBILIZATION, *NATO, *COMBAT READINESS, WARNING SYSTEMS, DELAY, AGREEMENTS, INTERNATIONAL POLITICS, THEATER LEVEL OPERATIONS, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), MILITARY FORCES(FOREIGN).

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AD-C043 518

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY

SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

AD-CO43 382L 15/5 15/6

KAPOS ASSOCIATES INC ARLINGTON VA

(U) CINCPACFLT Operational Logistics Assessment, Volume 2.
Appendices.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.

JUL 88 324P

REPORT NO. KAI-28-88F-VOL-2

CONTRACT NO. N00014-87-C-0078

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

Distribution: Further dissemination only as directed by
Office, Chief of Naval Operations, Attn: OP-81,
Washington, DC 20350-2000, 31 Aug 88 or higher DoD
authority.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 1, AD-CO43 381L.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *NAVAL LOGISTICS, *NAVAL PLANNING,
*NAVAL WARFARE, LOGISTICS PLANNING, MILITARY STRATEGY,
FLEETS(SHIPS), PACIFIC OCEAN, NAVAL OPERATIONS, THEATER
LEVEL OPERATIONS, NAVAL EQUIPMENT, WEAPON SYSTEMS, MARINE
TRANSPORTATION, OPERATIONAL READINESS, MOBILIZATION,
CRISIS MANAGEMENT, FUELS, AMMUNITION, STORAGE,
PORTS(FACILITIES), LANDING FIELDS, NAVAL SHORE FACILITIES,
SCENARIOS.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Seallift operations, Pacific fleet,
Maritime strategy, Sea lines of communication.

AD-CO43 382L

UNCLASSIFIED

AD-CO43 291L 15/5

ARMY CONCEPTS ANALYSIS AGENCY BETHESDA MD

(U) Wartime Order Ship Time (WAROST) Study.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Interim rept.,

AUG 87 141P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Chipps, James D.

REPORT NO. CAA-SR-87-21

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

Distribution authorized to DoD only; Critical Technology;
4 Aug 88. Other requests shall be referred to HQDA, Attn:
DALO-PLF, Washington, DC 20310-1718.

ABSTRACT: (U) This study examines the wartime order ship
time cycle for the resupply of three theaters in a global
war scenario. This study identifies the nine components
of the order ship time cycle and provides a 'best
estimate' of their duration. Factors which contribute to
delays or interruption of the distribution are quantified.
A comparison is made between resupply capability and the
prepositioned war reserve material requirements level to
determine whether the war reserves will last until
sustaining resupply is achieved.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *REPLENISHMENT, *MILITARY
TRANSPORTATION, *LOGISTICS PLANNING, DISTRIBUTION, GLOBAL,
MILITARY SUPPLIES, RESERVE EQUIPMENT,
PREPOSITIONING(LOGISTICS), SHIPPING, DELAY, LEAD TIME,
MARINE TRANSPORTATION, ARMY PLANNING, MOBILIZATION, AIR
TRANSPORTATION, STOCKPILES, LOADING(HANDLING), DEPLOYMENT,
CARGO SHIPS, CONSUMPTION, ESTIMATES, SCENARIOS, NATO,
SOUTHWEST ASIA, NORTHEAST ASIA.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Order ship time, Lines of
communications, *Resupply, *War reserves, Intratheater
transportation, Ammunition, Materiel, ALOC(Air Lines of
Communication), Wartime.

AD-CO43 291L

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SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

AD-CO43 237L 15/8.3 15/5

AD-CO43 234L 15/8.3

JOINT TASK FORCE FOR IMPROVEMENT OF CHEMICAL CAPABILITIES
FALLS CHURCH VAJOINT TASK FORCE FOR IMPROVEMENT OF CHEMICAL CAPABILITIES
FALLS CHURCH VA(U) Validation of the Toxic Chemical Munitions Logistics
Joint Guidance & Procedures.

(U) Exercise Report: PROUD SCOUT 88,

MAY 88 127P

APR 88 48P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Blasco, Andrew P.; Ward, Emmett J.;
Blanchard, Robert C.; Perlman, Eugene H.; Psota, Roger A.

SECRET REPORT

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DECLASS ON OADR

Distribution authorized to DoD and DoD contractors only;
Specific Authority: 19 Jul 88. Other requests shall be
referred to OJCS (J5). The Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301.

DECLASS ON OADR

Distribution authorized to DoD and DoD contractors only;
Specific Authority: 24 May 88. Other requests shall be
referred to OJCS, J5. Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310.

ABSTRACT: (U) This report addresses validation of the draft Toxic Chemical Munitions Logistics Joint Guidance and Procedures, a major objective of the Joint Task Force (JTF) for Improvement of Chemical Capabilities (CHEMCAPI). Exercises scheduled by JCS and USPACOM, supplemented by chemical-unique auxiliary exercises, were selected as the primary means of validating the draft Interheater logistics deployment procedures for unitary chemical munitions. The exercises were selected to provide the data necessary to determine: The degree and consistency of implementation of the procedures among the agencies tasked with responsibilities for the storage location-to-theater deployment of unitary chemical munitions. The overall impact, in terms of desired results, timeliness, and flow rates, of the procedures on the capabilities to deploy unitary chemical munitions from current storage locations to theater ports of debarkation (PODs). Changes required in the procedures to execute storage location-to-theater deployments of unitary chemical munitions in a timely and efficient manner.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CHEMICAL WARFARE, *CHEMICAL ORDNANCE, *CHEMICAL WARFARE AGENTS, *TOXIC AGENTS, *LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT, *LOGISTICS PLANNING, LOGISTICS SUPPORT, PREPOSITIONING(LOGISTICS), JOINT MILITARY ACTIVITIES, STORAGE, TABLES(DATA).

IDENTIFIERS: (U) JTF(Joint Task Force), Unitary chemical munitions, Cedar line, Cedar stake, Proud scout 88, Gray steel, CHEMCAPI.

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AD-CO43 234L

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SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

AD-CO43 201 15/6.4 1/5

AD-CO43 099L 15/5 13/10

BDM CORP MCLEAN VA

CENTER FOR NAVAL ANALYSES ALEXANDRIA VA NAVAL WARFARE OPERATIONS DIV

(U) Theater Airbase Survivability-Lateral Dispersal. Volume 4. Lateral Dispersal Options and Evaluation.

(U) Tanker and POL Sources for the Wartime Logistical Support of U.S. Forces.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Technical rept. 30 Sep 85-31 Dec 86.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

JAN 87 152P

MAR 88 51P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Stoehrmann, K. C.; Pflugrath, C. O.; Potter, C. J.; Winfield, K. B.; Trexler, E. C.

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Rost, Ronald F.

REPORT NO. BDM/MCL-87-0003-TR-VOL-4

REPORT NO. CHR-140

CONTRACT NO. DNA001-85-C-0397

CONTRACT NO. N00014-87-C-0001

MONITOR: DNA
TR-87-44-V4

PROJECT NO. R0148

SECRET REPORT FRD

CONFIDENTIAL REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

Distribution authorized to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; 28 Jan 88. Other requests shall be referred to Director, Defense Nuclear Agency, Washington, DC 20305-1000.

Distribution authorized to DoD only; Specific Authority: 18 May 88. Other requests shall be referred to Office, Chief of Naval Operations (OP-04), Navy Dept., Washington, DC 20350-2000.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 5, AD-CO43 202.

ABSTRACT: (U) This report presents the results of a detailed investigation of whether lateral dispersal, if implemented in the European theater, would enhance the survivability of NATO's dualcapable aircraft (DCA). This volume discusses lateral dispersal options and provides an evaluation of feasibility, practicality, and cost.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY AIRCRAFT, *COMBAT READINESS, *NUCLEAR WARFARE, *AIRPORTS, *SITE SELECTION, *DISPERSING, *DEFENSE PLANNING, *DEPLOYMENT, *OPERATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS, *COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS, *SURVIVABILITY, *TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT, *NUCLEAR FORCES(MILITARY), *STOCKPILES, *SCENARIOS.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) DCA(Dual Capability Aircraft), F-111 Aircraft, F-16 Aircraft, Tornado aircraft, C-130 Aircraft, MUDH009016, PE82715H.

ABSTRACT: (U) The fleet of militarily useful tankers under U.S. control is shrinking and is likely to continue shrinking over the next decade, creating a shortfall for the Navy's mission of logistical support of combat forces in wartime. This report examines alternative policies for assuring that the Navy will continue to have the capability to deliver petroleum, oil, and lubricants (POL) to U.S. forces in combat overseas. The options analyzed are those that could be adopted by the Joint Chiefs of Staff in the absence of any legislative changes. Four alternatives are evaluated: (1) authorize military planners to use sources of refined petroleum products outside the United States, excluding those in theaters of combat; (2) obtain formal commitments from NATO allies to provide militarily useful tankers to support U.S. forces operating in Europe; (3) rely on both foreign refineries (that are not in combat areas) and NATO tankers; (4) increase foreign sources of fuel by including those in the combat theaters.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *TANKER SHIPS, *LOGISTICS SUPPORT.

AD-CO43 201

AD-CO43 099L

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

AD-CO43 089L CONTINUED

AD-CO42 584L 15/5

*FLEETS(SHIPS), NAVAL PLANNING, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS,
MILITARY SUPPLIES, PREPOSITIONING(LOGISTICS), PETROLEUM
PRODUCTS, LUBRICANTS, FUEL SHORTAGES.

INSTITUTE FOR DEFENSE ANALYSES ALEXANDRIA VA

(U) The Emergency Procurement Budget, Volume 2, Appendix B.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) RRF(Ready Reserve Force), PEGS154N.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

FEB 87 144P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Donis, John N.; Graham, David R.; Henry,
James H.

REPORT NO. IDA-P-1901-VOL-2

CONTRACT NO. MDA903-84-C-0031

MONITOR: IDA/HQ, SBI
85-30703, AD-E500 948

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

Distribution limited to DoD only; Premature Dissemination:
22 Feb 88. Other requests must be referred to ODUSD(P)/EP,
The Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 1, AD-CO42 583L.

ABSTRACT: (U) Significant shortages in U.S. war reserves
of munitions, equipment and secondary items and also in
the capacity of the U.S. industrial base needed to
sustain military forces in a wartime emergency situation
have been identified in numerous studies. During
peacetime, budgetary limitations will prevent the
elimination of most of these shortages. The creation of
an Emergency Procurement Budget that can be kept ready to
submit to Congress should the need arise can help the
United States prepare better for emergencies. This
capability would allow for a faster and more efficiently
organized surge in procurement in the early stages of a
conflict. This paper provides estimates of a tentative
Emergency Procurement Budget to be used to buy critical
military goods needed, in addition to those programmed to
be on hand and in the pipeline, in order to sustain
existing military forces through the first six months of
war. It also reports findings on a pilot effort to
address two related issues: first, the feasibility of
producing needed sustainability items identified in the

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budget through a surge in production during the first six months of a war, and second, to consider how the budget might be expanded to include funding for other industrial and support activities that will also have to be undertaken during this same period of time. Volume I of this report summarizes the experimental development of a pilot Emergency Procurement Budget covering more than 500 critical sustainability items and presents several conclusions and recommendations regarding the further development of this concept. Detailed data and references are provided in Volume II which contains the data inputs used in calculating the budget.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *LOGISTICS PLANNING, *MILITARY PROCUREMENT, PRODUCTION CONTROL, INVENTORY ANALYSIS, MILITARY BUDGETS, COMBAT READINESS.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) LPN-IDA-T-K6-333, SB11, FY88, Emergency preparedness, Wartime mobilization, War reserves.

INSTITUTE FOR DEFENSE ANALYSES ALEXANDRIA VA

(U) The Emergency Procurement Budget. Volume 1. Main Paper.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

FEB 87 108P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Donis, John M.; Graham, David R.; Henry, James H.

REPORT NO. IDA-P-1901-VOL-1

CONTRACT NO. MDA903-84-C-0031

MONITOR: IDA/HQ, SBI
85-30702, AD-E500 948

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

Distribution limited to DoD only; Premature Dissemination; 22 Feb 88. Other requests must be referred to ODUSD(P)/EP, The Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 2, AD-CO42 584L.

ABSTRACT: (U) Significant shortages in U.S. war reserves of munitions, equipment and secondary items and also in the capacity of the U.S. industrial base needed to sustain military forces in a wartime emergency situation have been identified in numerous studies. During peacetime, budgetary limitations will prevent the elimination of most of these shortages. The creation of an Emergency Procurement Budget that can be kept ready to submit to Congress should the need arise can help the United States prepare better for emergencies. This capability would allow for a faster and more efficiently organized surge in procurement in the early stages of a conflict. This paper provides estimates of a tentative Emergency Procurement Budget to be used to buy critical military goods needed, in addition to those programmed to be on hand and in the pipeline, in order to sustain existing military forces through the first six months of war. It also reports findings on a pilot effort to address two related issues: first, the feasibility of producing needed sustainability items identified in the

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY

SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-CO42 583L CONTINUED

budget through a surge in production during the first six months of a war, and second, to consider how the budget might be expanded to include funding for other industrial and support activities that will also have to be undertaken during this same period of time. Volume I of this report summarizes the experimental development of a pilot Emergency Procurement Budget covering more than 500 critical sustainability items and presents several conclusions and recommendations regarding the further development of this concept. Detailed data and references are provided in Volume II which contains the data inputs used in calculating the budget.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *LOGISTICS PLANNING, *MILITARY PROCUREMENT, PRODUCTION CONTROL, INVENTORY ANALYSIS, MILITARY BUDGETS, COMBAT READINESS.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) LPM-IDA-T-K8-333, SB11, FY88, Emergency preparedness, Wartime mobilization, War reserves.

AD-CO42 543L 15/5

ARMY CONCEPTS ANALYSIS AGENCY BETHESDA MD

(U) War Reserve Balance Study (WRBS).

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. 9 Oct 86-30 Aug 87.

AUG 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Fowler, David J.

REPORT NO. CAA-SR-87-22

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

Distribution limited to DoD only; Critical Technology; 23 Mar 88. Other requests must be referred to U.S. Army Concepts Analysis Agency, 8120 Woodmont Ave., Bethesda, MD 20814-2797.

ABSTRACT: (U) This study develops a method for assessing the amount of sustainability provided to deployed forces by stocks of war reserve materiel. A method is presented to determine the length of time quantities of war reserve materiel associated with specific weapon systems will satisfy demand based on a wartime scenario. This method permits ready identification of shortfalls in the level of war reserve stockage required to support individual systems, permits comparison of different classes of supply within a common framework, and provides information required for making incremental investment decisions. Using data from various resource documents, an analysis is conducted, and results are presented for a European theater simulation in FY 90. It is envisioned that the techniques developed in this study would be a useful analytical tool for staff application.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *RESERVE EQUIPMENT, *LOGISTICS PLANNING, INVENTORY ANALYSIS, MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS, AUTOMATION, INVENTORY CONTROL, DEPLOYMENT, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), THEATER LEVEL OPERATIONS, EUROPE, DECISION MAKING, LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT, SHORTAGES, MILITARY EQUIPMENT, ATTRITION, STOCKPILES, MATERIEL, AMMUNITION, WEAPON SYSTEMS, SPARE PARTS, REPAIR, WARFARE, SCENARIOS.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) War reserves, Sustainability.

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-CO42 294L 15/6 25/5

AD-CO42 129 25/5 15/6 15/6.4

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI DEPT OF OPERATIONS

SCIENCE APPLICATIONS INTERNATIONAL CORP BELLEVUE NE

(U) Grenada: Command and Control Lessons Learned in Operation URGENT FURY.

(U) Preliminary Design for a SAC Stand-Alone War Planning System (SAPPS). Phase 2.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Technical rept. 21 Jun 82-31 Jul 84.

FEB 87 38P

JUL 84

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Race, John C., JR

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Merritt, A.; Murray, W.; Robinson, J.

SECRET REPORT

CONTRACT NO. DNA001-81-C-0221

DECLASS ON OADR

PROJECT NO. W99QAXO

DECLASS ON OADR

TASK NO. 8000

Distribution limited to DoD only; Specific Authority: 8 Mar 88. Other requests must be referred to Naval War College, Dept. of Operations, Newport, RI 02841.

MONITOR: DNA
TR-84-276

SECRET REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Urgent Fury was a success. However, it was not as smoothly executed as initially thought. There were problems encountered which were concerned with command & control. Specific lessons learned discussed are Operational Security, Planning, Communications, Maneuver Boundaries, Designation of a Ground Force Commander, Fire Support Coordination, and Air-space Management. While these lessons are not all encompassing they are the most important. These lessons are not new. Yet, a quick response, joint pick-up force cannot afford to relearn them. The recommendations provided should, if they are implemented ensure more efficient execution of such an operation in the future.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS, *LIMITED WARFARE, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), LESSER ANTILLES, TASK FORCES, JOINT MILITARY ACTIVITIES, SECURITY, MILITARY COMMANDERS, MILITARY PLANNING, FIRE SUPPORT, AIR SPACE, RAPID DEPLOYMENT, EVACUATION.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Lessons learned, URGENT FURY operation, Grenada.

AD-CO42 294L

AD-CO42 129

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DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CONTROL CENTERS, *COMMAND AND CONTROL

DECLASS ON OADR

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; 2 Oct 84. Other requests must be referred to Director, Defense Nuclear Agency, Washington, DC 20305-1000.

ABSTRACT: (U) The purpose of this effort was to design a mobile system that would provide for an austere planning capability in support of SAC's worldwide missions during the full spectrum of conflicts and independent of SAC Headquarters. The system is to be fully automated; support military capabilities planning of SAC's strike (conventional and nuclear) and airborne reconnaissance assets; and be transportable by KC-135s and overland. The system is to support SAC's ADVON, SPF, and HERT operations. Included in this report are the results of SAIC's Phase I and II research efforts. Overall, the design consists of a modular shelter configuration that will house the personnel and equipment needed to accomplish the various planning functions. Described is an ADP architecture, external communications requirements, voice/video local area network, ADP hardware items, minimum staff structure and some software design concepts.

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY

AD-CO42 129 CONTINUED

SYSTEMS, *SHELTERS, MODULAR CONSTRUCTION, AUTOMATION, STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND, AIR STRIKES, CONVENTIONAL WARFARE, NUCLEAR WARFARE, AIR FORCE PLANNING, AIR TRANSPORTABLE EQUIPMENT, JET TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT, TANKER AIRCRAFT, LAND TRANSPORTATION, AIR FORCE EQUIPMENT, DATA PROCESSING EQUIPMENT, COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT, AIR FORCE FACILITIES MOBILE, RELOCATION, EMERGENCIES, COMMUNICATIONS NETWORKS, AIR INTELLIGENCE, AERIAL RECONNAISSANCE, DEFENSE SYSTEMS, DEPLOYMENT, GLOBAL, SELF OPERATION.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Mobile planning facilities, HERT(Headquarters Emergency Relocation Teams), Command control communications and intelligence, SAWPS(Stand Alone War Planning System), Advanced echelons, SPF(Strategic Protection Forces), PE82715H, WU07, WU08006472.

SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-CO42 033L 15/3.1 15/8.4

PAN HEURISTICS MARINA DEL REY CA

(U) Alternative Nuclear Employment Policy/Technology, the Strategic Defense Initiative and Nuclear Strategy

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Technical rept. 5 Dec 83-31 Oct 84, DEC 84

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Brody, Richard L.; Jones, Gregory S.; Hoffman, Fred S.; Mohlsetter, Albert J.

REPORT NO. PH84-12-0008P2-88

CONTRACT NO. DNA001-82-C-0008

PROJECT NO. V99QAXN

TASK NO. L000

MONITOR: DNA
TR-84-428

SECRET REPORT FRD

Distribution limited to DoD and DoD contractors only; Specific Authority: 22 Apr 87. Other requests must be referred to Director, Defense Nuclear Agency, Washington, DC 20305-1000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This report summarizes some of the reasons for making a serious reassessment of the adequacy of nuclear strategy at this time and considers the importance of limited nuclear stocks in nuclear strategy. It also outlines the role of defenses against ballistic missile attack in an alternative nuclear strategy and considers some of the issues related to SDI, including arms control.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ANTIMISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEMS, *ARMS CONTROL, *STRATEGIC ANALYSIS, MILITARY STRATEGY, STOCKPILES, NUCLEAR WEAPONS, LIMITATIONS.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Strategic Defense Initiative.

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OTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

AD-CO41 986L 15/1 15/5 ARMY CONCEPTS ANALYSIS AGENCY BETHESDA MD
(U) OMNIBUS Capability Study - FY 86 (OMNIBUS-86) Volume 2. Appendix C. FY 86 Force Match List.
DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Study rept..
APR 87
PERSONAL AUTHORS: Gattig, Charles E.
REPORT NO. CAA-SR-86-42-VOL-2
SECRET REPORT
DECLASS ON OADR
Distribution: Further dissemination only as directed by HQDA, ODCSOPS. Attn: DAMD-ODR, Washington, DC 20310. 1B Dec 87 or higher JOO authority.
DESCRIPTORS: (U) *DEFENSE PLANNING, *COMBAT SUPPORT, *LOGISTICS SUPPORT, *MILITARY FORCE LEVELS, OPERATIONAL READINESS, DEPLOYMENT, QUICK REACTION, MILITARY PERSONNEL, MOBILIZATION, MANPOWER, TABLES(DATA), ARMY PLANNING.
IDENTIFIERS: (U) OMNIBUS study, FASTALS computer program.

AD-CO41 481 15/6.4 15/1 R AND D ASSOCIATES ARLINGTON VA
(U) TNW-90 Tactical Nuclear Warfare 1990s. Volume 6. Division-21 Offense.
DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Technical rept. 4 May 84-2 Dec 85.
DEC 85
PERSONAL AUTHORS: Deverill, Arthur ; Addicott, Leslie ; Cicolani, Angelo ; Potts, Byron ; Schaffer, Marvin ;
REPORT NO. RDA-TR-132400-002
CONTRACT NO. DNA001-84-C-0188
PROJECT NO. V99QMXN
TASK NO. LOOO
MONITOR: DNA
TR-65-370-V8
CONFIDENTIAL REPORT
DECLASS ON OADR
Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; 28 May 88. Other requests must be referred to Director, Defense Nuclear Agency, Washington, DC 20305-1000.
SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 7, AD-CO41 482.
ABSTRACT: (U) This volume of the TNW-90 series presents an analysis of the offensive (counterattack) capability of the TNW-90 concept. The scenario is a WP/NATO war in central Europe in which a Soviet tank Army attempts to break through a hypothetical Division-21 employing TNW-90 operational and organizational concepts. The overall offensive concept of operations and tactical objectives of the counterattack are developed and evaluated. A trial organization for Division-21 in which the TNW-90 concepts are embedded is presented in Appendix A. Appendix B presents results of a hypothetical nuclear exchange that precedes the armor attack. Appendix C contains the airlift requirements and rationale for rapid deployment of Division-21. Appendices D and E illuminate the

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SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

AD-CO41 481 CONTINUED

requirements and options for command, control, and communications to support the TFW-90 concept. Appendix F is an outline of a test plan to field test the TFW-90 concept. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *NUCLEAR WARFARE, *TACTICAL WARFARE, *ARMY OPERATIONS, *ATTACK, MILITARY TACTICS, ARMY PLANNING, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, TACTICAL COMMUNICATIONS, COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS, AIRLIFT OPERATIONS, RAPID DEPLOYMENT, MILITARY FORCES(FOREIGN)

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Counterattack, FIREBAT(Fire and Reconnaissance Battalion), Tactical nuclear warfare, WU47, WUDH008861, PEG2715H

AD-CO41 247L 15/8

GENERAL RESEARCH CORP MCLEAN VA DEFENSE TECHNOLOGIES GROUP

(U) STRATEGIC FORCE MODERNIZATION: SUSTAINABILITY AND ENDURANCE ISSUES.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Annual technical rept. no. 2, 15 Jun 86-15 Jun 87.

JUL 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: SAWYER, Ronald E. ;Hale,Dreamer ;

REPORT NO. GRC-1538-01-87-TR

CONTRACT NO. DAAH01-85-C-0743, ARPA Order-3525

SECRET REPORT FRD

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; 24 Jul 87. Other requests must be referred to Commander, U.S. Army Missile Command, Attn: AMSWI-RD-DP-ST, Redstone Arsenal, AL 35898-5244.

ABSTRACT: (U) Topics in this report include: bombers in the conventional role, and space defense/control. A total of 15 separate measures to surge U.S. nuclear capabilities were investigated. Of these 11 were recommended for further detailed study. Items relative to preparation and implementation of these measures within the context of tensions and conflict short of nuclear war were compiled and analyzed. The measures were applicable to ICBM, aircraft, weapons, C3I, and support. It was concluded that the analyses were insufficiently complete to support specific recommendations except that cognizant agencies should be tasked to thoroughly investigate the 11 selected measures. Investigations of bombers in the conventional role included items such as bomber requirements, roles and missions, availability, capabilities, alternative weapons suites, refueling methods and requirements, concepts of operation, EB-52 concept, basing, organization, support, maintenance and costs. Conclusions to date are: that the B-52Gs are scheduled for retirement should be retained as a dedicated conventional bomber force; that the bombers constitute existent, but, irreplaceable, warfighting capabilities vital to our future national defense. The

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SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

AD-CO41 247L CONTINUED

Space Defense Issues effort include investigation of issues associated with anti-satellite requirements and space object surveillance and a top level definition of the overall space control/space defense mission area.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES),
NUCLEAR FORCES(MILITARY), SURGES, STRATEGIC WARFARE,
CONVENTIONAL WARFARE, JET BOMBERS, GUIDED MISSILES, SPACE
SURVEILLANCE SYSTEMS, STRATEGIC MATERIALS,
ENDURANCE(GENERAL), LOGISTICS SUPPORT, ANTISATELLITE
DEFENSE SYSTEMS, SURVIVABILITY, COMMAND AND CONTROL
SYSTEMS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Strategic Military Forces, Modernization,
Space defense, Sustainability, B-52 Aircraft, Space
control, Strategic Defense Initiative

AD-CO41 084 15/5 15/8

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI ADVANCED RESEARCH PROGRAM

(U) Strategic Airlift Requirements for the Deployment of
Selected U.S. Forces.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

JUN 86

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Amend, J. F. ; Goyette, John A. ;

REPORT NO. NMC/ARP-18-87

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their
contractors; Specific Authority; Jun 86. Other requests
must be referred to Naval War College, Center for Naval
Warfare Studies, Newport, RI 02841-5010.

ABSTRACT: (U) A quantification of airlift requirements
is presented for a variety of US military forces with
emphasis on Marine Air Ground Task Forces (MAGTFs).
Specifically, the number of passengers and the short tons
of cargo in each category (bulk, oversize, and outsize)
are identified. The numbers of sorties of various mixes
of aircraft types are also provided. These sortie counts
clearly demonstrate that the airlift requirements of US
forces are immense and rapidly outstrip our capabilities.
Two welcome trends are addressed: the move toward lighter
units such as the Army's Light Infantry Division (LID),
and the move toward prepositioning equipment and supplies
in or close to potential theaters of operation such as
the Marine Corps' Maritime Prepositioning Ships (MPS)
program.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AIRLIFT OPERATIONS, *MARINE CORPS
OPERATIONS, DEPLOYMENT, TASK FORCES, THEATER LEVEL
OPERATIONS, JET TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT, JOINT MILITARY
ACTIVITIES, INFANTRY, DIVISION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, SQUAD
LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, MARINE CORPS PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS
EQUIPMENT, LOGISTICS PLANNING, MARINE CORPS PLANNING,
PREPOSITIONING(LOGISTICS), MILITARY STRATEGY, WAR GAMES

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Intertheater airlift, MAGTF(Marine Air
Ground Task Forces), Prepositioning ships, Strategic

AD-CO41 247L

AD-CO41 084

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-C041 084 CONTINUED

airlift, Marine corps logistics

AD-C041 072L 15/5

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE (ARMY OFFICE) CANBERRA (AUSTRALIA)
DIRECTORATE OF OPERATIONAL ANALYSIS-ARMY

(U) Analysis of War Usage Rates for Ammunition.

FEB 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Rudland, W. W. ; Ross, A. T. ;

REPORT NO. DOA-A-7

CONFIDENTIAL REPORT

Distribution limited to DoD only; Other requests must be referred to Embassy of Australia, Attn: Joan Bliss. Head, Pub. Sec.-Def/Sci., 1601 Massachusetts Ave., N.W. Washington, DC 20036.

ABSTRACT: (U) Ammunition expenditure from selected past campaigns involving Australian forces has been analysed to form an historical base of ammunition usage. This report examines this historical base and discusses the data with the objective of assisting with extrapolation for future usage rates.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AMMUNITION, *REPLENISHMENT, ARMY OPERATIONS, UTILIZATION, RATES, HISTORY, STATISTICAL ANALYSIS, AUSTRALIA

IDENTIFIERS: (U) World War 2, Vietnam War

AD-C041 084

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AD-C041 072L

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

AD-CO41 067L 12/4 18/8

AD-CO41 067L CONTINUED

MILITARY OPERATIONS RESEARCH SOCIETY ALEXANDRIA VA

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Strategic defense systems, C3I (Command Control Communications and Intelligence), MUNRCS7004

(U) Proceedings of the Military Operations Research Symposium (54th) Held in Washington, DC on 24-26 June 1986.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. 1 May 88-1 May 87.

JUN 86

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Babcock, Elaine P.; Addison, Natalie S.;

REPORT NO. MORS-54

CONTRACT NO. N00014-88-C-0036

PROJECT NO. R0147

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON DADR

Distribution limited to DoD and DoD contractors only; Critical Technology; 1 Feb 87. Other requests must be referred to Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, Attn: OP-918, The Pentagon, Washington, DC 20350.

ABSTRACT: (U) Partial contents: A Limited Analysis of Factors Affecting Pilot Proficiency; Relative Benefits of Advanced IFFN Fusion Algorithm Concepts for Air-Air Identification; Decontamination Front End Analysis; A Hard Look at Star Wars Policy Options; Space Based Defense Against Ballistic Missiles; Application of the Combined Distribution Method for Measuring Minuteman Accuracy; Combat Effectiveness of an Advanced Tactical Missile System in a Corps Level Scenario; Impact of C3I on the Over the Horizon Targeting of TASM: An Example of Mission Systems Engineering; Naval Surface Fire Support Systems for the 1990's; Applying the Dyna-Metric Model to Non-Aircraft Systems; An Analysis of Battalion Strength Profiles Under Unit Movement Plan Policies.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *OPERATIONS RESEARCH, *MILITARY APPLICATIONS, *SYSTEMS ANALYSIS, *SYMPOSIA, IFF SYSTEMS, PROFICIENCY, PILOTS, DEFENSE PLANNING, ANTIMISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEMS, OVER THE HORIZON TARGETING, ARMS CONTROL, MOBILIZATION

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-C041 030L 15/8.4

R AND D ASSOCIATES APO NEW YORK 09108

AD-C040 749L 15/8

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI DEPT OF OPERATIONS

(U) Theater Nuclear Force Improvement Program. Volume 3.
AFSOUTH Nuclear Weapons Requirements: Sensitivities
Analysis.

(U) PSYOP: U. S. Military Opportunities and Limitations in
Peacetime.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Technical rept. 1 Apr-30 Nov 88.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

DEC 86

JUN 86

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Karp, John ; Frost, Jerry ;

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Wright, Alvin , Jr. ;

REPORT NO. RDA-TR-135200-004

SECRET REPORT

CONTRACT NO. DNA001-85-C-0010

DECLASS ON OADR

PROJECT NO. V99QMXX

Distribution limited to DoD only; Critical Technology: 8
May 87. Other requests must be referred to Naval War
College, Operations Dept., Newport, RI 02841.

TASK NO. H000

MONITOR: DNA
TR-86-163-V3

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *PSYCHOLOGICAL OPERATIONS, PEACETIME,
MILITARY STRATEGY, USSR

SECRET REPORT FRD

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Cold War

Distribution limited to DoD and DoD contractors only;
Specific Authority: 22 Apr 87. Other requests must be
referred to Director, Defense Nuclear Agency, Washington,
DC 20305-1000.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 1, AD-C041 028L.

ABSTRACT: (U) This volume addresses AFSOUTH's nuclear
weapon requirements as determined by the SHAPE/DNA NMRS
methodology for mobile targets. It considers conventional
contribution, target acquisition and delivery system
survivability. It provides examples of how the
methodology could be used to adjust weapon stockpile
requirements.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *DEFENSE PLANNING, *NUCLEAR WARFARE,
STOCKPILES, TARGET ACQUISITION, WEAPON DELIVERY,
SURVIVABILITY, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, TARGETS, MOBILITY

AD-C041 030L

AD-C040 749L

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-CO40 420L 15/5 15/8.3

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI DEPT OF OPERATIONS

(U) The Issue of POMCUS Equipment in a Chemical Environment.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

MAR 86

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Dube, Timothy J. ;

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

Distribution limited to DoD only; Critical Technology; 5 Mar 87. Other requests must be referred to Naval War College, Newport, RI 02841.

ABSTRACT: (U) The United States has a commitment to rapidly reinforce NATO should hostilities begin with the Warsaw Pact and the Soviet Union. The US Army has stored and maintained Prepositioned Materiel Configured to Unit Sets (POMCUS) in Europe to meet this commitment. Four divisions are forward deployed in Europe and six divisions will be quickly airlifted from the continental United States (CONUS) to draw the POMCUS equipment and move forward to their wartime locations. The concept POMCUS is predicated on the belief that warning time will allow for the issue of POMCUS equipment prior to the outbreak of hostilities. The purpose of this paper is to examine how a surprise chemical attack on the POMCUS sites would impact on the ability of the US Army to rapidly reinforce NATO. The scopes of this paper is limited only to those aspects which impact on the issue of POMCUS equipment and does not address any problems associated with mobilization, strategic airlift, or the forward movements of units after the equipment has been issued. An analysis of the pre-hostility POMCUS concept and the expected issue times is discussed. The potential threat of a chemical attack prior to or during a POMCUS equipment issue and its resultant effects on the issue procedures and times are examined. Conclusions and recommendations concerning the ability of the US Army to rapidly reinforce NATO in a chemical environment are included.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CHEMICAL WARFARE, *LOGISTICS SUPPORT,

AD-CO40 420L

AD-CO40 420L

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AD-CO40 420L CONTINUED

*PREPOSITIONING(LOGISTICS), COMBAT SUPPORT, MILITARY ASSISTANCE, ARMY EQUIPMENT, ARMY OPERATIONS, WAREHOUSES, STORAGE, SITES, IMPACT, NATO, MILITARY FORCES(FOREIGN), MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), COMBAT READINESS, QUICK REACTION, EUROPE, WARSAW PACT COUNTRIES, USSR

IDENTIFIERS: (U) POMCUS(Prepositioned Materiel)
Configured To Unit Sets)

UNCLASSIFIED

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

AD-CO40 388L 15/1 15/3

ARMY MILITARY POLICE SCHOOL FORT MCLELLAN ALA

(U) Independent Evaluation Report for the Military Police Heavy Security Company FDTE (TOE 19-197J)

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

DEC 86

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Herrick, Charles A.; Roman, Edna C.; Ulm, Ronald K.;

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; Sep 86. Other requests must be referred to HQ, U.S. Army Military Police School, Attn: ATZN-WP-CT, Fort Mclellan AL 36205-5030.

ABSTRACT: (U) This evaluation provides analysis of the operations. Concept for Nuclear Storage Site Security and the tactics which support the concept. The Heavy Security Company, employed in accordance with the Operational Concept for Nuclear Storage Site Security, produced greatly increased security for special weapons in peacetime, transition-to-war, and wartime environments.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY POLICE, *SECURITY, *SECURITY PERSONNEL, NUCLEAR WEAPONS, STORAGE, MILITARY FACILITIES, THREATS, INTRUSION DETECTION, CONTROL CENTERS, WARNING SYSTEMS, COMPANY LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, PATROLLING, TEST AND EVALUATION

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Nuclear storage site security, Heavy Security Companies, Peacetime, Wartime, LPN-TRADOC-ACN-86728

AD-CO40 388L

UNCLASSIFIED

AD-CO40 261L 15/5 15/8.1

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI DEPT OF OPERATIONS

(U) FBM Submarine Resupply in Conventional War.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

JUN 85

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Maas, Steven W.;

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

Distribution limited to DoD only; Critical Technology; 2 Feb 87. Other requests must be referred to Naval War College, Operations Dept., Newport, RI 02841.

ABSTRACT: (U) The most limiting factors in Fleet Ballistic Missile (FBM) submarine endurance are provisions (food) and consumable type repair parts for critical equipment. Some simple and inexpensive improvements in the Navy's doctrine for FBM logistic support during war can extend submarine endurance for weeks or even months, enabling the ships to remain submerged and undetected, and helping to guarantee one hundred percent pre-launch survivability. This paper will primarily focus on the Navy's forward logistic site in Holy Loch, Scotland; however the findings may apply to all FBM resupply sites. In addition, although the scope of this paper is limited to FBM submarines, many of the same problems and solutions may apply to attack submarines (SSN). There are assumptions and practices in existing war plans which may not be valid for the war of the 1980s and 1990s. Logistic infrastructure and internal ship management practices may have to meet new challenges posed by the current maritime strategy. This study suggests that improvements in provisions technology and practices, as well as creation of rapid, covert, resupply methods should be investigated. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *BALLISTIC MISSILE SUBMARINES, *LOGISTICS SUPPORT, NAVAL OPERATIONS, ENDURANCE (GENERAL), MILITARY STRATEGY, VULNERABILITY, NAVAL SHORE FACILITIES, SCOTLAND, FORWARD AREAS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Wartime, Holy Loch base

AD-CO40 261L

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

AD-CO40 257L 1/2 1/3.1

SPECIAL MISSIONS OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION CENTER
HURLBURT FIELD FL

(U) Plural Hump.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Feb-Apr 84.

APR 84

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Runyon, Richard L. ;

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; Apr 84. Other requests must be referred to HQ, MAC/XPQT, Scott AFB, IL 62225-5001.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ROPE, *HELICOPTERS, *ANCHORS(STRUCTURAL), FLIGHT MANEUVERS, ANCHORS. FUSELAGES, DEPLOYMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, FEASIBILITY STUDIES, RELEASE MECHANISMS

AD-CO40 092L 15/8

ARMY ENGINEER STUDIES CENTER FORT BELVOIR VA

(U) Evaluation of OACE Participation in Exercise PRESENT ARMS 88 - Initial Observations.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. May-Dec 88.

NOV 88

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Lang, Lawrence A. ;

REPORT NO. USAESC-R-88-11

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; 10 Dec 88. Other requests must be referred to US Army Corps of Engineers, HQ, DA (DAEN-2C), Washington, DC 20310.

ABSTRACT: (U) This evaluation was designed to be an additional set of eyes and ears for the ACE as he reviews and changes the engineer portion of the Army Survival, Recovery, and Reconstitution System (ASRRS) and continuity of Operations Plans (COOP). Within the context of the Exercise and ASRRS, this report constitutes part 1 of a two-part report; it is simply an evaluation of OACE activities associated with Exercise PRESENT ARMS 88. Part 2 will address recommendations for changing the Engineer portion of the ASRRS and COOP. This evaluation (Part 1) indicates that planning, preparation, and execution during PRESENT ARMS 88 were well done. The Army Staff and Exercise Director made special mention of the Engineer Play throughout the Exercise. Overall, OACE staff performed well and gained additional insight for improving Engineer activities associated with Army Staff responsibilities.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, *MOBILIZATION, ARMY OPERATIONS, MILITARY EXERCISES, WAR GAMES

IDENTIFIERS: (U) PRESENT ARMS 88 Exercise

AD-CO40 257L

AD-CO40 092L

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SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

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AD-C039 985L 5/3 15/5

INSTITUTE FOR DEFENSE ANALYSES ALEXANDRIA VA

INSTITUTE FOR DEFENSE ANALYSES ALEXANDRIA VA

(U) Conceptual Framework for Total Mobilization Planning.
Volume 2. Appendices.

(U) Conceptual Framework for Total Mobilization Planning.
Volume 1. Main Report.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

JUL 86 288P

JUL 86 229P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Graham, David R.; Hammon, Colin P.;
Thomason, James S.;

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Graham, David R.; Hammon, Colin P.;
Thomason, James S.;

REPORT NO. IDA-P-1892-VOL-2

REPORT NO. IDA-P-1892-VOL-1

CONTRACT NO. MDA903-84-C-0031

CONTRACT NO. MDA903-84-C-0031

MONITOR: IDA/HQ
85-30628

MONITOR: IDA/HQ
85-30625

SECRET REPORT

SECRET REPORT

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Distribution: Further dissemination only as directed by
OJCS/J-4, The Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301-5000, 14 Aug
86 or higher DoD authority.

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only;
Administrative/Operational Use: 15 Aug 86. Other requests
must be referred to Joint Chiefs of Staff (J-4), The
Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301-5000.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 1, AD-C039 985L.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 2, AD-C039 988L.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MOBILIZATION, *DEFENSE PLANNING,
*ECONOMIC MODELS, *INDUSTRIES, MILITARY RESERVES,
MACROECONOMICS, LOGISTICS PLANNING, METHODOLOGY, MILITARY
REQUIREMENTS, ECONOMIC ANALYSIS, JOINT MILITARY
ACTIVITIES, RESERVE EQUIPMENT, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED
STATES)

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper reports the results of a study
to provide an assessment of the country's ability to
build a modified version of the JSPD Planning Force plus
adequate war reserves in a three-year time frame. The
study illustrates the use of macroeconomic models for JCS
planning and provides an evaluation of the models'
strengths and weaknesses, their data requirements, and
the importance of underlying assumptions. Recommendations
are provided as to how the JCS could institute industrial
mobilization planning within the JCS planning process.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Industrial mobilization, Military
budgets, Strategic materials, Labor, Strategic planning,
War reserves, Mobilization planning, Military industrial
base, Estimates, Tables(Data), Military supplies, LPN-IDA-
T-18-314

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MOBILIZATION, *DEFENSE PLANNING,
*INDUSTRIES, *ECONOMIC MODELS, MILITARY RESERVES,
MACROECONOMICS, METHODOLOGY, JOINT MILITARY ACTIVITIES,
MILITARY PLANNING, RESERVE EQUIPMENT, MILITARY
FORCES(UNITED STATES), ECONOMIC ANALYSIS, LOGISTICS
PLANNING

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SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-C039 985L CONTINUED

AD-C039 881L

15/5

15/B.3

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Industrial mobilization, Strategic planning, War reserves, Mobilization planning, Military industrial base, Estimates, Military supplies, LPN-IDA-T-16-314

INSTITUTE FOR DEFENSE ANALYSES ALEXANDRIA VA

(U) Analysis of Wartime Consumption Rates for Chemical Defensive Equipment. Volume 1. Main Report.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Contributing analysis.

MAY 88

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Christenson, Willard M.; Kerlin, Edward P.

REPORT NO. IDA-P-1851-VOL-1

CONTRACT NO. MDA903-84-C-0031

MONITOR: IDA/HQ, SBI
85-30289, AD-E500 808

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

Distribution limited to DoD and DoD Contractors only; Specific Authority: 19 Jun 88. Other requests must be referred to Assistant Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Logistics, The Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 2, AD-A173 928.

ABSTRACT: (U) The objective of the analysis was to provide a comprehensive evaluation of wartime consumption rates for chemical warfare (CW) defensive material for use in developing War Reserve requirements and assessing the current US stockpile. The study presents, in Volume I, a comprehensive discussion of the efforts undertaken to compute the wartime consumption rates for chemical warfare defensive equipment (CDE) using the IDA TACWAR model. Volume II, Documentation, comprises Appendices A, B and C. Appendix A details how division, corps and theater army support forces were aggregated to provide functional support units as input to the TACWAR model. Appendix B contains a discussion of the decision rules that were developed by the U.S. Army Chemical School for use in the analysis. Appendix C presents the details of the post-processor which was developed to manipulate output data from the TACWAR model and generates

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consumption rates for each CDE item, Appendix D, which is presented as Volume III, contains the actual consumption rates for the CDE items which form the detailed output of this study.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CHEMICAL WARFARE, *INVENTORY ANALYSIS, ARMY OPERATIONS, CONSUMPTION, STOCKPILES, LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT, TACTICAL WARFARE, RATES, DEFENSE SYSTEMS, MILITARY SUPPLIES, RESOURCE MANAGEMENT, REPLENISHMENT

IDENTIFIERS: (U) LPN-IDA-T-L6-245, SB11, FY87

IAC NO. SR-09145

AD-C039 864L 13/2 15/5 15/6

CENTER FOR NAVAL ANALYSES ALEXANDRIA VA MARINE CORPS OPERATIONS ANALYSIS GROUP

(U) Marine Corps Combat Service Support: Engineering Requirements.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

FEB 88 320P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Burwell, Dana G. ;

REPORT NO. CRM-85-114

CONTRACT NO. N00014-83-C-0725

PROJECT NO. C0031

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

Distribution limited to DoD only; Specific Authority: 3 Nov 88. Other requests must be referred to DC/S(RDS) Headquarters, Marine Corps, Washington, DC 20380.

ABSTRACT: (U) Engineer support requirements were developed by studying three types of Marine air-ground task forces (MAGTFs)-a maritime prepositioning ship Marine amphibious brigade (MPS MAB), an amphibious MAB, and a Marine amphibious force (MAF)-in three geographical locations. The MAGTF demands for engineer support were compared to the assets expected in the early 1990s. The results were used in an evaluation of existing and proposed organizations of assets.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *LOGISTICS SUPPORT, *MILITARY ENGINEERING, *MARINE CORPS OPERATIONS, CONSTRUCTION, MARINE CORPS PLANNING, TASK FORCES, BRIGADE LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS, MARINE CORPS AVIATION, MARINE CORPS EQUIPMENT, ROADS, MILITARY BRIDGES, DEPLOYMENT, LOGISTICS PLANNING, COMBAT SUPPORT, MAINTENANCE, MAINTENANCE EQUIPMENT, PREPOSITIONING(LOGISTICS), REPAIR, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, SCENARIOS

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AD-C039 809 15/6.4

AD-C039 809 CONTINUED

JAYCOR VIENNA VA

(U) Integrated Rapid Dispersal System (Phase I). Volume 1.
Annotated Briefing.

THEATER LEVEL OPERATIONS, TRANSPORTATION, MATERIALS
HANDLING, MATERIALS HANDLING EQUIPMENT, STORAGE, RAPID
DEPLOYMENT, INPUT OUTPUT PROCESSING, QUEUEING THEORY,
LOGISTICS PLANNING, DISPERSING, MILITARY PLANNING

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Technical rept. 30 Apr-30 Sep 84.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) NUDIS(Nuclear Dispersal System
Simulation), PE62715H, WUDH008382, WU22

OCT 84 114P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Johnson, J. T.; Oliver, H. W.; Smiley, R.
H.; Theroux, G. L.; Tilton, R. C.;

REPORT NO. JAYCOR-U310-84-2371

CONTRACT NO. DNA001-84-C-0234

PROJECT NO. A89QMXF

TASK NO. 8000

MONITOR: DNA
TR-84-368-V1

SECRET REPORT FRD

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 2, AD-8097 777L.

ABSTRACT: (U) NUDIS, Nuclear Dispersal System Simulation, is a deterministic model that processes data in user-selected time steps to simulate the dispersal of nuclear weapons in a theater of operations. Rate of march and distance are input to the model for each unit played. NUDIS queues vehicles at storage sites, assigns material handling equipment (MHE) and load teams, loads out unit vehicles from designated bunkers, and disperses loaded units to their local dispersal areas (LDAs) or general defense plan (GDP) positions, as desired. However, statistics are collected on each unit and for major segments of the alert and dispersal process to permit a detailed analysis of each part of the process. This volume is an annotated briefing that sets forth both the background and the need for a simulation model, presents an overview of the model, and includes sample output graphics.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *NUCLEAR WEAPONS, *DEPLOYMENT,
SURVIVABILITY, WAR GAMES, COMPUTERIZED SIMULATION.

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BATTELLE PACIFIC NORTHWEST LAB RICHLAND WA

(U) Compliance Monitoring of a Proposed Draft Convention on the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons. Procedural and Technical Options.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Contractor rept. Jun 85-May 86.

MAY 86 454P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Karpetsky, Timothy P. ;

CONTRACT NO. DE-AC06-76RLO-1830

MONITOR: CRDEC
CR-86041

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; May 86. Other requests must be referred to Commander, U.S. Army Chemical Research, Development and Engineering Center, Attn: SMCRR-SPD-R, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010-5423. Availability: Document partially illegible.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Prepared in cooperation with EAI Corp. Joppatowne, MD and Battelle Columbus Div., OH.

ABSTRACT: (U) The United States objective is to achieve verifiable elimination of worldwide chemical warfare capability through destruction of stockpiles and production facilities. The Draft Convention on the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons presented to the Conference on Disarmament (April 1984) is a major initiative in this regard. This convention develops the chemical of concern and identifies the permitted and prohibited activities of Parties. The need to verify compliance is critical to national and international security. Procedural and technical options for compliance monitoring were identified during a recent workshop attended by over 40 disarmament and technology experts. It was concluded, after examination of monitoring situations arising from the proposed convention, that mean for various risks to national security result. For example, monitoring the declaration and destruction of

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chemical agent stockpiles and chemical agent facilities carries a moderate risk because the efficacy of available and projected procedures and technical options has not been demonstrated and proven. A higher risk is associated with dependence on monitoring results from on-site challenge inspections due to possible procedural roadblocks and inability to identify and uncover hidden stockpiles, covert production diversion of permitted commercially produced toxic chemical to weapons use, or new agent programs.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CHEMICAL ORDNANCE, *ARMS CONTROL, CHEMICAL AGENTS, CHEMICAL WARFARE, ELIMINATION, DESTRUCTION, STOCKPILES, PRODUCTION, FACILITIES, CONFERRING COMMUNICATIONS), DISARMAMENT, MONITORING, NATIONAL SECURITY, RISK, TEST METHODS, WORKSHOPS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Demilitarization, Compliance monitoring

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AD-C039 212L 15/5 15/6

CHEMICAL RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT AND ENGINEERING CENTER
ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND MD

GENERAL RESEARCH CORP MCLEAN VA SYSTEMS TECHNOLOGIES DIV-
EAST

(U) NBC Procedures and Equipment for Entry/Exit and
Rearming of the M1A1 Tank.

(U) Strategic Force Modernization: Sustainability and
Endurance Issues.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Technical rept. Jan 84-Jan 85.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Annual rept. 3 Jun 85-15 Jun 86.

MAY 86 87P

JUL 86 178P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Biewett, William K.; Sticker, Gary A.;

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Sawyer, Ronald E.; Adams, Allison;
Flueckiger, Wallace;

REPORT NO. CRDEC-TR-88032

PROJECT NO. 1L162706A553

REPORT NO. GRC-1342-03-TR-86

CONFIDENTIAL REPORT

CONTRACT NO. DAAH01-85-C-0743, ARPA Order-3525

SECRET REPORT

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Distribution limited to DoD and DoD contractors only; May
86. Other requests must be referred to Commander, U.S.
Army Chemical Research, Development and Engineering
Center, Attn: SMCRR-SPD-R, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD
21010-5423.

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test
and Evaluation; 16 Jul 86. Other requests must be
referred to Commander, U.S. Army Missile Command, Attn:
ANSMI-RD-CS-T, Redstone Arsenal, AL 35898-5244.

ABSTRACT: (U) This report describes a series of tests
conducted at the U.S. Army Chemical Research, Development
and Engineering Center (CRDEC) with simulated chemical
agents to determine the effectiveness of procedures used
by tank crewmen to enter, exit, or rearm an M1A1 tank in
a chemically contaminated environment. In this study, a
standard Army rainsuit is tested as a contaminant
avoidance cover for use in entry/exit, and an
experimental NBC hatch cover is evaluated for use in open
hatch operations.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CHEMICAL WARFARE, *MILITARY DOCTRINE,
*DEFENSE SYSTEMS, *TANK CREWS, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS,
POLICIES, PROTECTION, TANKS (COMBAT VEHICLES), ARRIVAL,
EXITS, WEAPONS, REPLENISHMENT, CHEMICAL AGENT SIMULANTS,
DECONTAMINATION, PROTECTIVE CLOTHING, CHEMICAL AGENT
DETECTORS, TEST METHODS, OPERATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Collective protection, Rainsuits,
Procedures, M1A1 tanks, PE62706A, AS553

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Industrial capabilities for refining, reducing and processing stockpiled materials fall far short of present demand. In short, we found that availability of strategic materials essential to war efforts and/or recovery is not assured. Several potential roles for SLCM were discussed and alternative sets of command relationships were postulated. Fundamental impediments to potential SLCM use in strategic and theater nuclear force roles are the other roles and missions of naval vessels carrying them.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES).
*STRATEGIC WEAPONS. *LOGISTICS PLANNING, STRATEGIC MATERIALS, CRUISE MISSILES, SEA LAUNCHED, CARGO VEHICLES, NUCLEAR WEAPONS, STRATEGIC WARFARE, SURVIVABILITY, JET BOMBERS, ENDURANCE(GENERAL), TACTICAL WARNING, STOCKPILES, AVAILABILITY, VULNERABILITY, NUCLEAR FORCES(MILITARY), LOGISTICS SUPPORT, SCENARIOS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Strategic force modernization, Nuclear weapons transporters, Sea launched cruise missiles

ARMY CONCEPTS ANALYSIS AGENCY BETHESDA MD

(U) Estimation of Workloads for COMUS Wholesale Logistics Base (ESTIMATE).

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final study rept..

MAY 86

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Broshan, John D. ; Bennett, George C. ;

REPORT NO CAA-SR-86-3

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

Distribution limited to DoD only; Critical Technology; 16 Jul 86. Other requests must be referred to Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, HQ Dept. of the Army, Attn: DALO-PLF, Washington, DC 20310.

ABSTRACT: (U) The purpose of this study was to estimate what workloads are represented in the shortfall of theater intermediate maintenance units in the program force. An automated methodology developed in the previous study effort (SWALE) was used to compute workload shortfalls. These workload shortfalls were then arranged within the appropriate GS/Depot Commodity Group. The study data may be used to determine whether depot surge capability is adequate to absorb maintenance overflow from the theaters and the quantities of maintenance workload by commodity which might flow to COMUS from a particular theater.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *WORKLOAD, *MAINTENANCE MANAGEMENT, *ARMY EQUIPMENT, MAINTENANCE PERSONNEL, SUPPLY DEPOSITS, SURGES, ARMY PLANNING, UNITED STATES, THEATER LEVEL OPERATIONS, AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE, GUIDED MISSILES, COMMODITIES, ESTIMATES, COMPUTERIZED SIMULATION, LOGISTICS PLANNING

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Intermediate maintenance units, *Maintenance planning, Depot maintenance units, Workload shortfalls, Direct support, SWALE study, Ground equipment, Maintenance overflow, LOGCAP

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AD-C038 153L 15/5 15/6.4

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) Tactical Nuclear Support to NATO Corps.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Study project rept.,

APR 86 48P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Buchan, James G. ; Jones, Herman H. ;

SECRET REPORT FRD

Distribution limited to DoD only; Critical Technology; 7
Apr 86. Other requests must be referred to Director,
Military Studies Program, USAMC, Carlisle Barracks, PA
17013.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *DEPLOYMENT, *NUCLEAR WEAPONS,
*TACTICAL WARFARE, NATO, LOGISTICS, WESTERN EUROPE

AD-C039 138L 15/5

INSTITUTE FOR DEFENSE ANALYSES ALEXANDRIA VA

(U) Pilot Study of Weapon-Platform Balance for Attack of
Ground Targets.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

NOV 85

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Schwartz, R. ;

REPORT NO. IDA-M-138

CONTRACT NO. MDA903-84-C-0031

MONITOR: IDA/HQ, SBI
85-30538, AD-E500 768

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

Distribution limited to DoD only; Premature Dissemination;
Apr 86. Other requests must be referred to OUSDRE/TWP,
Room 3E1060, The Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301.

ABSTRACT: (U) The pilot study uses data developed by a
recent Defense Science Board (DSB) Task Force to assess
relative DoD emphasis on platforms and munitions. It
outlines approaches to improving the munitions stockpile
within the constraints of a platform oriented budget. It
concludes by describing a study and research program that
constitutes the first steps in implementing these
approaches.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY PROCUREMENT, *GUIDED WEAPONS,
*LAUNCHERS, *STOCKPILES, *STRATEGIC ANALYSIS, *DEFENSE
PLANNING, LAND WARFARE, INFANTRY, DATA ACQUISITION,
COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS, LASER GUIDANCE, COST
EFFECTIVENESS, LOGISTICS SUPPORT

IDENTIFIERS: (U) LPN-IDA-T-5-289, SBI1, FY86

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AD-C039 138L

UNCLASSIFIED

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

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AD-C038 977L CONTINUED

ARMY CONCEPTS ANALYSIS AGENCY BETHESDA MD

IDENTIFIERS: (U) MICAF-85 Project

(U) Measuring Improved Capabilities of Army Forces (MICAF-85). Volume 2. US Force List and Inventory.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final study rept.,

DEC 85

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Christensen, Allen R. ;

REPORT NO. CAA-SR-85-22-VOL-2

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON 31 Dec 81

Distribution limited to DoD only; Critical Technology; 30 May 86. Other requests must be referred to HQDA, ODCSOPS, Attn: DAMO-ODR, Washington, DC 20310.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 1, AD-C038 976L.

ABSTRACT: (U) The MICAF-85 study report presents the results of an analytic assessment of the combat potential (capability) of 82 Army combat organizations for the years 1980 through 1985. Units evaluated include 24 Army divisions, 26 separate brigades, 5 roundout brigades, and 7 armored cavalry regiments. Combat potentials--based on levels of combat and support equipment actually on-hand in these units--are reported for each unit in each year and changes over time are explained. Results were produced through application of the Analysis of Force Potential (AFP) Model in the MICAF capability computing process and reflect quantity and quality of key equipment items, ammunition and missile modernization and unit organic capability for short term sustainment. They do not reflect sustainment inherent in ammunition, missile and POL stockage levels; force manning; soldier quality; or the level of training; Force Structure; Unit Equipment Inventories; Effective Inventories; User Information; Force List; Unit Equipment Inventories.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *WAR POTENTIAL, *BRIGADE LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, *DIVISION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, *REGIMENT LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, *ARMY EQUIPMENT, *ARMY, AMMUNITION, TABLES(DATA), ARMY PERSONNEL

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18/2 19/8

ARMY CONCEPTS ANALYSIS AGENCY BETHESDA MD

(U) Measuring Improved Capabilities of Army Forces (MICAF-85), Volume 1, Main Report.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE WASHINGTON DC NATIONAL SECURITY AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS DIV

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final study rept.,

(U) NATO MUNITIONS: INFORMATION ON ARMY AND AIR FORCE MUNITIONS IN SUPPORT OF NATO.

DEC 85

FEB 86

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Christensen, Allen R. ;

REPORT NO. GAO/C-NSIAD-88-14FS

REPORT NO. CAA-SR-85-22-VOL-1

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SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

DECLASS ON 31 Dec 91

Distribution: DTIC users only.

Distribution limited to DoD only; Critical Technology; 30 May 86. Other requests must be referred to HQDA, ODCSOPS, Attn: DAMO-ODR, Washington, DC 20310.

ABSTRACT: (U) This report provides data to assist in analyzing U.S. war reserve munitions inventories in relation to the latest Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe (SHAPE) guidance. We (1) identified the Army and Air Force war reserve munitions currently stockpiled and planned for stockpiling to meet requirements specified in both the SHAPE guidance and the DoD guidance, (2) compared the current inventory positions with these requirements for the individual items of war reserve munitions as reported in the Defense Planning Questionnaire, (3) determined whether the services had identified possible alternative munitions to use where shortages existed, and (4) determined the current and projected storage capacity for U.S. war reserve munitions in Europe. This review was performed from October 1985 to February 1986.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 2, AD-CO38 977L.

ABSTRACT: (U) The MICAF-85 study report presents the results of an analytic assessment of the combat potential (capability) of 62 Army combat organizations for the years 1980 through 1985. Units evaluated include 24 Army divisions, 26 separate brigades, 5 roundout brigades, and 7 armored cavalry regiments. Combat potentials--based on levels of combat and support equipment actually on-hand in these units--are reported for each unit in each year and changes over time are explained. Results were produced through application of the Analysis of Force Potential (AFP) Model in the MICAF capability computing process and reflect quantity and quality of key equipment items, ammunition and missile modernization and unit organic capability for short term sustainment. They do not reflect sustainment inherent in ammunition, missile and POL storage levels; force manning; soldier quality; or the level of training. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ORDNANCE, *RESERVE EQUIPMENT, *STOCKPILES, *INVENTORY, *WEAPONS, *AMMUNITION, *GUIDED MISSILES, *GUNS, *BOMBS, *STORAGE, *DEFENSE PLANNING, *NATO, *SHORTAGES, *ARMY EQUIPMENT, *AIR FORCE EQUIPMENT, *COMBAT AREAS, *SUPPLY DEPOTS, *TABLES(DATA)

IAC NO.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *WAR POTENTIAL, *BRIGADE LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, *ARMY, *DIVISION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, *REGIMENT LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, *ARMY EQUIPMENT, *LAND WARFARE, *AMMUNITION, *ARMY PERSONNEL, *COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) MICAF-85 project

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AD-CO38 750

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY

SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

AD-CO38 573L 18/5 15/8

ARMY CONCEPTS ANALYSIS AGENCY BETHESDA MD

(U) Wartime Requirements, Programming FY 91, Southwest Asia (P91M), Volume 2, Requirements and Rates.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Study rept. Dec 84-Nov 85.

NOV 85 177P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Howard, Joseph C. ;

REPORT NO. CAA-SR-85-18-VOL-2

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON 30 Nov 91

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Specific Authority: 25 Mar 88. Other requests must be referred to the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans, Attn: DAMO-FDL, Washington, DC 20310.

ABSTRACT: (U) Partial contents: Rates and Requirements for Conventional Munitions, Southwest Asia 1991; Wartime Replacement Factors; and Wartime Fuel Factors (gal per vehicle per day).

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *LOGISTICS PLANNING, SOUTHWEST ASIA, MIDDLE EAST, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, CONVENTIONAL WARFARE, REPLACEMENT, AMMUNITION, FUELS, WEAPONS, LOSSES, RATES, FUEL CONSUMPTION, RESERVE EQUIPMENT, ARMY PLANNING, COMPUTERIZED SIMULATION

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Conventional warfare, War reserves, Iran, WARF(Wartime Replacement Factors), WAFF(Wartime Fuel Factors), Computer printouts, Tables(Data)

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AD-CO38 458L

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BDM CORP MCLEAN VA

(U) Requirement, Capability and Deficiency Database for Deployment and Resupply Command, Control and Communications (C3), Section 2.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Technical rept. 1 Apr 85-31 Mar 88.

JUN 85 434P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Cox,;Redd,;Sherlock,;

REPORT NO. BDM/W-85-0440-TR-2

CONTRACT NO. DCA100-82-C-0040

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

Distribution: Further dissemination only as directed by DCA, C45/A730, Arlington, VA 22212-5410, 27 Feb 88 or higher DoD authority.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Section 1, AD-CO38 457L.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *DEPLOYMENT, *COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS, OVERSEAS, THEATER LEVEL OPERATIONS, LOGISTICS SUPPORT, COMMUNICATION AND RADIO SYSTEMS, COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT, DATA PROCESSING EQUIPMENT, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, DEFICIENCIES, DATA BASES

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Resupply, Capabilities, PE32019K

UNCLASSIFIED

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

AD-C038 457L	12/6	15/5	25/5	AD-C038 454L	15/5	15/6	25/5
BDM CORP MCLEAN VA				BDM CORP MCLEAN VA			
(U) Requirement, Capability and Deficiency Database for Deployment and Resupply Command, Control and Communications (C3). Section 1.				(U) Command and Control Capability Assessment, Theater/Tactical Portion. Volume 2. Mission Analysis. Part E-1. Deployment/Resupply Supporting Rationale.			
DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Technical rept. 1 Apr 85-31 Mar 88.				DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Technical rept.			
JUN 85 334P				OCT 85 80P			
PERSONAL AUTHORS: Cox, Redd, Sherlock, ;				PERSONAL AUTHORS: LaBranche, William E. ; Sherlock, W. J. ;			
REPORT NO. BDM/W-85-0440-TR-1				REPORT NO. BDM/W-85-0724-TR-vol-2-pt-e1			
CONTRACT NO. DCA100-82-C-0040				CONTRACT NO. DCA100-82-C-0040			
SECRET REPORT				SECRET REPORT			

DECLASS ON OADR

Distribution: Further dissemination only as directed by DCA, C4S/A730, Arlington, VA 22212-5410, 27 Feb 88 or higher DoD authority.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Section 2, AD-C038 458L.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *DEPLOYMENT, *COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS, OVERSEAS, THEATER LEVEL OPERATIONS, LOGISTICS SUPPORT, COMMUNICATION AND RADIO SYSTEMS, COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT, DATA PROCESSING EQUIPMENT, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, DEFICIENCIES, DATA BASES

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Resupply, Capabilities, PE32019K

DECLASS ON OADR

Distribution: Further dissemination only as directed by DCA C4S/A110, Arlington Hall Station, Bldg. A, Arlington, VA 22212-5409, 27 Feb 86 or higher DoD authority.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 2, Part E, AD-C038 418L.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS, *LOGISTICS SUPPORT, THEATER LEVEL OPERATIONS, MISSION PROFILES, TACTICAL ANALYSIS, OPERATIONAL READINESS, MILITARY PLANNING, DEPLOYMENT, CENTRAL EUROPE, SOUTHWEST ASIA, KOREA

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Capability assessment, Resupply

UNCLASSIFIED

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY

SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-C038 418L 15/5 15/8 25/5

AD-C038 350L 15/5 25/5

BDM CORP MCLEAN VA

BDM CORP MCLEAN VA

(U) Command and Control Capability Assessment, Theater/
Tactical Portion, Volume 2, Mission Analysis, Part E,
Deployment/Resupply.

(U) Assessment of Reinforcement and Logistics Command,
Control, and Communications (C3) in Central Europe.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Technical rept..

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. 1 Apr 84-31 Mar 85.

OCT 85 247P

MAR 85 272P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: LaGranche, W. E.; Sherlock, W. J.;

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Redd, J.; Cox, J.; Sherlock, J.;

REPORT NO. BDM/W-85-0724-TR-vol-2-pt-e

REPORT NO. BDM/W-85-050-TR

CONTRACT NO. DCA100-82-C-0040

CONTRACT NO. DCA100-82-C-0040

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Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test
and Evaluation; 28 Feb 86. Other requests must be
referred to DCA, A700, Arlington, VA 22212-5409.

Distribution: Further dissemination only as directed by
Defense Communications Agency, Attn: A700, Arlington, VA
22212-5409, 13 Feb 86 or higher DoD authority.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 2, Part C, AD-C038
412L. Original contains color plates; All DTIC
reproductions will be in black and white.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS.
*LOGISTICS, CONVENTIONAL WARFARE, DATA PROCESSING, TEST
AND EVALUATION, QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS, ARCHITECTURE,
AUTOMATION, LEVEL(QUANTITY), TIME, REPLENISHMENT,
FOCUSING, CONFLICT, MISSIONS, FUNCTIONS, CENTRAL EUROPE,
CORPORATIONS, REPORTS, EUROPE

ABSTRACT: (U) This document contains the C2 mission
analysis for the Deployment and Resupply Missions in the
COMUS, Central Europe, Southwest Asia, and Korea theaters.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) PE32019K

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS,
*LOGISTICS SUPPORT, THEATER LEVEL OPERATIONS, MISSION
PROFILES, TACTICAL ANALYSIS, OPERATIONAL READINESS,
MILITARY PLANNING, DEPLOYMENT, SYSTEMS ANALYSIS, FLOW
CHARTING, CENTRAL EUROPE, SOUTHWEST ASIA, KOREA

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Capability assessment, Resupply

AD-C038 418L

AD-C038 350L

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

AD-C037 912 15/5 15/8

AD-C037 912 CONTINUED

DEFENSE SCIENCE BOARD WASHINGTON DC

IDENTIFIERS: (U) GAM(Ground Attack Munitions)

(U) Improving the Acquisition Management Process for
Conventional Munitions Focusing on: Ground Attack
Munitions.

NOV 85

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

ABSTRACT: (U) The Task Force firmly believes that modern ground-attack munitions (GAMs) can help achieve a credible conventional deterrent and thereby substantially raise the nuclear threshold. The DB (Guidance document) contains conflicting guidance about the relative importance of forward-echelon force attack and follow-on force attack: the military strategy favors the former, while the technological community stresses the latter. The DG is clearly oriented towards acquiring weapon platforms. The DSB task force recommends specific steps be taken to improve the management and acquisition process for GAMs in four different areas. These same general concepts are probably applicable to other relative small-but important--classes of programs as well. First, the Defense Guidance deserves a thorough overhaul to the guidelines for munitions use and stockpile objectives, sustainability and varifighting rationales, industrial mobilization, and the adoption of alternate scenarios which emphasize rather than subvert real varifighting needs. Second, management oversight should be based on: stockpile- and target-oriented master plans; an improved, matched set of analytical models to support program decisions at all stages; a strong Munitions Council with a supporting staff in USDR(OM); and means to independently assess munition producibility throughout development. Third, the full-scale development process should be tailored to the special needs of high-technology, high-quantity, high-reliability systems. Fourth, our tech base financial resources, organization, and personnel need strengthening.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AIRCRAFT AMMUNITION, *MILITARY PROCUREMENT, ATTACK, AIR TO SURFACE, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, ACQUISITION, STOCKPILES, LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT

AD-C037 912

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-C037 893 15/8.3

AD-C037 866L 21/4

DEFENSE SCIENCE BOARD WASHINGTON DC

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE (ARMY OFFICE) CANBERRA (AUSTRALIA)
DIRECTORATE OF OPERATIONAL ANALYSIS-ARMY

(U) Report of the Defense Science Board Task Force on
Chemical Warfare/Biological Defense.

(U) A Study of Army Bulk Fuel Storage Requirements, 1984-94,

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.

SEP 85 29P

AUG 85 22P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Craig, S. ;

REPORT NO. DDA-A-NOTE-22

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

FOREIGN RESTRICTED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The Defense Science Board Task Force on Chemical Warfare and Biological Defense (CMBD) addressed three specific areas in depth to respond to their tasking. These included 1) the threat of new advances in biotechnology, 2) the adequacy of current and planned chemical warfare (CW) - related intelligence efforts, and 3) the adequacy of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) chemical munitions stockpile requirements. The Task Force report states that the biotechnology threat is increasing in a variety of areas. Biotechnology, especially genetic engineering, holds promise for major advances in a number of fields including agriculture, medicine, and chemical production. The basic techniques of biotechnology, e.g., gene splicing and monoclonal antibody production are now well known throughout the international scientific community. The U.S. has the dominant position in this area, but it does not have a scientific monopoly in any aspect of the field. This discussion is organized as follows: A) Potential biotechnology advances of military significance; B) The U.S. biotechnology program for defense against CW/BD, and C) What we know about the Soviet threat and what can be done about it.

Distribution limited to DoD only; Other requests must be referred to Embassy of Australia, Attn: Margaret Pennington, Head, Pub. Sec.-Def/Sci, 1601 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, DC 20036.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Original contains color plates. All DTIC reproductions will be in black and white.

ABSTRACT: (U) The planned introduction during 1984-94 of new General Service (GS) vehicles which utilize diesel fuel, and the introduction from 1986 of Commercial Line (CL) vehicles which utilize unleaded petrol, will result in major alterations in Army fuel usage and storage requirements. The projected 1989 and 1994 fuel usage rates and storage requirements of the Army Military Districts have been estimated from historical 1984 data and the proposed vehicle replacement programme. Technical data on fuel storage management has also been summarized and presented.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *DIESEL FUELS, *GASOLINE, BULK MATERIALS, MILITARY VEHICLES, ARMY OPERATIONS, MILITARY FORCES (FOREIGN), CONSUMPTION, STORAGE, CAPACITY (QUANTITY), MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, AUSTRALIA

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *DEFENSE SYSTEMS, *CHEMICAL WARFARE, *BIOLOGICAL WARFARE, *BIOTECHNOLOGY, THREATS, COMBAT READINESS, MILITARY INTELLIGENCE, CHEMICAL ORDNANCE STOCKPILES, PROTECTION, CHEMICAL WARFARE AGENTS, TOXINS AND ANTITOXINS, MILITARY RESEARCH, GENETIC ENGINEERING, VACCINES, ANTIDOTES, TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

AD-C037 893

AD-C037 866L

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-C037 658 15/5

MILITARY TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT COMMAND TRANSPORTATION
ENGINEERING AGENCY NEWPORT NEWS VA

(U) Korean Ports and Transportation Systems Capability
Study. Volume 3. Intratheater Mobility Analysis.

SEP 85 264P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Cooper, W. J. ;

REPORT NO. MTMC-TE-83-3H-46-VOL-3

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 1, AD-C036 987.

ABSTRACT: (U) Strategic mobility, as defined in this report, consists of five basic elements - surface movement facilities, including ports, railroads, highways, and pipelines; airlift; sealift; pre-positioning; and traffic management of all the foregoing elements. These elements will be discussed briefly in this section to provide the planner with a general background on the various transportation systems available within Korea. Airlift, sealift, and pre-positioning are discussed in volume I and theater surface-movement facilities and traffic management are discussed in volume II and this volume. The data provided in these reports can be used to conduct gross and/or detailed mobility deployment planning. The reports are designed to provide planners with a uniform basis of information to maintain the continuity and uniformity required to conduct joint deployment and exercise planning.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *LOGISTICS SUPPORT, SOUTH KOREA, MOBILITY, ARMY OPERATIONS, THEATER LEVEL OPERATIONS, PORTS(FACILITIES), LAND TRANSPORTATION, CARGO HANDLING, AMMUNITION, ARMY PERSONNEL, MILITARY TRANSPORTATION

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Intratheater mobility, Resupply

AD-C037 658

AD-C037 623

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AD-C037 623 15/5

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS WASHINGTON DC
(U) Comparative Assessment of Industrial Mobilization
Capacity. Industrial Mobilization Study.

SEP 85 123P

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

(NOFORN).

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *INDUSTRIES, *MOBILIZATION

UNCLASSIFIED

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-C037 559L 15/1

AD-C037 549L 15/5 15/6.1 25/5

MOBILE COMMAND ST HUBERT (QUEBEC)
(U) The Militia as an Army Reserve.

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) Joint Force Readiness for War.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Study project.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Study project.

MAY 85 84P

JUN 85 327P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Fraser, D. A. ;

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Barnett, F. V. ; Bingham, B. J. ; Bradley, J. ;
Cimral, T. A. ; Cusick, J. J. ;

FOREIGN RESTRICTED REPORT

SECRET REPORT

Distribution: Further dissemination only as directed by Headquarters, Mobile Command, CFB Montreal, St. Hubert, Quebec Canada J3Y 5T5, 25 Sep 85 or higher DoD authority.
SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Individual study project for the US Army War College.

DECLASS ON OADR

Distribution limited to DoD only; Specific Authority: 17 Sep 85. Other requests must be referred to Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, PA 17013.

ABSTRACT: (U) This study examines the impact of joint readiness as it relates to the ability of the joint command and control structure and the Services (with their respective Transportation Operating Agencies (TOAs)) to mobilize, deploy and sustain US forces in combat. The study examines four functional areas which impact on the US ability to conduct a war: (1) the Joint Planning process; (2) the Mobilization and Personnel Sustainment process; (3) the Force Development process; and (4) the Force Sustainment process. In the first chapter, the students describe a system depicting a logical framework for viewing the functions needed to go to war and provided a model entitled the Joint Force Readiness and Execution System (JFRES). The sixth chapter proposes a system to examine the impact of various constraints, policies and planning procedures on the warfighting capabilities of US combat forces by a systematic assessment of the four key functions--mobilization, deployment employment, and sustainment.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY RESERVES, OPERATIONAL READINESS, DETERRENCE, MOBILIZATION, AUGMENTATION, CANADA

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *JOINT MILITARY ACTIVITIES, *OPERATIONAL READINESS, *COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS, *MOBILIZATION, TRANSPORTATION, DEPLOYMENT, MILITARY PLANNING, POLICIES, COMBAT READINESS, COMBAT SUPPORT, LOGISTICS SUPPORT, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), ARMY OPERATIONS, NAVAL OPERATIONS, STOCKPILES

AD-C037 559L

AD-C037 549L

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

AD-CO37 347L 15/5 15/6

ARMY CONCEPTS ANALYSIS AGENCY BETHESDA MD

(U) OMNIBUS Capability Study - FY 84 (OMNIBUS-84). Volume 2. Appendix C. FY 84 Force Match List.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final study rept..

APR 85 248P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Campi, F. V. ;

REPORT NO. CAA-SR-85-1-VOL-2

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON 30 Apr 91

Distribution: Further dissemination only as directed by HQDA, ODCSOPS, Attn: DAMO-ODR, Washington, DC 20310. 9 Aug 85 or higher DoD authority.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 1, AD-CO37 348L.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CONVENTIONAL WARFARE, *ARMY OPERATIONS, COMBAT SUPPORT, MOBILIZATION, ARMY PLANNING, THREAT EVALUATION, COMBAT READINESS, ACTIVE DUTY, MILITARY RESERVES, LOGISTICS SUPPORT, CENTRAL EUROPE, FIREPOWER, DEPLOYMENT, REPLACEMENT, RESOURCE MANAGEMENT, LOSSES, MANPOWER, COMPUTERIZED SIMULATION, SCENARIOS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) CSS(Combat Service Support), Total force planning, Southwest Asia, LAD(Latest Arrival Dates), OMNIBUS-84 project, Military management

AD-CO37 347L

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AD-CO37 348L 5/1 15/5 15/6

ARMY CONCEPTS ANALYSIS AGENCY BETHESDA MD

(U) OMNIBUS Capability Study - FY 84 (OMNIBUS-84). Volume 1. Main Report.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final study rept..

APR 85 410P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Campi, F. V. ;

REPORT NO. CAA-SR-85-1-VOL-1

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

Distribution: Further dissemination only as directed by HQDA, ODCSOPS, Attn: DAMO-ODR, Washington, DC 20310. 9 Aug 85 or higher DoD authority. (NOFORN)

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 2, AD-CO37 347L.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CONVENTIONAL WARFARE, *ARMY OPERATIONS, COMBAT SUPPORT, MOBILIZATION, ARMY PLANNING, THREAT EVALUATION, COMBAT READINESS, ACTIVE DUTY, MILITARY RESERVES, LOGISTICS SUPPORT, CENTRAL EUROPE, FIREPOWER, DEPLOYMENT, REPLACEMENT, RESOURCE MANAGEMENT, LOSSES, MANPOWER, COMPUTERIZED SIMULATION, SCENARIOS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) CSS(Combat Service Support), Total force planning, Southwest Asia, LAD(Latest Arrival Dates), OMNIBUS-84 project, Military management, NOFORN

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY

SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

AD-C037 280L 15/3 15/1 25/3

AD-C038 987 15/5

ARMY ENGINEER STUDIES CENTER FORT BELVOIR VA

MILITARY TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT COMMAND TRANSPORTATION
ENGINEERING AGENCY NEWPORT NEWS VA

(U) FASTALS Model Evaluation (Engineer Support in Europe).

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

(U) Korean Ports and Transportation Systems Capability
Study, Volume 1. Introduction and Intertheater
Mobility Analysis.

JUN 85

MAR 85

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Springfield, B. W. ;

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Cooper, W. J. ;

REPORT NO. USAESC-R-85-4

REPORT NO. MTMC-TE-83-3H-46-VOL-1

SECRET REPORT

SECRET REPORT

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Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test
and Evaluation; 31 Jul 85. Other requests must be
referred to U.S. Army Engineer Studies Center, Casey Bldg.
2594, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-5583.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 2, Part 1. AD-8082
857L and Volume 2, Part 2. AD-C038 215.

ABSTRACT: (U) This study evaluates the ability of the
FASTALS Construction Model to accurately estimate the
wartime engineer requirements of the European theater.
The construction model calculates the requirements which
must be met to complete 23 engineer tasks in support of
contingency operations. This study is the first of a four-
part effort to examine engineer-specific issues in the
AFPDA Document and the FASTALS Modeling System. The
report focuses on 23 engineer tasks and the methodology
the model uses to calculate damage repair, construction,
and maintenance for European contingency operations.
Theater contingency plans were examined to ensure all
major engineer tasks were included in the model. The
study identifies many significant short-term as well as
long-term changes that will enhance the model's
estimating accuracy.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY ENGINEERING, *COMBAT SUPPORT,
*CONSTRUCTION, ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, ARMY PLANNING,
DATA BASES, WORKLOAD, NATO, COMMUNICATION AND RADIO
SYSTEMS, REPAIR, MAINTENANCE, ESTIMATES, ACCURACY,
MATHEMATICAL MODELS, EUROPE, LAND WARFARE, THEATER LEVEL
OPERATIONS, COMBAT AREAS, DAMAGE

IDENTIFIERS: (U) FASTALS construction model, Lines of
communications, AFPDA(Army Force Planning Data and
Assumptions), Communication zone engineers

AD-C037 280L

AD-C038 987

UNCLASSIFIED

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ABSTRACT: (U) The results of the Korean Ports and
Transportation Systems Capability Study are documented in
three volumes. Volume I, this report, provides an
analysis of intra-COMUS and intertheater sealift
requirements of the OPLAN under existing conditions. The
analysis also includes several sealift scenarios under
varying parameters and conditions. Volume II consists of
two parts. Part 1 provides a compendium and an analysis
of the surveyed Korean ports, and part 2 provides the
throughput capability of each port. Volume III provides
an analysis of intratheater movement and reception of
cargo within Korea.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *LOGISTICS PLANNING, *MARINE
TRANSPORTATION, *REPLENISHMENT, MILITARY TRANSPORTATION,
MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, KOREA, SYSTEMS ANALYSIS
CONTAINERIZED SHIPPING, GRAPHS, TABLES(DATA), MISSION
PROFILES

UNCLASSIFIED

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY

AD-C036 787L 15/5 15/8

ARMY CONCEPTS ANALYSIS AGENCY BETHESDA MD

(U) Mid-Range Force Study--CY 84 (MRFS-84).

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final study rept. Mar-Dec 84.

JAN 85 231P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Horton, C. A.; Spiker, R. C.; Smith, J. S.

REPORT NO. CAA-SR-85-2

MONITOR: SBI
AD-F860 027

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation: 8 May 85. Other requests must be referred to ODCSOPS, DA. Attn: DAMD-SSW, Washington, DC 20310. (NOFORN).

ABSTRACT: (U) The MRFS Methodology was employed as a decision support system in the development of the 1991 Objective Force, the 1994 Planning Force, and the 1992-2001 EPA(Extended Planning Annex) Objective Force. During the period Mar-Dec 84, the study team supported ODCSOPS(Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans) in the development and analysis of alternative forces while considering changes to fiscal and manpower guidance, force modernization, war reserve stockage levels, and levels of organization.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ARMY PLANNING, *MILITARY FORCE LEVELS, DECISION MAKING, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, ACTIVE DUTY, ARMY PERSONNEL, MILITARY RESERVES, THREATS, FIREPOWER, LOGISTICS PLANNING, MATERIEL, STOCKPILES, COSTS, MOBILITY, MATHEMATICAL PROGRAMMING

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Military force structure, Mid range force studies, Movement requirements, Inherited assets, War reserve materiel, stocks, NOFORN

AD-C036 787L

UNCLASSIFIED

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SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

AD-C036 414 15/6.3

DIRECTORATE OF AEROSPACE STUDIES KIRTLAND AFB NM

(U) Retaliatory Chemical Warfare.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Interim study results,

JUN 84 84P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Tate, R. L.; Gevelhoff, H. J.; Powell, N. A.; Scarborough, T. L.;

REPORT NO. DAS-TR-84-8

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Critical Technology; Jun 84. Other requests must be referred to AFCD/SA, Kirtland AFB, NM 87117-5000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This annotated briefing documents the interim results of the Retaliatory Chemical Warfare Study accomplished for Headquarters, Air Force Systems Command (XR) by the Directorate of Aerospace Studies. The briefing is subdivided into four areas of interest. The first part compares United States and Soviet chemical military considerations and agents. Next is an overview of the United States chemical munition stockpile compiled from the Army's Worldwide Armament Reporting Systems summary dated 17 August 1984. This is followed by a brief discussion of chemical warfare deterrence including factors which affect the United States deterrence posture. The briefing concludes with some of the insights gained by the study team.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CHEMICAL WARFARE, *DEFENSE PLANNING, MILITARY PLANNING, COMBAT READINESS, COMBAT SUPPORT, AIRCRAFT, CHEMICAL ORDNANCE, CHEMICAL WARFARE AGENTS, STOCKPILES, BINARY CHEMICAL AGENTS, DETERRENCE, ANTI-PERSONNEL AGENTS, MILITARY DOCTRINE, MILITARY STRATEGY, MILITARY TACTICS, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), MILITARY FORCES(FOREIGN), USSR

AD-C036 414

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

AD-C038 397 15/8.1 15/8.2

AD-C038 289L 15/8

CENTER FOR NAVAL ANALYSES ALEXANDRIA VA NAVAL WARFARE OPERATIONS DIV

ARMY CONCEPTS ANALYSIS AGENCY BETHESDA MD

(U) ASW Capabilities of Allied Naval Forces in Southern Europe.

(U) Light Infantry Division Capabilities Analysis - Firepower Potential and Survivability Assessment (LIDCA-FPSA).

FEB 85

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final study rept..

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Adams, R. R. ; Zvijac, D. J. ; Coxson, G. E.

NOV 84 458P

REPORT NO. CMR-97

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Justice, J. E. ;

CONTRACT NO. N00014-84-C-0388

REPORT NO. CAA-SR-84-31

SECRET REPORT

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

DECLASS ON 31 Nov 90

ABSTRACT: (U) This report examines the ability of the NATO naval forces to convoy the reinforcement and resupply shipping that would flow into and transit the Mediterranean during a war between NATO and the Warsaw pact. It also examines the use of NATO naval forces in operational deception to safeguard carrier battle groups that operate in the Mediterranean. In all the analyses, the threat is Soviet submarines with torpedoes. The purpose of the analyses was to provide information to NATO for its determination of force requirements. Originator-supplied keywords include: Allied naval forces, Antisubmarine warfare, Attrition, Convoys (naval), CVBG (Carrier Battle Group), Force levels, Mediterranean, Military requirements, Military strategy, Monte Carlo method, NATO, Naval logistics, Operational deception, Reinforcement, Resupply, Shipping, Southern Europe, Threat evaluation, USSR, Warsaw Pact countries.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ANTISUBMARINE WARFARE, *NATO, *SHIP CONVOYS, MEDITERRANEAN SEA, NAVAL OPERATIONS, REPLENISHMENT, NAVAL LOGISTICS, DECEPTION, BATTLE GROUP LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, AIRCRAFT CARRIERS, SHIP DEFENSE SYSTEMS, MILITARY FORCE LEVELS, ATTRITION, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), MILITARY FORCES(FOREIGN), MONTE CARLO METHOD, WARSAW PACT COUNTRIES, THREAT EVALUATION, SUBMARINES, TORPEDO ATTACK

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Southern Europe, USSR

AD-C038 397

AD-C038 289L

UNCLASSIFIED

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085893

Distribution limited to DoD only; Critical Technology; 27 Feb 85. Other requests must be referred to Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans, Attn: ZDF, Washington, DC 20310.

ABSTRACT: (U) This report documents the methodology and results of a limited assessment of the firepower and survivability of a light infantry division relative to a C-series infantry division. The scenario that was used was a Soviet-style force employed against US forces in Latin America. The assessment included an evaluation of US forces in prepared defenses being attacked by the threat force under both day and night conditions and US forces attacking the threat force in the open under day and night conditions. Keywords include: Firepower and survivability potential (FSP), force potential, interpolation, effective inventory, preferences, range distribution frequency, allocation, light infantry division, infantry division (C-series), combat potential.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *THREAT EVALUATION, *FIREPOWER, *SURVIVABILITY, COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS, WAR POTENTIAL, INTERPOLATION, LATIN AMERICA, DIVISION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, INFANTRY

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Light Infantry division

UNCLASSIFIED

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY

SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

AD-C036 215 13/2

MILITARY TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT COMMAND TRANSPORTATION
ENGINEERING AGENCY NEWPORT NEWS VA

(U) Korean Ports and Transportation Systems Capability
Study. Volume 2. Part 2. Port Throughput Capabilities.

JAN 85

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Cooper, W. J.; Snyder, A. L.; Taylor, J. E.
; Sanders, P. L., Jr.; McClaine, J.;

REPORT NO. MTWC-TE-83-3H-46-VOL-2-2

CONFIDENTIAL REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

(REL).

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 2, Part 1, AD-B082
857L.

ABSTRACT: (U) Volumes I and III of a three-volume series
of the Korean Ports and Transportation Systems Capability
Study address the intertheater and intra-theater portions
of the analysis. Volume II consists of two parts. Part 1
provides a reference compendium of all Korean ports and
evaluates their adequacy to support various types of
vessel discharge operations. Part 2 of the report
provides a step-by-step analysis of the throughput
capabilities of the 22 ports surveyed. The principal
objectives of this report were to validate port and mode
clearance capabilities through analyses of vessel support
systems (VSS) and calculate port throughput capabilities.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *PORTS(FACILITIES), *MARINE TERMINALS,
SOUTH KOREA, THROUGHPUT, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), LAND
TRANSPORTATION

AD-C036 077 15/1 15/8

MARINE CORPS WASHINGTON DC

(U) Marine Corps Mid-Range Objectives Plan for Fiscal
Years 1988-1995 (MMROP, FY 88-95).

NOV 84 247P

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON 1 Dec 91

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Supersedes AD-C033 278.

ABSTRACT: (U) The enclosure, the Marine Corps Mid-Range
Objectives Plan (MMROP), is the primary Marine Corps
planning document for the mid-range period. It provides
planners and programmers with Marine Corps mid-range
goals, and lists the requirements needed to meet those
goals. The MMROP begins with a mid-range intelligence
estimate, and progresses logically through strategy and
force planning guidance, Marine Corps objectives,
planning and programmed force levels with associated
risks, and statements of the requirements that will best
enable the Marine Corps to fulfill its mission. This
edition parallels last year's MMROP in structure.
Includes an up-dating of all Sections, and features
extensive changes in Section VII.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Marine Corps planning, *Marine Corps
operations, Military requirements, Operational readiness,
Marine Corps aviation, Amphibious operations,
Mobilization, Military force levels, Marine Corps
personnel, Risk, Scenarios

IDENTIFIERS: (U) MMROP(Marine Corps Mid Range Objectives
Plan)

AD-C036 215

AD-C036 077

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

AD-C035 969 15/5 15/6

RAND CORP SANTA MONICA CA

(U) The Vulnerability of NATO's Rear-Area Targets to Conventional Air Attack. Volume 2. Appendixes.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Interim rept..

OCT 84

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Dadant, P. M. ; Ows, E. ; Kozaczka, F. ;
Wise, R. A. ; Hoover, H. G. ;

REPORT NO. RAND/N-1586/1-PA/E

CONTRACT NO. MDAB03-77-C-0107

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

(NOFORN).

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 1, AD-C035 904.

ABSTRACT: (U) This study assesses NATO rear-area vulnerabilities to mid-1980s conventional air attack and suggests where vulnerability-reducing measures are needed. It examines nine potential rear-area target systems: airports of debarkation (APODs), prepositioned overseas materiel configured to unit sets (POMCUS) storage sites, theater reserve stocks, ammunition storage, liquid fuel (POL) storage and distribution, bridges over major rivers, the rail system, garrison sites, and command-control-communications. It identifies four causes of NATO's vulnerabilities: (1) The growing ability of the Warsaw Pact to launch a powerful ground attack under conditions that allow NATO only a short time for mobilization; (2) the growing rear-area-attack capability of Warsaw Pact tactical airpower; (3) the NATO posture of forward, mobile defense that relies on maneuver units, many of which are based well to the rear; (4) and a dominating preference in the past for low-cost NATO operations in peacetime--a preference for peacetime efficiency over wartime effectiveness. Substantial reductions in NATO's rear-area vulnerabilities are possible and would involve some changes in NATO's posture of rearward-basing for forward defense.

AD-C035 969

AD-C035 989

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AD-C035 969 CONTINUED

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *VULNERABILITY, *CONVENTIONAL WARFARE, AIR DEFENSE, REAR AREAS, TARGETS, AIR STRIKES, NATO, WESTERN EUROPE, WARSAW PACT COUNTRIES, WESTERN SECURITY (INTERNATIONAL), DEFENSE SYSTEMS, AVAILABILITY

IDENTIFIERS: (U) POMCUS (Prepositioned Overseas Materiel) Configured in Unit Sets), NOFORN, SDIOL

UNCLASSIFIED

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

AD-C035 904 15/6

RAND CORP SANTA MONICA CA

(U) The Vulnerability of NATO's Rear-Area Targets to Conventional Air Attack. Volume 1. Summary Report.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Interim rept..

OCT 84 114P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Dadant, P. M. ; Dews, E. ; Kozaczka, F. ;
Wise, R. A. ; Hoover, H. G. ;

REPORT NO. RAND/R-2872/1-PA/E

CONTRACT NO. MDA903-77-C-0107

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON QADR

ABSTRACT: (U) This study assesses NATO rear-area vulnerabilities to mid-1980s conventional air attack and suggests where vulnerability-reducing measures are needed. It examines nine potential rear-area target systems: airports of debarkation (APODs), prepositioned overseas materiel configured to unit sets (POMCUS) storage sites, theater reserve stocks, ammunition storage, liquid fuel (POL) storage and distribution, bridges over major rivers, the rail system, garrison sites, and command-control-communications. It identifies four causes of NATO's vulnerabilities: (1) The growing ability of the Warsaw Pact to launch a powerful ground attack under conditions that allow NATO only a short time for mobilization; (2) The growing rear-area-attack capability of the Warsaw Pact tactical airpower; (3) the NATO posture of forward, mobile defense that relies on maneuver units, many of which are based well to the rear; (4) and a dominating preference in the past for low-cost NATO operations in peacetime--a preference for peacetime efficiency over wartime effectiveness. Substantial reductions in NATO's rear-area vulnerabilities are possible and would involve some changes in NATO's posture of rearward-basing for forward defense. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Rear areas, *Air strikes, *Conventional warfare, *Vulnerability, *NATO, Air defense, Targets, Aerial warfare, War potential, Posture (General), Military planning, Military operations, Warsaw Pact

AD-C035 904

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY

SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-C035 628L 5/1 13/13 15/6

AD-C035 489L 25/2

ARMY ENGINEER STUDIES CENTER FORT BELVOIR VA

ELECTROSPACE SYSTEM INC ARLINGTON VA

(U) Regional Wartime Construction Manager (RWCM).

(U) Strategic Air Command (SAC) Headquarters Emergency Relocation Team (HERT) 1984 Strategic Connectivity Exercise Analysis Report.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

SEP 84 128P

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. 7-12 Apr 84.

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Welton, G. F. ; Mann, P. P. ; Kelley, J. T. ;

AUG 84 132P

REPORT NO. USAESC-R-84-8

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Dooly, M. ; Grassan, G. ;

SECRET REPORT

CONTRACT NO. DCA100-83-C-0011

DECLASS ON OADR

MONITOR: CCSO
TR-74-84

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; Sep 84. Other requests must be referred to DCS&MR, USAREUR, APO NY 09403.

SECRET REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This study outlines the environment of the Regional Wartime Construction Manager in the Central Region in Europe. It examines the many factors which are expected to have an effect on the RWCM. It details several organizations which could be assigned the RWCM mission. The pros and cons for the selection of each organization are examined and used to rank the various alternatives. A final organizational choice is recommended. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Army Corps of engineers, *Management planning and control, *Combat areas, *Central Europe, Engineers, Military organizations, Warfare, Europe, Mobilization, Construction, Military forces (United States) . Military engineers, Theater level operations, Mission profiles, Army planning, Resource management, Combat support

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Communication zone, RCRear Combat Zone), RWCM (Regional Wartime Construction Manager), SDIOL

AD-C035 628L

AD-C035 489L

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065693

DECLASS ON OADR

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; 9 Aug 84. Other requests must be referred to Director, DCA/C&S, 11440 Isaac Newton Square, Reston, VA 22090-5500.

ABSTRACT: (U) This technical report describes the 1984 Strategic Connectivity test activities to examine, measure and evaluate Strategic Air Command Headquarters Emergency Relocation Team (HERT) communications capabilities. The report presents test results, conclusions and recommendations.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Strategic communications, *Communications networks, Emergencies, Strategic air command, Relocation, Control centers, Mobile, High frequency, Teams (Personnel), Command and control systems, Military exercises, Test and evaluation, Scenarios

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Connectivity, HERT (Headquarters Emergency Relocation Team), Enduring communications networks, Mobile command centers, AFSATCOM (Air Force Satellite Communications), Satellite communications

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

AD-C035 195L 15/8 15/8.4

AD-C035 188L 25/5

ARMY WAR COLL STRATEGIC STUDIES INST CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

MITRE CORP MCLEAN VA MITRE C31 DIV

(U) Nuclear Weapons in Europe? A Concept to Relate Requirements to NATO Strategy.

(U) Army Command and Control System Architecture Development. Support to the FY 1983 Army Command and Control Master Plan (AC2MP). Volume 1. Major Findings.

AUG 84 283P

MAR 84 384P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Dorr, J. M. ;

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Goldgraben, R. ; Moak, D. W. ; Krouse, W. J. ; Ewell, J. J. ; Cheslow, M. D. ;

SECRET REPORT

FRD

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Proprietary Info.; 1 Aug 84. Other requests must be referred to Director, Strategic Studies Institute, US Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, PA 17013.

REPORT NO. MTR-84W00028-01-VOL-1

CONTRACT NO. F19828-84-C-0001

SECRET REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The analysis examines the criticisms of the European stockpile and constraints on its composition. Based on an in-depth analysis of approved NATO strategy and political and military guidance governing the use of nuclear weapons, the study identifies a series of specific military capabilities which are required to be fulfilled by the NATO nuclear weapon stockpile in order to support the strategy of flexible response. These specific capabilities, which cover both selective use and general nuclear response, form the basis for the analytical methodology to determine warhead requirements which is proposed in the report. (Author)

DECLASS ON OADR

Distribution: Further dissemination only as directed by US Army Combined Arms Center. Attn: ATZL-PTS-IS. Ft. Leavenworth, KS 66027, 28 Sep 84 or higher DoD authority. (NOFORN) (ORCON).

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Command and control systems, Planning, Military research, Mobilization, Specifications, Functions, Weapons, Approach, Army, Warfare, Architecture

IDENTIFIERS: (U) NOFORN, ORCON, LPN-TRADOC-ACN-70426

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Nuclear forces(Military), *Nuclear weapons, *Military strategy, *NATO, Stockpiles, Europe, Nuclear warheads, Military requirements, Weapon mixes, Military doctrine, Response, Deployment, Policies, Weapon delivery, Nuclear warfare, Threats, Risk, Warsaw Pact Countries

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Flexible response strategy, GMR(General Nuclear Response), LPN-TRADOC-ACN-84008

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AD-C035 188L

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY

AD-C035 090 15/8

SHAPE TECHNICAL CENTER THE HAGUE (NETHERLANDS)

(U) Final Report on an Assessment of Northern Region Conventional Force Capabilities in the Mid-1980's.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Technical memo.

JUL 84

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Goad, R. ; Hornung, W. ; Sharpe, J. ;
Simonsen, K. ; Wessel, E. ;

REPORT NO. STC-TM-745

SECRET REPORT

NATO

Distribution: DTIC users only.

ABSTRACT: (U) This report assesses near-term (mid-1980s) conventional force capabilities in the Northern Region of Allied Command Europe. It provides a synopsis and overview of the results of work documented in several other reports, and forms a basis for some observations on mid-term planning and regional security.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY PLANNING, *NATO, MILITARY FORCES(FOREIGN), CONVENTIONAL WARFARE, JOINT MILITARY ACTIVITIES, WESTERN EUROPE, SECURITY, MILITARY FORCE LEVELS

SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-C034 996 15/8 25/5

SHAPE TECHNICAL CENTER THE HAGUE (NETHERLANDS)

(U) The Command and Control of Military Forces in NATO.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Professional paper.

JUL 84 80P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Mallorie, P. R. ;

REPORT NO. STC-PP-216

FOREIGN RESTRICTED REPORT

NATO

Distribution: DTIC users only.

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper describes work carried out in support of STC Project 82-2, the ACE Command and Control System Study, while the author was also conducting his own study sponsored by the NATO Research Fellowship Programme on command and control of Military Forces in NATO. Based on interviews with NATO and National Commanders, their senior staff and on the author's own experience, the report develops a concept for further development of C2 systems. The study report is issued as an STC Professional Paper since the author was simultaneously supporting STC Project 82-2, ACE Command and Control System Study and the report is relevant to that project. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Command and control systems, *Military organizations, NATO, Military force levels, Mobilization, Decision making, Military commanders, Political alliances

IDENTIFIERS: (U) NATO furnished, Allied commanders

AD-C035 090

AD-C034 996

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AD-CO34 728L 15/4 25/5 DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693
AD-CO34 728L CONTINUED

NATIONAL WAR COLL WASHINGTON DC

(U) Communications for Tactical Signals Intelligence: A
Weak Link in the C3I Force Multiplier?

IDENTIFIERS: (U) C3(Command Control and Communications),
Force multipliers, Weak links

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Strategic study.

MAR 84

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Castro, L. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/NWC-84-58

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON 1 Apr 04

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test
and Evaluation; 18 Jul 84. Other requests must be
referred to Commandant, National War College, Office of
the Dean of Faculty, Washington, DC 20318.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Original contains color plates: All
DTIC reproductions will be in black and white.

ABSTRACT: (U) The much cited, but often misunderstood,
concept of communications, command, control, and
intelligence (C3I) as a force multiplier which contribute
to the offset strategy to counter Soviet numerical
advantage is introduced and described. A model of the C3I
process is presented and two quantitative examples are
considered which illustrate how C3I can improve combat
effectiveness and can reduce war-fighting costs. The
paper then investigates whether communications for the
assimilation and dissemination of tactical signals
intelligence (SIGINT) represent a weak link in this force
multiplier concept. Services approaches to tactical
SIGINT communications are analyzed and found to be
deficient in connectivity and transmission capacity. The
ability of on-going developments and new technology to
correct these deficiencies is investigated. The paper
concludes with a framework and guidelines for applying
these remedies to correct the problems. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *TACTICAL INTELLIGENCE, *ELECTRONIC
INTELLIGENCE, *TACTICAL COMMUNICATIONS, COMMAND AND
CONTROL SYSTEMS, COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS, CAPACITY(QUANTITY),
ASSIMILATION, TRANSMITTANCE, SIGNALS

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OTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085683

AD-C034 681 15/3 5/1 15/5 15/6

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE WASHINGTON DC

(U) Department of Defense National Guard and Reserve Equipment Report for FY 1985. Annex to Volume 2. Force Readiness Report. Supplement.

FEB 84

CONFIDENTIAL REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Supplement to Annex to Volume 2. AD-C034 489.

ABSTRACT: (U) This supplement to the Fiscal Year 1985 Force Readiness Report (FRR) which was provided the Congress on 15 February 1984. Specifically, it adds the summary procurement tables and includes revisions to the tables of equipment distribution displayed in the FRR Volume II Annex. The procurement summaries for each Guard and Reserve Component show those items being procured with monies in the procurement appropriations of the FY 1985 President's Budget. The fiscal year distribution of those items may differ from the year of procurement due to the lead time required, i.e., the time required from the year of procurement until the item is ready for distribution. The approximate lead time normally used for major items of equipment is two years. Thus the equipment listed in the procurement summaries reasonably may be expected to begin entering the inventory of the Guard or Reserve Component during Fiscal Year 1987.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *DEFENSE PLANNING, *MILITARY EQUIPMENT, *OPERATIONAL READINESS, *PLANNING PROGRAMMING BUDGETING, MILITARY PROCUREMENT, NATIONAL GUARD, BUDGETS, ALLOCATIONS, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, LOGISTICS SUPPORT, MOBILIZATION, MILITARY RESERVES

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Military posture, Modernization

AD-C034 681

UNCLASSIFIED

AD-C034 489 5/1 15/5 15/6

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE WASHINGTON DC

(U) Department of Defense National Guard and Reserve Equipment Report for FY 1985. Annex to Volume 2. Force Readiness Report.

FEB 84 182P

CONFIDENTIAL REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Annex to Volume 2. AD-C034 488. See also Volume 1, AD-C034 487.

ABSTRACT: (U) Public Law 97-88, the Department of Defense Authorization Act, 1982, requires the Secretary of Defense to submit to the Congress an annual report on National Guard and Reserve equipment. The report is submitted as an Annex to Volume II (Material Readiness Report) of the annual Department of Defense Force Readiness Report (FRR). This Annex in support of the FY 85 DoD Budget is the third report submitted in response to the Congressional requirement and addresses the following components: Army National Guard, Army Reserve, Naval Reserve, Air National Guard, and Air Force Reserve. In addition, this Annex contains a brief narrative assessment of the Coast Guard Reserve equipment posture. The Coast Guard Reserve is an agency of the Department of Transportation during peacetime. Upon mobilization, however, control of the Coast Guard passes to the Department of Defense.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Defense planning, *Military equipment, *Operational readiness, *Planning programming budgeting, Military reserves, National Guard, Budgets, Allocations, Military requirements, Military procurement, Inventory, Parts, Deficiencies, Distribution, Logistics support, Mobilization, Combat readiness, Maintenance, Policies, Department of Defense, Tables(Data)

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Military posture, Modernization

AD-C034 489

PAGE 88 085683

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-C034 488 15/3 5/1 15/5 15/6 AD-C034 488 CONTINUED

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE WASHINGTON DC

(U) Department of Defense Materiel Readiness Report for FY 1985. Volume 2. Force Readiness Report.

requirements, Department of Defense, Military force levels, Joint military activities

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Military posture

FEB 84 298P

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 3, AD-C034 489. Includes errata sheet dated 19 19 Mar 84.

ABSTRACT: (U) The Materiel Readiness Report (MRR) provides supplemental information on materiel readiness-relevant funding in the President's Budget for fiscal year 1985, and data on the materiel readiness that is projected to occur from appropriation of DoD's budget request. Section B contains summary information on fiscal year 1982-85 funding for depot maintenance and peacetime operating stock secondary item procurement. This section also contains information on secondary item procurement via the stock funds, and a description of the relationships of the various elements of the logistics system and their impact on weapon system/equipment materiel condition. Section C contains materiel condition goals and projections for major weapon systems, munitions, and equipments. The projections are based on the appropriations enacted for prior fiscal years, or requested in the fiscal years 1982 and 1983 is presented for comparison purposes. A new feature in this report is the method for computation of ship materiel condition indicators. Section D contains current and projected Total Force inventories compared to objectives for: principal aircraft; land force weapon systems and equipment; and war reserve munitions, secondary items, and bulk petroleum. There are two new features in this section this year -- fuel and munitions war reserves funding tables.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Defense planning, *Materiel, *Operational readiness, *Operational readiness, *Planning programming budgeting, Budgets, Combat readiness, Logistics support, Logistics planning, Allocations, Supply depots, Repair, Procurement, Stockpiles, Inventory, Weapon systems, Ammunition, Aircraft, Military equipment, Reserve equipment, Petroleum products, Military

AD-C034 488

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

AD-C034 415L

15/5

15/6

INSTITUTE FOR DEFENSE ANALYSES ALEXANDRIA VA

(U) Macroanalysis of Production Resources for Force Expansion. Volume 2. Main Report.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

DEC 84 186P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Thomas, R. W.; Shafer, W. J. E.; Ditmore, J.; Broussalian, C.;

REPORT NO. IDA-P-1737-VOL-2

CONTRACT NO. NDA803-78-C-0018

MONITOR: IDA/HQ, SBI
83-28183, AD-E500 844

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 8 Jun 84. Other requests must be referred to Office Under Secretary of Defense Research and Engineering (AM), the Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 1, AD-C034 414L.

ABSTRACT: (U) This report examines the capability of the U.S. economy to support total mobilization in a major conventional war of uncertain duration. Using data on production interrelationships, industry capacity, and lead-times in the lower tier, the impact of mobilization is simulated through an economic model of the U.S. economy. The level of detail represented in the model corresponds to 238 two-, three-, and four-digit industries (Standard Industrial Classification). The report identifies the industries most likely to present bottlenecks to force expansion. The implications for industrial policy are discussed in the concluding chapter.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) mobilization, industrial production, Surges, Economic warfare, National defense, Stockpiles, Labor, Materials, Department of Defense, United States, Conventional warfare, Economic models, Lead time.

AD-C034 415L

AD-C034 415L

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AD-C034 415L CONTINUED
Policies, Management planning and control, Resource management

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Emergency preparedness, Force expansion, Industrial mobilization, LPN-IDA-T-3-174

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

AD-C033 981L 19/11

AIR FORCE WEAPONS LAB KIRTLAND AFB NM

(U) Air Force Intrinsic Radiation Study.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Dec 80-Jun 83.

MAR 84 78P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Holton, R. L. ;

REPORT NO. AFWL-TR-83-81

PROJECT NO. 5708

TASK NO. 01

SECRET REPORT RD

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; Mar 84. Other requests must be referred to AFWL (NTSM), Kirtland AFB, NM 87117.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Nuclear weapons, *Nuclear warheads, Nuclear radiation, Surveys, Air Force, Stockpiles, Radiation dosage, Neutrons, Gamma rays, Measurement, Rates

IDENTIFIERS: (U) INRAD(Intrinsic Radiation), W-56 warhead, B-61 weapon, W-62 warhead, W-78 warhead, B-43 weapon, B-57 weapon, PE84222F, WUAFWL57080101

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AD-B958 977L

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ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) The American Initiative in Lebanon 1982-1984.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Study essay rept.

MAY 85 107P

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution: Further dissemination only as directed by Director, Military Studies Program, US Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, PA 17013; 13 May 85, or higher DoD authority.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *POLITICAL NEGOTIATIONS, WARFARE, INTERNATIONAL POLITICS, UNITED STATES, EVACUATION, LEBANON, PEACETIME, PLANNING, FORMULATIONS, POLICIES, ISRAEL, MIDDLE EAST

UNCLASSIFIED

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY

SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-8128 225L

6/5

15/6

ARMED FORCES MEDICAL INTELLIGENCE CENTER FORT DETRICK
FREDERICK MD

(U) Medical Service and Protection from Mass Destruction
in Units (Meditskinskaya Sluzhba i Zashchita ot
Orozhiya Massovogo Porazheniya v Podrazdeleniyakh).

DEC 88

50P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Imangulov, R. G.

REPORT NO. AFMIC-MT-153-88

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution authorized to U.S. Gov't. agencies only;
Copyright, Proprietary Info.; 13 Dec 88. Other requests
shall be referred to AFMIC-IS, Fort Detrick, Frederick,
MD 21701-5004.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Trans. of unidentified Russian
language mono., p3-5, 30-89, n.d.

ABSTRACT: (U) The Communist Party of the Soviet Union
and the Soviet government are firmly and successively
conducting a policy of peace and cooperation among
nations. The peaceful foreign policy course of the Soviet
Union meets with warm approval and support of our people
and all progressive mankind. However reactionary groups
of imperialist states inflate the arms race and prepare
for war against the USSR and countries of socialist
cooperation. In their aggressive plans, the militant
forces of imperialism emphasize the use of nuclear
weapons and other means of mass destruction of people.
Keywords: Medical services, Russian translations.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *DESTRUCTION, *MEDICAL SERVICES,
*NUCLEAR WARFARE, COMMUNISM, GOVERNMENT(FOREIGN), MASS,
*NUCLEAR WEAPONS, PEACETIME, PLANNING, POLITIES, POLITICAL
PARTIES, RUSSIAN LANGUAGE, TRANSLATIONS, FOREIGN POLICY,
USSR.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Mass destruction.

AD-8128 225L

UNCLASSIFIED

AD-8127 838

15/5

AIR FORCE LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT CENTER GUNTER AFS AL

(U) Wartime Concept for Vehicle Maintenance.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

SEP 88

27P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Gilbert, John M., Jr

REPORT NO. AFLMC-LT850501

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution authorized to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their
contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; 23 Sep 88.
Other requests shall be referred to Air Force Logistics
Management Center, Gunter AFB, AL 36114-6683.

ABSTRACT: (U) The objective of this project, sponsored
by the HQ TAC/LG, was to develop a wartime concept of
operations for base-level vehicle maintenance which
considered both peacetime resources and wartime
requirements. A base-level maintenance concept, entitled
'Modified Intermediate and Amplified Mobile Maintenance',
is proposed which has five major components. Also
contained in the report are recommendations to recognize
user repair capabilities; ensure mechanic availability;
obtain additional mobile maintenance capacity; provide
rapid, minimum essential repair; and improve self-
sufficiency. (FR)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MAINTENANCE MANAGEMENT, *MAINTENANCE,
CAPACITY(QUANTITY), REPAIR, MILITARY VEHICLES, AIR FORCE
EQUIPMENT, AIR FORCE OPERATIONS, WARFARE.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Vehicle maintenance.

AD-8127 838

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AD-B127 670L 23/8 1/2

AD-B127 178L 15/5 5/1

NAVAL ORDNANCE STATION INDIAN HEAD MD

INSTITUTE FOR DEFENSE ANALYSES 'LEXANDRIA VA

(U) Logistics Management Report for Aircrew Escape Propulsion System (AEPS) Devices.

(U) Upgrading the National Defense Stockpile--DoD Needs and Issues.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Special rept.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. May-Dec 87,

AUG 88

JUN 88 38F

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Coleman, Blair H.

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Hong, William S.; Hove, John E.

REPORT NO. NOS-1HSP-88-275

REPORT NO. IDA-M-432

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

CONTRACT NO. MDA903-84-C-0031

MONITOR: IDA/HQ, SBI

88-33157, AD-E501 042

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution authorized to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; 31 Aug 88. Other requests shall be referred to Commanding Officer, Naval Ordnance Station, Attn: Code 50 via 102, Indian Head, MD 20640-5000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This document contains information concerning the AEPS devices utilized in Navy and Marine Corps aircraft. Each aircraft is treated separately. The AEPS devices are listed under their respective ejection seat configuration. In general, each AEPS device is identified as to National Stock Number, Department of Defense identification code/Navy ammunition logistics code (DODIC/NALC), service life, and quantity per aircraft. The serviceable inventory is reported, with both production lot quantities and quantities per lot installed in aircraft reported in many cases. Quantities installed in aircraft are based on inventories of installed assets conducted in cooperation with Type Commanders and aircraft manufacturers and compiled at Indian Head. Lot quantity figures indicate the amount delivered by a contractor for Navy use/Navy stock. (KR)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *EJECTION SEATS, *ESCAPE SYSTEMS, AIRCRAFT, AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY, CONFIGURATIONS, FLIGHT CREWS, INVENTORY, INVENTORY CONTROL, LIFE EXPECTANCY(SERVICE LIFE), LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT, MANUFACTURING, MARINE CORPS AIRCRAFT, MILITARY COMMANDERS, NAVAL LOGISTICS, PRODUCTION, PROPULSION SYSTEMS, QUANTITY, STOCKPILES.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) AEPS(Aircrew Escape Propulsion System).

AD-B127 670L

AD-B127 178L

UNCLASSIFIED

PAGE

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065893

Distribution: Further dissemination only as directed by OASD (P&L), The Pentagon, Rm. 3C257, Washington, DC 20301-3070, 22 Sep 88 or higher DoD authority.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *STOCKPILES, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, NATIONAL DEFENSE, LOGISTICS PLANNING.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) LPN-IDA-T-82-502, SBI1, FY89, Industrial Base, Critical Materials, Producibility, High Technology Materials.

UNCLASSIFIED

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

AD-8127 075 CONTINUED

ARMY FOREIGN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CENTER
CHARLOTTESVILLE VA

(U) An Operational Minimum Interrelationship between
Peacetime and Wartime Military Personnel Strength
Levels.

OCT 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Engelhardt, Manfred

REPORT NO. FSTC-WT-0783-87

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution authorized to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their
contractors; Copyright: Specific Authority: 1 Jan 88.
Other requests shall be referred to U.S. Army
Intelligence Agency, Foreign Science and Technology
Center, 220 7th St., N.E., Charlottesville, VA 22901-5388.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Trans. of Truppenpraxis (Germany, F.R.
) V31 n3 1987.

ABSTRACT: (U) In the event of a short preparation time
the conventional forward defense of the Federal Republic
of Germany within the framework of direct defense of NATO
shows significant shortcomings. These existing operative
shortcomings must be guarded for the sake of reaction
capability of the German Armed Forces in the determined
peace time volume of 495,000 soldiers and may possibly be
tactically defended for a limited time until the NATO
forces deploy under the protection of the effective
forces and relieve the German reaction forces. At the
same time, the German Armed Forces must grow to their
defined defense volume of 1,340,000 soldiers in order to
secure the operational freedom of NATO forces in the rear
area and to guarantee the endurance capability including
WANS, so that it will not become necessary to report to
nuclear weapons because of an operative emergency. This
task of strengthening the conventional defense capability
is, as mentioned initially, not only a structural or
organizational problem under the impression of the
decrease of military service recruits, but an operative
necessity which may be traced back in part to unsolved
problems of the past. West German translations. (SDW)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *PEACETIME. *INTERPERSONAL RELATIONS.

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085893

*WARFARE, DEFENSE SYSTEMS, ENDURANCE(GENERAL), FORWARD
AREAS, GERMAN LANGUAGE, GERMANY(EAST AND WEST), MILITARY
FORCES(Foreign), MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), MILITARY
PERSONNEL, NATO, NUCLEAR WEAPONS, ORGANIZATIONS,
PREPARATION, RECRUITS, REPORTS, RESPONSE, SHORT
RANGE(TIME), STRENGTH(GENERAL), STRENGTH(MECHANICS),
STRUCTURAL PROPERTIES, TIME, TRANSLATIONS, VOLUME, WEST
GERMANY.

UNCLASSIFIED

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY

AD-B126 958L 19/1

ARMY ARMAMENT RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT AND ENGINEERING CENTER
DOVER NJ ARMAMENT ENGINEERING DIRECTORATE

(U) Tests for Propellant Propagation under Surveillance
Storage Conditions.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

OCT 88

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Robertson, D.; Richter, T. A.;
D'Augustine, M.

REPORT NO. ARAED-TR-88023

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution authorized to U.S. Gov't. agencies only;
Test and Evaluation; Oct 88. Other requests shall be
referred to ARDEC, Attn: SMCAR-IMI-I, Picatinny Arsenal,
NJ 07806-5000.

ABSTRACT: (U) Fifteen of the propellant types found in
the Army's stockpile were tested to ascertain their
explosive hazard class under surveillance storage
conditions. No detonations occurred, and the few
propagations observed were due to flame. The quick
release cans, and the small amount of propellant (5 lb
max) makes possible an explosive hazard class of 1.3 for
all the propellant tested. These test results will reduce
the quantity distances required for propellant storage
for the Army's Surveillance Program. (AW)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *PROPELLANTS, *STORAGE, ARMY,
CONTAINERS, EXPLOSIVES, HAZARDS, PROPAGATION, QUANTITY,
RELEASE, STOCKPILES, SURVEILLANCE, TEST AND EVALUATION.

SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-B126 883L 15/5

ARMY INVENTORY RESEARCH OFFICE PHILADELPHIA PA

(U) Mathematics of End Item Redundancy.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Technical rept..

APR 88

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Kaplan, Alan J.

REPORT NO. USAIRO-TR-88/1

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution authorized to U.S. Gov't. agencies only;
Test and Evaluation; 11 Jul 88. Other requests shall be
referred to DIR, ANSAA, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21005-
5071.

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper develops a model for weapon
systems which have some redundant end items or major
assemblies. An algorithm is described which computes
repair part/assembly stock for such weapon systems, and
projects the resulting level of system operational
availability. The algorithm utilizes the SESAME model for
computing multi-echelon stock. The algorithm was tested
on a real world problem. It is practical to use, and
provides more realistic results than the models
heretofore available. The algorithm may be used to model
and item float, and also fighting unit performance, when
the objective is to have a targeted number of each end
item type up with a designated probability. Keywords:
Initial provisioning; Supply; Inventory theory; Multi
Echelon systems; Redundancy. (JHD)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *INVENTORY CONTROL, *AVAILABILITY, *END
ITEMS, *REDUNDANCY, ALGORITHMS, ASSEMBLY, INVENTORY
ANALYSIS, REPAIR, WARFARE, WEAPON SYSTEMS, STOCKPILES.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Sesame model.

AD-B126 958L

UNCLASSIFIED

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UNCLASSIFIED

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

AD-B126 408 15/8

ARMY FOREIGN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CENTER
CHARLOTTESVILLE VA

(U) 1987 Comparison of the Armed Forces of NATO and the
Warsaw Pact (Draft Version) (Streitkraeftevergleich
1987: NATO-Warschauer Pakt (Rohfassung)).

DEC 87 98P

REPORT NO. FSTC-HT-0149-88

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution authorized to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their
contractors; Copyright; Specific Authority; 1 Jan 88.
Other requests shall be referred to U.S. Army
Intelligence Agency, Foreign Science and Technology
Center, 220 7th St., N.E., Charlottesville, VA 22901-5398.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Trans. of mono.
Streitkraeftevergleich 1987: NATO-Warschauer Pakt
(Rohfassung), Bonn, Jul 87 75p.

ABSTRACT: (U) Topics include: The problem of
mobilization and reinforcement; Conventional armed forces;
Regional considerations; Nuclear deterrence and the
Nuclear equation; Defense expenditures of NATO and the
Warsaw Pact; Arms production capacities and technologies.
Keywords: Foreign military forces comparison, West German
translations. (EDC)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY FORCES(FOREIGN), *NATO,
COMPARISON, DEFENSE SYSTEMS, COSTS, WEAPONS, DETERRENCE,
GERMAN LANGUAGE, MOBILIZATION, NUCLEAR WARFARE,
PRODUCTION, TRANSLATIONS, WARSAW PACT COUNTRIES, WEST
GERMANY.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Reinforcements(Military).

AD-B126 408

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AD-B126 155

PAGE 76 085893

AD-B126 155 15/8.4

FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY DIV WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH

(U) Climatic and Biological Consequences of Nuclear War
(Selected Pages) (Klimaticheskiye i Biologicheskiye
Posledstviya Yadernoy Voiny).

SEP 88 354P

REPORT NO. FTD-ID(RS)T-0448-88

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution authorized to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their
contractors; Copyright; Specific Authority; 14 Sep 88.
Other requests shall be referred to FTD/STINFO, Wright-
Patterson AFB, OH 45433.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Partially edited machine trans. of
mono. Klimaticheskiye i Biologicheskiye Posledstviya
Yadernoy Voiny, Moscow 1987 p1-186.

ABSTRACT: (U) Contents: Soviet Program of Peace and Task
of Soviet Scientists; Lasting Global Consequences of
Nuclear War; Larger Scale Geophysical and Ecological
Consequences of Possible Nuclear War; Climatic
Consequences of Nuclear the Soldiers; Numerical
Experiments with the Hydrodynamic Analog of a Climate VTS
AS of USSR; Natural Analogs of Nuclear Catastrophe;
Medical and Ecological Biological Consequences of
Possible Nuclear Conflict; Consequences of Nuclear War
and Developing Countries. Russian translations. (sdv)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *NUCLEAR WARFARE, ANALOG SYSTEMS,
ANALOGS, ARMY PERSONNEL, CLIMATE, DEVELOPING NATIONS,
HYDRODYNAMICS, NUMERICAL METHODS AND PROCEDURES,
PEACETIME, RUSSIAN LANGUAGE, SCIENTISTS, TRANSLATIONS,
USSR.

UNCLASSIFIED

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-B126 142L 12/7 15/6

NAVAL OCEAN SYSTEMS CENTER SAN DIEGO CA

(U) Computer-Aided Embarkation Management System (CAEMS)
Functional Requirements Definition.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Apr 84-Jan 88.

JAN 88 202P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Kishimoto, B. H.

REPORT NO. NOSC-TR-1219

CONTRACT NO. N66001-87-D-0151

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution: Further dissemination only as directed by
Commander, Naval Ocean Systems Center, San Diego, CA 92152-
5000; Jan 88, or higher DoD authority.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS, *COMPUTER
APPLICATIONS, *MANAGEMENT PLANNING AND CONTROL, *NAVAL
PLANNING, *MARINE CORPS OPERATIONS, *RAPID DEPLOYMENT,
MARINE CORPS PERSONNEL, MICROCOMPUTERS, MODELS, OCEANS,
PLANNING, REQUIREMENTS.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) WUDN48817, CAEMS(Computer Aided
Embarkation Management System).

AD-B125 929L 15/5 1/3.5

CENTER FOR NAVAL ANALYSES ALEXANDRIA VA NAVY-MARINE
CORPS PLANNING AND MANPO WER DIV

(U) Strategic Airlift Aircraft Needed for Deployment of
USMC Prepositioned Forces.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

MAY 88 18P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Nance, John F., Jr

REPORT NO. GRM-88-86

CONTRACT NO. N00014-87-C-0001

PROJECT NO. C0031

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution authorized to DoD only; Specific Authority;
8 Sep 88. Other requests shall be referred to Commandant
of the Marine Corps (Code RDA), Washington, DC 20380.

ABSTRACT: (U) This research memorandum analyzes the
number of aircraft needed to meet the airlift sortie
requirements for Marine Corps Maritime Prepositioning
Squadrons and Norway Air-Landed brigades. Keywords: Air
logistics support; Airlift operations; Deployment;
Logistics planning; Marine Corps equipment; Marine Corps
operations; Norway; Prepositioning logistics; Jet
transport aircraft. (EDC)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AIRLIFT OPERATIONS, *JET TRANSPORT
AIRCRAFT, *MARINE CORPS OPERATIONS,
*PREPOSITIONING(LOGISTICS), AIR LOGISTICS SUPPORT,
LOGISTICS PLANNING, MARINE CORPS EQUIPMENT, MILITARY
AIRCRAFT, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, MISSIONS, NORWAY, SQUAD
LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, BRIGADE LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS,
STRATEGIC WARFARE.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) PE85153M.

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AD-B125 929L

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY

SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

AD-B125 842L 1/3.8 19/1 13/9

AD-B125 761 15/6.3 6/5 18/6 23/4

NAVAL ORDNANCE STATION INDIAN HEAD MD

FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY DIV WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH

(U) Quality Evaluation: Navy Stockpiled Cutter, P/N 50041-3 (DDIC M471).

(U) Military Medicine. Chapter 7,

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

SEP 88 44P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Gestewitz, H. R.; Steiner, E. R.

REPORT NO. FTD-ID(RS)T-0802-88

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Ortiz, Jose E.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution authorized to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; 30 Jun 88. Other requests shall be referred to Commanding Officer, Naval Ordnance Station, Code 50 via 102, Indian Head, MD 20640-5000.

Distribution authorized to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors. Copyright, Specific Authority; 16 Sep 88. Other requests shall be referred to FTD/STINFO. Wright-Patterson AFB, OH 45433.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Trans. of mono. Militarmedizin Hochschulelehnbach fur Studenten der Medizin und Stomatologie (German D.R.) 3rd Revised Edition, Berlin, 1984 p213-238.

ABSTRACT: (U) This is the first quality evaluation of the Cutter, P/N 50041-3, hereafter referred to as the M471 Cutter, conducted at the Naval Ordnance Station, Indian Head, MD. The M471 Cutter, is a powder-actuated, one-shot disposable unit with a mechanically operated firing mechanism. It is used to sever a nylon reefing line attached to the recovery parachute of a target drone. A sectioned sketch of the cutter is shown in Figure 1. The cutter consists of a metal tube containing a spring-loaded firing pin and a 2- to 4.5-second delay column and main propellant charge. A 0.185-inch (0.419-cm) diameter hole near one end of the cutter body is provided for the insertion of the nylon reefing line. The reefing line prevents the recovery chute from opening fully until the drone has decelerated to such a speed that full deployment will not rupture the parachute. (jes)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CUTTING TOOLS, *FIRING MECHANISMS(AMMUNITION), *PARACHUTES, DEPLOYMENT, FIRING MECHANISMS(WEAPON), METALS, NAVY, NYLON, PROPELLING CHARGES, QUALITY, RECOVERY, RUPTURE, STOCKPILES, TARGET DRONES, TEST AND EVALUATION, TUBES.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) LPN-A4180418/183-/4/8418000001, M-471 Cutter, REEFING LINES.

AD-B125 842L

AD-B125 761

UNCLASSIFIED

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ABSTRACT: (U) Protection against nuclear weapons and chemical combat agents includes all measures which prevent or limit the effects of nuclear weapons and chemical combat agents upon the combat effectiveness of troops and upon the defense potential in rear areas. Protection against nuclear weapons and chemical combat agents is ensured through operational-tactical countermeasures organized by force command elements; through protective measures conducted by combat engineers consisting primarily of the construction of protective shelters; through defense measures against chemical combat agents, involving primarily the detection and elimination of radioactive agents and chemical combat agents, as well as the standby stockpiling of individual protective suits; and through medical measures. Translations, East Germany, German language. (AW)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CHEMICAL WARFARE AGENTS, *DEFENSE SYSTEMS, *MILITARY MEDICINE, *NUCLEAR WEAPONS, COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS, CONSTRUCTION, DETECTION, EAST GERMANY, ELIMINATION, GERMAN LANGUAGE, MEDICINE, MILITARY ENGINEERS, MILITARY PERSONNEL, PROTECTION, PROTECTIVE CLOTHING, RADIOACTIVITY, REAR AREAS, SHELTERS, STOCKPILES, TRANSLATIONS, DEFENSE PLANNING.

UNCLASSIFIED

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-B125 547L 15/6

AD-B125 547L CONTINUED

ARMY COMMAND AND GENERAL STAFF COLL FORT LEAVENWORTH KS

AIR SUPPORT, THESES.

(U) The Out of the Scythe.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) World War 2.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis, Aug 87-Jun 88.

JUN 88

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Rothbrust, Florian K.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution authorized to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Proprietary Info.; 3 Jun 88. Other requests shall be referred to HQS, CAC and Ft. Leavenworth, Attn: ATZL-GDP-SE, Ft. Leavenworth, KS 66027-5070.

ABSTRACT: (U) This narrative recounts the operational history of XIXth Panzer Corps' advance from 10 to 15 May 1940. Its primary focus is directed at the breakthrough at Sedan. The political and military situations influencing the decision makers of the German Army General Staff and the development of the campaign plan are analyzed in an attempt to provide an understanding for the rationale of the mission, deployment, and employment of XIXth Panzer Corps' and its subordinate units. A discussion of Field Marshal Erich von Manstein's recommendations and operational concept clarifies his instrumental role in the development of the final campaign plan. Traffic control, Special Operations Forces, and innovative Aerial Resupply concepts are investigated for their fusion into the Air Land Battle concept of this mobile warfare operation. This narrative furnishes a complete account of the daily operations of XIXth Panzer Corps' leaders, men, and equipment. It provides a unique observation of the corps' staff in its daily evaluation of the operational situation, intelligence reports, the logistic situation, and an endless friction with the next higher headquarters. Lastly, this narrative demonstrates the effectiveness of a well trained, equipped armored corps, commanded by leaders who are fully cognizant of their mission, the commanders' aim, and the overall operational concept. (Theses). (fr)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ARMY OPERATIONS, *LAND WARFARE, AIRBORNE, DECISION MAKING, FRANCE, GERMANY(EAST AND WEST), HISTORY, MILITARY INTELLIGENCE, LOGISTICS SUPPORT, MILITARY FORCES(FOREIGN), MOBILE, REPLENISHMENT, TACTICAL

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-B125 269 15/5 15/1 AD-B125 269 CONTINUED

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI DEPT OF OPERATIONS

(U) Commander, Maritime Prepositioning Force - Identify Yourself. IDENTIFIERS: (U) Maritime prepositioning forces, CIMP (Commander Maritime Prepositioning Forces).

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

MAY 88 44P

PERSONAL AUTHORS Pernini, James K.; Escott, Richard G.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution authorized to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Critical Technology; 2 Sep 88. Other requests shall be referred to Naval War Coll., Dept. of Operations, Newport, RI 02841.

ABSTRACT: (U) Maritime Prepositioning Forces are forward deployed naval assets that can be quickly employed in response to regional crises around the world. Since the inception of MPF, attention has primarily been focused on the identification and resolution of the many complex issues that accompanied the development of the MPF component commands. Initial CINCLANTFLT/CINCPACFLT MPF operations and exercises were constructed to test and refine comprehensive load plans that squeezed the Maritime Prepositioning Equipment and Supplies into specifically designed merchant ships, to perfect debarkation procedures for off-loading this vast amount of combat cargo from ships berthed in a secure port or swinging at anchor and to improve the operational integration of the three MPF component commands. However, the identification, preparation and training of the command element of this potent and highly versatile force has not received a commensurate level of attention. This paper focuses on the issues incident to the selection and assignment of the Commander, Maritime Prepositioning Force (CMPF). Keywords: Prepositioning logistics; Marine Corps operations; Military commanders; Personnel selection; Crisis management. (edc)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY COMMANDERS, *PREPOSITIONING (LOGISTICS), CARGO, CRISIS MANAGEMENT, EMERGENCIES, INTEGRATION, MARINE CORPS OPERATIONS, MERCHANT VESSELS, PERSONNEL SELECTION, MARINE CORPS PLANNING, RESPONSE, WARFARE.

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

AD-B125 098L 15/1

AD-B125 098L CONTINUED

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI ADVANCED RESEARCH PROGRAM

MILITARY RESERVES, MOBILIZATION, NORTHERN EUROPE,
PACIFIC OCEAN, PERSIAN GULF, POPULATION, RECALL, WEAPONS,
WEST(DIRECTION).

(U) Structuring Military Forces for Contingency Operations:
Should Reserves Participate?

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

JUN 88

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Williams, Rex M.

REPORT NO. NMC/ARP-88-24

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Contingency operations.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution authorized to U.S. Gov't. agencies only;
Specific Authority: Mar 84. Other requests shall be
referred to Naval War College, Center for Naval Warfare
Studies, Newport, RI 02841-5010.

ABSTRACT: (U) The operational and strategic implications
of using reserve forces for contingency missions in areas
including Northern Europe, the Western Pacific, and the
Persian Gulf requires proper structuring to take
advantage of the strengths and weaknesses of the total
force. The President must have the flexibility to respond
to a wide range of contingencies without having to recall
reservists or reserve units involuntarily. However,
reserve forces may prove to be an important link in
engaging the enemy simultaneously on two or more fronts
with sufficient forces to make a difference in the
outcome even without full mobilization. The total force
mix (active/reserve) determines options available to the
President in deciding whether to employ military forces.
Some scenarios require no action regarding reserve forces,
others require the 200,000 selected reserve recall, while
still others require mobilization of the reserves with
the approval of Congress. A continuing effort to explore
innovative methods that draw more fully on reserves must
be pursued as this nation faces increased multiple
contingencies coupled with declining defense spending and
diminishing population base for the all-volunteer armed
force. (FR)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY RESERVES, *MARINE CORPS,
*MILITARY OPERATIONS, MARINE CORPS PERSONNEL, UTILIZATION,
EMERGENCIES, DEPLOYMENT, NORTHERN EUROPE, PERSIAN GULF,
ACTIVE DUTY, ALL VOLUNTEER, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES)

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AD-B125 096L

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY

SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

AD-B124 550 15/3 15/1

AD-B124 385 5/9 15/8

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI DEPT OF OPERATIONS

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI DEPT OF OPERATIONS

(U) Combat Engineers: The Indispensable Combat Force Multiplier.

(U) Is It Possible to Predict that a Peacetime Commander will be a Successful Wartime Commander?

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

MAY 88

FEB 88

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Glass, John D.

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Epperson, R. S.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution authorized to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Critical Technology; 30 Aug 88. Other requests shall be referred to Naval War College, Operations Dept. Newport, RI 02841.

Distribution authorized to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; 31 Aug 88. Other requests shall be referred to Naval War College, Operations Dept. Newport, RI 02841.

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper will discuss the need to put Combat Engineers to work in peacetime to fortify the inter-German border. The reader will be shown how the INF Treaty and Soviet conventional weapons gains have enhanced their capability for a short-notice attack of Western Europe. This, in turn, it will be shown, has led to a search by the Allied Powers of means to increase Western conventional capability. Several options will be discussed and the role of Combat Engineers will be examined in some detail. Finally, a logical conclusion will be stated, based upon earlier justification.

ABSTRACT: (U) Is it possible to predict which military officers will be successful leaders in combat? This paper discussed combat leadership qualities, then focuses on WWII aviation and submariner communities to examine their leaders in light of those qualities. The process continues by examining some leaders who did not fare as well in battle. The conclusion was that there are certain qualities required of combat leaders not found in peacetime but the possibility of predicting those peacetime leaders who will be excellent wartime commanders is not feasible. (SDW)

Keywords: Defense planning, Tank warfare.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *DEFENSE PLANNING, *MILITARY ENGINEERS, *PEACETIME, LAND WARFARE, TANKS(COMBAT VEHICLES), TREATIES, USSR, WEAPONS, WESTERN EUROPE.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY COMMANDERS, *SKILLS, LEADERSHIP, WARFARE, PEACETIME, MILITARY PERSONNEL, OFFICER PERSONNEL.

AD-B124 550

UNCLASSIFIED

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UNCLASSIFIED

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

AD-B124 048L 5/1 19/1
 ARMY DEVELOPMENT AND EMPLOYMENT AGENCY FORT LEWIS WA
 (U) Unit Level Ammunition Management System. Appraisal Report.
 NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI DEPT OF OPERATIONS
 (U) Marine Corps Depot Maintenance versus the Fiscal Crunch.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. 9 Jun 87-8 Apr 88.

SEP 87 21P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Wilson, Richard

REPORT NO. ADEA-AR-88-A-202

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution authorized to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; 15 Sep 87. Other requests shall be referred to Commander, Army Development and Employment Agency, Fort Lewis, WA 98433-5000.

ABSTRACT: (U) The purpose of this appraisal was to provide a user assessment of the concept of the Unit Level Ammunition Management System (ULAMS). ULAMS is a software program designed to assist in managing unit level ammunition resupply requirements, transportation assets, and resupply scheduling actions. ULAMS consists of 60 menu screens for managing data input, processing and output to the display or printer. ULAMS computes resupply requirements, creates requests for issue or turn-in, computes the number and type of vehicles needed to transport the shipment, and creates the convoy dispatch document. Keywords: Management information systems, Division level organizations, Company level organizations, Scheduling, Transfer, Logistics support. (SDW)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS, *AMMUNITION, COMPANY LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, COMPUTER PROGRAMS, DATA PROCESSING, DISPLAY SYSTEMS, DIVISION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, INPUT, LOGISTICS SUPPORT, OUTPUT, PRINTING EQUIPMENT, REPLENISHMENT, REQUIREMENTS, SCHEDULING, USER NEEDS, VEHICLES.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) PE63324A.

AD-B124 048L

UNCLASSIFIED

AD-B123 837

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085893

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

MAY 88 34P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Boak, Michael P.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution authorized to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; 30 Aug 88. Other requests shall be referred to Naval War Coll., Operations Dept., Newport, RI 02841.

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper examines the impact of DoD budget reductions on the capability of the Marine Corps' Depot Maintenance Program to support readiness and mobilization requirements. Reviews current Marine Corps' concepts, policies and program interfaces to determine what changes can be effected within constraints to offset reductions to equipment maintenance funding and civilian personnel staffing levels. Concludes that readiness can potentially be supported by change of maintenance concept from rebuild to inspect and repair only as necessary (IRDOAN). However, sees no immediate solution to support of potential mobilization requirements as that support is a function of adequate manpower. Keywords: Equipment maintenance, Logistics, Rebuild, Depot, Readiness, Sustainability, Mobilization, Repair. (SDW)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY BUDGETS, *MAINTENANCE, *SUPPLY DEPOTS, *FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT, *SUPPLY DEPOTS, CIVILIAN PERSONNEL, INTERFACES, LOGISTICS, MANPOWER, MARINE CORPS, MOBILIZATION, OPERATIONAL READINESS, POLICIES, REDUCTION, REPAIR, REQUIREMENTS, BUDGETS, CIVILIAN PERSONNEL, INTERFACES, LOGISTICS, MAINTENANCE, MANPOWER, MARINE CORPS, MOBILIZATION, OPERATIONAL READINESS, POLICIES, REDUCTION, REPAIR, REQUIREMENTS.

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY

SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-B123 834

15/8.4

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI DEPT OF OPERATIONS

(U) Principles of War.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

JUN 88 25P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Griffith, Stanley E.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution authorized to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; 30 Aug 88. Other requests shall be referred to Naval War Coll., Operations Dept., Newport, RI 02841.

ABSTRACT: (U) A refreshing examination of an old subject. Examines student reactions to the principles of war. Explores the historical context of the principles. Considers why the subject is difficult, and explains why military professionals need principles of war. Lists and defines U.S. Army and Soviet principles of war and compares viewpoints. Explains how the individual principles are interrelated and briefly examines principles of war of other services and nations. Concludes by considering the practical value of the principles of war in the nuclear age. **Keywords:** Principles of war, Nuclear warfare, Battlefield success, Objective, Offensive, Mass, Economy of force, Maneuver, Unity of command, Security, Surprise, Simplicity. (SDW)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *WAR POTENTIAL, BATTLEFIELDS, MANEUVERS, NUCLEAR WARFARE, STUDENTS, USSR, WARFARE, ECONOMICS, BATTLEFIELDS, MANEUVERS, NUCLEAR WARFARE, STUDENTS, USSR, WAR POTENTIAL, WARFARE.

AD-B123 834

UNCLASSIFIED

15/5

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI DEPT OF OPERATIONS

(U) The Adequacy of United States Shipyards for Mobilization.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

JUN 88 35P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Hirsh, Jason Q.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution authorized to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; 30 Aug 88. Other requests shall be referred to Naval War Coll., Operations Dept., Newport, RI 02841.

ABSTRACT: (U) For over a century, when the United States has gone to war it has done so at great distances. Twice these conflicts have been global in nature. Each time the United States provided a large proportion of the sealift necessary to support these conflicts. Our maritime industries are in another extended period of decline. This raises doubt over their capability to repeat past performances. Many studies have been performed to resolve these doubts, but these studies are merely still pictures of a rapidly changing scene. Capabilities to provide ongoing analysis of the deteriorating situation and to minimize potential damage must be developed. **Keywords:** Adequacy of the Number of Shipyards, Workforce, Availability of materials, Merchant vessels, Military strategy, Fleets(Ships). (SDW)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *SHIPYARDS, AVAILABILITY, DAMAGE, MARINE TRANSPORTATION, MATERIALS, MERCHANT VESSELS, MILITARY STRATEGY, MOBILIZATION, PICTURES, UNITED STATES, WARFARE, WORK, FLEETS(SHIPS).

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B123 728 15/8.1

AD-B123 728 CONTINUED

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI DEPT OF OPERATIONS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Lessons learned, ARG(Amphibious Ready Group).

(U) Mine Countermeasures in the Amphibious Objective Area.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

FEB 88 40P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Vaughan, William H.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution authorized to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Critical Technology; 30 Aug 88. Other requests shall be referred to Naval War College. Operations Dept. Newport, RI 02841.

ABSTRACT: (U) The U.S. Navy Mine Countermeasures (MCM) forces have two basic responsibilities in support of the Maritime Strategy. In order of priority these are: maintaining the sea lanes of communication (SLOCs) and support of amphibious operations. Like other U.S. military forces, the MCM force is tailored to fight a global war. This is based on the premise that the force structure necessary to counter the worst case scenario will also be capable of meeting the taskings of lesser conflicts. This paper will analyze the role of MCM in support of amphibious operations. This analysis is limited to sea mines and starts by reviewing the role of MCM forces in support of amphibious operations during World War II, Korean War, and recent low-intensity conflicts. The lessons learned from these conflicts are then used as a guide to analyze today's employment of forces. The threat that will most likely confront the U.S. today will require a rapid response employment of force. The Amphibious Ready Group (ARG) is the primary, forward deployed, military force available that can project power ashore. The vast Soviet mine stockpile and its availability to Third World nations makes the mine a significant threat to U.S. Naval forces. Therefore, an MCM force must be deployed with the ARG to provide a means to counter this threat. (KR)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS, *MINE COUNTERMEASURES, *NAVAL PERSONNEL, EMPLOYMENT, GLOBAL, KOREA, MINES(ORDNANCE), NAVAL MINES, NAVY, QUICK REACTION, SCENARIOS, STOCKPILES, USSR, WARFARE.

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SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B123 715 15/8 15/8

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI DEPT OF OPERATIONS

(U) Can the Civil Reserve Air Fleet Fulfill Its Strategic Airlift Role.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

JUN 88 31P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Drach, Ann K.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution authorized to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; 31 Aug 88. Other requests shall be referred to Naval War College, Operations Dept., Newport, RI 02841.

ABSTRACT: (U) The DoD has declared a strategic airlift requirement of 66 million ton miles (MTM) per day for mobilization and sustainment of U.S. forces abroad. The current combined MAC and CRAF capability is 45 MTM per day. This shortfall, coupled with a five year fielding delay of the C-17, presents a serious dilemma for strategic airlift planners. Additionally, there are MAC planners who believe that the actual airlift requirement is much higher than 66 MTM and that it may be as high as 85 MTM per day. The United States' long standing policy of relying on commercial carriers to fill the gap is economically sound. Changes in the airline industry during the past decade, however, have made it increasingly clear that the needs of air carriers are becoming widely divergent from military needs. Without government intervention in the form of subsidies, incentives, or legislation, CRAF participation is expected to decline from its current contribution of 14 MTM per day to 10 MTM per day by the year 2000. Keywords: Airlift; Mobilization; Sustainment; Incentives; Legislation; Subsidies; Allocation. (SDW)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AIRLIFT OPERATIONS, AIR TRANSPORTATION, COMMERCIAL AVIATION, INDUSTRIES, INTERVENTION, LEGISLATION, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, MOBILIZATION, REQUIREMENTS, STRATEGIC WARFARE, ALLOCATIONS.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) C-17 Aircraft, CRAF(Civil Reserve Air Fleet).

AD-B123 715

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AD-B123 712 5/4 15/8.4

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI DEPT OF OPERATIONS

(U) The New Deterrence: The Strategic Consequences of Arms Control, Containment, and Strategic Defense.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

FEB 88 30P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Lademan, William J.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution authorized to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; 31 Aug 88. Other requests shall be referred to Naval War College, Operations Dept., Newport, RI 02841.

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper suggests that the confluence of current arms control proposals, adjustments in the policy of containment, and strategic defense will change our present form of deterrence. This will alter the strategic relationship that exists between the United States and the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union may adopt an aggressive strategy based upon a new freedom of action which may be produced in the transition to this new deterrence. The United States will find that the effect of reducing nuclear weapons and building strategic defenses will be to alter the basis of the policy of containment. The Soviet Union will use the new political circumstances created by this combination to exploit instability and achieve strategic advances. In order to re-establish a geostrategic equilibrium, a new concept of deterrence will emerge to sustain containment. Prepositioned conventional forces backed by tactical nuclear weapons in zones of denial and supported by powerful maritime forces will constitute the new basis of containment. Keywords: Deterrence, Arms control, Containment, Strategic defense, New deterrence, Discriminate deterrence.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ARMS CONTROL, *DETERRENCE, *NUCLEAR WEAPONS, AREA DENIAL, CONTAINMENT(GENERAL), DEFENSE SYSTEMS, DISCRIMINATION, MILITARY STRATEGY, POLICIES, STRATEGY, TACTICAL WEAPONS, UNITED STATES, USSR, BALANCE OF POWER, GEOPOLITICS, PREPOSITIONING(LOGISTICS).

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Strategic defense, Containment policies.

AD-B123 712

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

AD-8123 812

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AD-8123 812 CONTINUED

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI DEPT OF OPERATIONS

(U) A Logistics Operational Concept to Go with the TAVBS
(Two Aviation Logistics Repair Ships).

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

MAY 88 23P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Sickler, Robert I., Jr

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution authorized to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; 30 Aug 88. Other requests shall be referred to Naval War Coll., Operations Dept., Newport, RI 02841.

ABSTRACT: (U) Marine Aviation is part of Naval Aviation. The Marines however, are faced with a unique logistics challenge because the Corps plans to rapidly deploy large numbers of ground based aircraft as part of Marine Air Ground Task Forces. These deployed aircraft will need a steady supply of repair parts to stay operational. Two Aviation Logistics Repair Ships (TAVBS) have been procured and proclaimed the answer to this logistics challenge. These ships introduce a new risk to Marine Aviation. Under current planning if one TAVBS is sunk, all aviation repair parts for a Marine Expeditionary Brigade (MEB) will be lost. This risk has to be minimized. The cargo of a TAVBS, operating in isolation, can not supply the quantity of aviation repair parts that will be required by a MEB in combat. The supply department and the intermediate maintenance activity (IMA) aboard the TAVBS will have to increase output significantly over like sized peacetime units. There is no magic answer in logistics. The operational logistics concept to go with the TAVBS must recognize the risks and shortfalls associated with these ships. The concept has to embrace new abbreviated supply ordering and warehousing procedures and new faster repair methods for the IMA. This paper makes recommendations in these areas to minimize the risk and to increase the volume of parts that the TAVBS' cargos can deliver to land based Marine Air Combat Elements. Keywords: Aviation logistics. Rapid deployment, Cannibalization. (SDW)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MARINE CORPS PERSONNEL, *SPARE PARTS,

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*LOGISTICS SUPPORT, *SHIPS, AERONAUTICS, AIRCRAFT, CARGO, DEPLOYMENT, GROUND LEVEL, ISOLATION, LOGISTICS, MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS AVIATION, METHODOLOGY, NAVAL AVIATION, PARTS, PEACETIME, PLANNING, RAPID DEPLOYMENT, REPAIR, RISK, STEADY STATE, SUPPLIES, VOLUME, WAREHOUSES.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) TAVBS(Two Aviation Logistics Repair Ships).

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893
AD-B123 452L CONTINUED

AD-B123 452L 15/5

ARMY COMBAT DEVELOPMENTS EXPERIMENTATION CENTER FORT
LEWIS WA

(U) Multi-Purpose Transportation System (MPTS).

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. 13 May-20 Sep 85.

DEC 85 183P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Drelling, Joseph S.; Mayfield, Everett
D.

REPORT NO. CDEC-TR-85-009

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution authorized to U.S. Gov't. agencies only:
Test and Evaluation; Dec 85. Other requests shall be
referred to Commander, TRADOC (ATTN: ATCS-D), Fort Monroe,
VA 23851.

ABSTRACT: (U) This report presents the results of the
test of a Palletized Load System concept. The key to this
concept is a truck equipped with a hydraulic arm, capable
of self-loading/unloading of metal flatracks on which
various loads of supplies or equipment are secured. Two
sizes of PLS were used: a 15 ton (large version) and a 7
1/2 ton (medium version) truck, each of which tows a
trailer of the same capacity, for total system
capabilities of 30 and 15 tons, respectively. The test
was conducted in four phases. During the 5-day Forward
Support Battalion (FSB) phase, comparison was made of
operational times of PLS vehicles versus standard
vehicles in resupply operations of an FSB. A second 5-day
phase compared the PLS to the standard 5-ton truck as
prime mover for a field artillery battery. An aviation
phase, 10 days in length, examined the role of the PLS in
Forward Arming and Refueling Point (FARP) operations and
sling loading flatracks for aerial resupply. A RAM phase
compared certain reliability, availability, and
maintainability measures of the PLS to 5-ton cargo and
stake and platform trucks. Keywords: Multipurpose
transportation system (MPTS), Palletized load system (PLS),
Unit containers (UCs), Palletized loads, Flatrack, Load
System, Transportation, Supply distribution, Prime mover,
Sling loading, Airlift, FARP, Forward support BN (FSB),
Field Artillery Crew Compartment, Resupply, Cargo
transportation, Loading, Offloading, (SDW)

AD-B123 452L

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DESCRIPTORS: (U) *TRANSPORTATION, *MILITARY
TRANSPORTATION, AERONAUTICS, AIRBORNE, AIRLIFT OPERATIONS,
ARTILLERY UNITS, CARGO, COMPARTMENTS, CONTAINERS, CREWS,
DISTRIBUTION, FIELD ARMY, FORWARD AREAS, LOADING(HANDLING)
MAINTAINABILITY, MULTIPURPOSE, PALLETS, PLATFORMS,
REFUELING, RELIABILITY, REPLENISHMENT, SIZES(DIMENSIONS),
SLINGS, SUPPLIES, TEST AND EVALUATION, TRAILERS, TRUCKS,
VEHICLES, UNLOADING, BATTALION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS.
IDENTIFIERS: (U) PSL(Palletized Load System).

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-B122 835 15/8.1 15/1

AD-B122 635 CONTINUED

DOD NUCLEAR INFORMATION AND ANALYSIS CENTER SANTA BARBARA CA

(U) Defense Nuclear Agency Nuclear Assessment and Applications. Program Summary.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Technical rept. 1-31 Jul 87.

JUL 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Mahoney, R.

REPORT NO. DASIAC-TR-87-37

CONTRACT NO. DNA001-82-C-0274

PROJECT NO. QIPQMXD

TASK NO. C000

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT
EXPORT CONTROL

Distribution authorized to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Critical Technology; 3 Mar 88. Other requests shall be referred to Director, Defense Nuclear Agency, Washington, DC 20305-1000. This document contains export-controlled technical data.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Prepared in cooperation with Kamen Sciences Corp., Tempo Div., Alexandria, VA.

ABSTRACT: (U) This report summarizes current and recent projects conducted by the Nuclear Assessments and Applications Assistant Directorate, Defense Nuclear Agency (OPNA/DNA). These research, development, test and evaluation efforts are performed in support of senior DoD decision makers, the Joint Staff, the Unified and Specified Commands, the Services and other U.S. Government organizations involved in strategic and theater nuclear force planning and operations. This document replaces the STNA Semiannual Report. Like its predecessor, it has been prepared by DASIAC, the DoD Nuclear Information Analysis Center, based on inputs provided by OPNA managers and project officers. The document outlines the current organization of the Defense Nuclear Agency, RDT&E and other activities conducted in support of nuclear force developers, planners, and operators are accomplished by DNA's Operations

Directorate. As depicted, this Directorate is comprised of liaison offices and three Assistant Directorates: Nuclear Operations, which is responsible for stockpile management, operations, and emergency action activities; Nuclear Survivability, Security and Safety; and Nuclear Assessments and Applications. This organization's programs, which are summarized in this document, provide RDT&E support through proof-of-concept demonstrations for the development, planning, and application of strategic and nonstrategic nuclear forces. Keywords: Nuclear Forces(Military); Defense planning; Research management. (jhd)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *DEFENSE PLANNING, *NUCLEAR FORCES(MILITARY), *RESEARCH MANAGEMENT, DECISION MAKING, DEMONSTRATIONS, DEOXYRIBONUCLEIC ACIDS, EMERGENCIES, INFORMATION CENTERS, MANAGEMENT, NUCLEAR EXPLOSIONS, ORGANIZATIONS, STOCKPILES, SURVIVABILITY.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) EXPORT-CONTROL, WUDH251614, PE62715H.

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AD-B122 510 25/2

ARMY ENGINEER STUDIES CENTER FORT BELVOIR VA

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI DEPT OF OPERATIONS

(U) Division and Brigade Stationing System: An Overview.

(U) Preparing Our Peacetime Communications for War.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Dec 85-Mar 88.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

MAY 88 131P

FEB 88 24P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Brannon, Joseph D.; Lang, Lawrence A.

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Halweg, Gretchen A.

REPORT NO. USAESC-R-88-5

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution authorized to DoD only; Administrative/Operational Use; 15 May 88. Other requests shall be referred to Office of the Assistant Chief of Engineers, Attn: DAEN-ZCI, The Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310.

Distribution authorized to U.S. Gov't, agencies and their contractors; Critical Technology; 24 Jun 88. Other requests shall be referred to Naval War College, Operations Dept., Newport, RI 02841.

ABSTRACT: (U) This report describes the Division and Brigade Stationing System (DBSS)--a system designed by the Engineer Studies Center (ESC) to screen selected Army CONUS installations to identify the best candidate sites for the peacetime stationing of additional division or separate brigades. The DBSS has three major components: the Environmental and Socioeconomic Module, which has five criteria; the Training and Operations Module, which has six criteria; and the Facilities Module, which has 11 criteria. (ESC published four other DBSS reports--one for each module, and an installation data book.) The twenty criteria and their associated weights were used to rank-order 28 installations for four generic units. The system operates on a personal computer and uses an industry-standard spreadsheet program. The DBSS lets the decisionmaker change factors to permit sensitivity analysis and provides an audit trail. Keywords: Division level organizations, Brigade level organizations, Army facilities, Army planning, Army operations, Economic impact. (SDW)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ARMY FACILITIES, *BRIGADE LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, *DIVISION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, *SITES, ARMY OPERATIONS, ARMY PLANNING, AUDITING, ECONOMIC IMPACT, ECONOMICS, ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTS, MICROCOMPUTERS, MODULAR CONSTRUCTION, PEACETIME, SOCIOLOGY, UNITED STATES.

ABSTRACT: (U) The goal of all Navy communications traffic is to provide secure, rapid, reliable telecommunications across the crisis spectrum. How successful the endeavor has been to date is difficult to assess, particularly when evaluating those aspects related to high intensity operations up to and including war. Focusing on the tangible peacetime problems, like the ever-increasing demands for more information transfer, detracts from the identification and correction of the more elusive wartime problems of serving the Navy's fighting arm, the Fleet. The Navy as a whole, and communicators in particular, must periodically reexamine the demands placed on our telecommunications system in the wartime environment. We must then calculate the realistic limitations of the current system and prepare, train and operate in accordance with that evaluation. The scope of this paper is limited to the most common and vital communication link, the formal record message system. In order to assess the current state of the Navy's message processing system in its preparation for war, four areas are considered: hardware systems, training, procedures, and exercises. (KR)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *NAVAL PLANNING, *SECURE COMMUNICATIONS, *TELECOMMUNICATIONS, *COMBAT READINESS, COMMUNICATION AND RADIO SYSTEMS, COMMUNICATIONS NETWORKS, COMMUNICATIONS TRAFFIC, HIGH RATE, INFORMATION TRANSFER, INTENSITY, MESSAGE PROCESSING, NAVAL EQUIPMENT, PEACETIME, RELIABILITY, WARFARE.

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ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

AD-B122 472L 15/6.3 15/5

SRI INTERNATIONAL MENLO PARK CA

(U) Why Logistics Constraints are Ignored in Peacetime.

(U) Study of Interservice Integration of Chemical Materiel Stockpile Reliability Program (CMSRP).

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Study project.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Contractor rept. Aug 87-Jan 88.

MAR 88

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Arbuckle, Joseph W.

APR 88

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Cousin, Thomas L.

CONTRACT NO. DAAA15-87-D-0019

Distribution authorized to DoD only; Premature Dissemination; 23 Mar 88. Other requests shall be referred to US Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, PA 17013-5050.

MONITOR: CRDEC
CR-88058

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The thesis of this article is that the Army is not training as it will have to fight and the consequences may well be disastrous in the next war. Specifically, we are treating logistics artificially by ignoring constraints in peacetime. This phenomena is pervasive; it is found throughout the Army, from top to bottom. We see exercises structured around tactical or strategic objectives, frequently ignoring logistical capability to support the exercise; we look for guidance in our doctrine and find inconsistencies and an airland battle concept that has not adequately addressed sustainment capability; we review our models and find that logistics parameters do not represent true capability or system relationships; we look at OPLANS and find we lack the means to evaluate logistical capability on multiple global OPLANS executed simultaneously; and we look back at history and find that logistics is the center of gravity in campaign after campaign. This article considers why this situation exists and offers recommendations that offer a way to place the proper emphasis on logistics. Keywords: Computerized simulation; Military doctrine. (KR)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *LOGISTICS SUPPORT, *PEACETIME, CENTER OF GRAVITY, COMPUTERIZED SIMULATION, HISTORY, LOGISTICS, MILITARY DOCTRINE, PARAMETERS, WARFARE.

Distribution authorized to DoD and DoD contractors only; Administrative/Operational Use; Apr 88. Other requests shall be authorized to Commander, US Army Chemical Research, Development and Engineering Center, Attn: SMCCR-SPS-T, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010-5423.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Prepared in cooperation with Battelle Edgewood Operations, Edgewood, MD.

ABSTRACT: (U) A U.S. Army AMCCOM sponsored study of the chemical materiel stockpile reliability activities of the other Services (U.S. Navy, U.S. Air Force, and U.S. Marine Corps) and the potential integration of these activities into an interservice CMSRP has been completed. The study included a collection of information from Government furnished Service POCs, development of scenarios of alternative CMSRP strategies for the interservice integration of the CMSRP, review of logistic support models, and compilation of a working bibliography. The results of the study provide an overview of the ongoing chemical materiel stockpile surveillance programs of the other Services and an insight as to how to better coordinate those activities among the Services. Keywords: Chemical materiel, Stockpile, Surveillance. (MUM)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CHEMICALS, *MATERIEL, *STOCKPILES, *CHEMICAL AGENTS, AIR FORCE, BIBLIOGRAPHIES, COLLECTION, INTEGRATION, LOGISTICS SUPPORT, MARINE CORPS, MODELS, SCENARIOS.

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AD-B122 246 15/5

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI DEPT OF OPERATIONS

(U) Employment of a Marine Expeditionary Brigade in Norway:
The Unanswered Questions.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

JUN 88 43P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Tracey, Joseph F.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution authorized to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Critical Technology; 24 Jun 88. Other requests must be referred to Naval War College, Dept. of Operations, Newport, RI 02841.

ABSTRACT: (U) The two questions most asked concerning any pre-positioning of equipment are: will the stored equipment be destroyed by enemy action prior to being drawn by the forces for whom it was intended, and if the equipment is drawn, will it work? These questions are generic to any pre-positioning program and are not unique to the employment of a Marine Expeditionary Brigade in Norway. This paper will ask questions concerning the specific employment of a MEB in Norway and the equipment prepositioned in that country. Briefly, these questions are: Will the Soviets reinforce their troops in the Kola peninsula in a bid to overwhelm NATO's forces in Norway? How will the MEB resupplied when its thirty days of organic supply support is gone? What will be the role of Sweden and Finland in a war on NATO's northern flank? Does the MEB's force structure lend itself to mission accomplishment? Is the MEB properly trained for the arctic mission? If the MEB goes to Norway, what difficulties will it encounter as it moves north to meet Soviet invasion? and Will the Norwegians with their history of neutrality and non-provocative defense/foreign policies, request the MEB's presence sufficiently early to permit its arrival in a benign environment?

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *COMBAT SUPPORT, *LOGISTICS PLANNING, *DEFENSE PLANNING, *DEPLOYMENT, ARCTIC REGIONS, ENEMY, FOREIGN POLICY, MISSIONS, NATO, NORWAY, WARFARE, MOBILIZATION.

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ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) Capability Based Force Expansion Planning - An Analysis of Needs, Feasibility, and Policy.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Study project.

MAR 88 47P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Coberly, Theodore R.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution: Further dissemination only as directed by Director, Military Studies Program, Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, PA 17013-5050, 23 Mar 88 or higher DoD authority.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ARMY PLANNING, *MOBILIZATION, *ARMY OPERATIONS, ARMY, ARMY PERSONNEL, EXPANSION, GUIDANCE, MILITARY RESERVES, NATIONAL GUARD, PLANNING, PRODUCTION.

UNCLASSIFIED

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AD-B122 136 15/5 15/6

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI DEPT OF OPERATIONS

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI DEPT OF OPERATIONS

(U) How Is Active Force Combat Readiness and Capability Influenced by Reserve Augmentation and Readiness.

(U) Food ... and, Fuel for Thought.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

FEB 88 22P

JUN 88 25P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Starr, Robert S., Jr

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Stotz, John W.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution authorized to U. S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Critical Technology; 23 Jun 88. Other requests must be referred to Naval War College, Operations Dept., Newport, RI 02841.

Distribution authorized to U. S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Critical Technology; 23 Jun 88. Other requests must be referred to Naval War College, Operations Dept., Newport, RI 02841.

ABSTRACT: (U) With the increased reliance on reserve components to augment active forces as a result of the Total Force Policy, the training and readiness levels of the Reserves become increasingly critical factors. The extent to which reservists are planned or expected to augment regulars varies in each service and will similarly affect the services' combat readiness and capability. The forward deployment ask of the Navy necessarily limits the contributions of its Reserve, but realistic missions and the availability meaningful training, for the Naval Surface Reserve Force in particular, continue to be essential. Additionally, its reserve unit and an intelligent understanding of the capabilities, as well as the limitation, of the Reserve on the part of Active Duty counterparts are fundamental elements required to ensure efficient and effective augmentation when the call to mobilization is sounded. Keywords: United States Naval Reserve, U.S. Naval Surface Force Training.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *COMBAT READINESS, *MILITARY RESERVES, *NAVAL TRAINING, ACTIVE DUTY, DEPLOYMENT, MOBILIZATION, NAVAL PERSONNEL, OPERATIONAL READINESS, POLICIES.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *LOGISTICS SUPPORT, *MILITARY PLANNING, BATTLE GROUP LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, COMBAT FORCES, DEFENSE SYSTEMS, FUELS, LOGISTICS, NAVY, PEACETIME, QUANTITATIVE Logistics doctrine.

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

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ANALYSIS, WARFARE, MILITARY DOCTRINE, COMBAT
EFFECTIVENESS.

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI DEPT OF OPERATIONS

(U) Transition to War for Forward Deployed Conventional
Ammunition Units: Problems and Solutions.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Maritime strategy.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

JUN 88 37P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Partain, David L.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution authorized to U. S. Gov't. agencies and
their contractors; Critical Technology; 23 Jun 88. Other
requests must be referred to Naval War College,
Operations Dept., Newport, RI 02841.

ABSTRACT: (U) Little consideration is given in current
doctrine to transition to war problems for forward
deployed units. Problems expected to be experienced by
forward deployed conventional ammunition units during
transition to war are examined and solutions, where
possible, are developed with the examination focusing on
the operational level of war. Conventional ammunition
units primarily within the corps area are examined,
although interface between corps and theater required
some examination of theater units as well. Transition to
war is defined as the period from mobilization until
peacetime ammunition storage locations were emptied,
wartime supply points opened, and theater resupply
established. Problems examined included relocation of
ammunition units to wartime locations, transportation,
transition from peacetime storage sites to wartime supply
points, and theater resupply. Keywords: Conventional
Ammunition, Unit Operations, Transition to War.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *DEPLOYMENT, *FORWARD AREAS, *COMBAT
SUPPORT, *MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), AMMUNITION,
MOBILIZATION, PEACETIME, POSITION(LOCATION), RELOCATION,
REPLENISHMENT, SITES, STORAGE, THEATER LEVEL OPERATIONS,
TRANSITIONS, WARFARE, MILITARY DOCTRINE, MILITARY
OPERATIONS.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Transition to war, Military units.

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

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mm Guns.

AD-B122 115L 19/1 19/3

BATTELLE COLUMBUS DIV OH

(U) Armored Gun System. Systems Management Support for the Accelerated MPGS (Mobile Protected Gun System).

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

AUG 85 28P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Bagby, Fred

CONTRACT NO. DAAE07-84-C-R049

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution authorized to DoD only; Critical Technology: 19 May 88. Other requests must be referred to USATACOM, Attn: AMSTA-TSL, Warren, MI 48397-5000.

ABSTRACT: (U) During the late 1970s and early 1980s the Army and Marine Corps were cooperating in a joint program to develop a mobile protected weapon system (MPGS) to meet similar requirements for an infantry support and anti-armor system that could be rapidly deployed with the light forces of both services. The XM4 program has afforded a unique opportunity to deal with logistics issues from the very beginning of the concept formulation effort. A well known rule of system design is that about 70 percent of the life cycle costs are determined by the time 10 percent of the investment costs have been expended. This is probably true whether the system is entirely new, or will be one based on the improvement of an existing system. Key criteria for the XM4 such as strategic deployability, combat sustainability and affordability are strongly determined by the logistics support requirements for those light forces earmarked for rapid deployment. The ILS plan for the XM4 is fully in tune with the unique operational requirements generated by the contingency missions that will include XM4 AGS vehicles as part of the forces to be deployed.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *GUNS, *ARMORED VEHICLES, *TANKS (COMBAT VEHICLES), *ANTIARMOR AMMUNITION, *ARMOR, *COSTS, *INFANTRY, *LOGISTICS SUPPORT, *MANAGEMENT PLANNING AND CONTROL, *MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, *RAPID DEPLOYMENT, *SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT, *WARFARE.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *MPGS (Mobile Protected Gun System), 105-

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

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AD-B122 059 CONTINUED

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI DEPT OF OPERATIONS

(U) U.S. Coast Guard Responsibilities and Capabilities for
Conducting Mine Countermeasures in the Maritime
Defense Zone (MDZ).

IDENTIFIERS: (U) MDMaritime Defense Zone).

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

JUN 88

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Moran, William T.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution authorized to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their
contractors; Critical Technology; 27 Jun 88. Other
requests must be referred to Naval War College, Attn:
Operations Dept. Newport, RI 02841.

ABSTRACT: (U) U.S. Coast Guard responsibilities, as
tasked by the United States Code and joint agreements
between the U.S. Navy and the U.S. Coast Guard, and its
capabilities for conducting mine countermeasures (MCM) in
the Maritime Defense Zone (MDZ) are examined. Rapid
forward deployment of naval forces and the early resupply
requirement for U.S. and allied forces aboard are
critical elements of the U.S. Maritime Strategy that can
only be accomplished by ensuring safe passage of these
resources out of our ports and harbors. It is essential
therefore to examine the Soviet capability to mine areas
within the MDZ and the adequacy of mine countermeasure
forces to overcome this threat. The U.S. Navy, by placing
increased importance on new MCM projects, and the U.S.
Coast Guard, through its efforts in planning and
conducting MDZ exercises and the capability of its forces,
have placed added emphasis on this once obscure but
extremely important mission. Our current ability to
accomplish this mission, utilizing a large range of MCM
options including Coast Guard platforms, is marginal.
Keywords: Mine Countermeasures, Maritime Defense Zone,
Coastal Defense, U.S. Coast Guard Responsibilities.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MINE COUNTERMEASURES, *COAST GUARD
OPERATIONS, *NAVAL MINES, *AREA DEFENSE, AGREEMENTS,
COAST GUARD, COASTAL REGIONS, DEFENSE SYSTEMS, FORWARD
AREAS, HARBORS, MINES(ORDNANCE), PLATFORMS, POLITICAL
ALLIANCES, RAPID DEPLOYMENT, REPLENISHMENT, REQUIREMENTS,
USSR, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES).

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NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI DEPT OF OPERATIONS

supply ships, Port security.

(U) SLOC (Sea Lines of Communication): The Forgotten Maritime Mission.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

JUN 88 32P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Golden, Paul C.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution authorized to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Critical Technology; 27 Jun 88. Other requests must be referred to Naval War College, Attn: Operations Dept. Newport, RI 02841.

ABSTRACT: (U) Although a primary mission of the U.S. Navy's Maritime Strategy, protection of our Sea Lines of Communication (SLOC) has been relegated to a low priority defensive task. The Navy believes that offensive strikes into the Norwegian, Barents and White Seas, and mine and submarine barriers along the GIUK Gap will keep the Soviet submarines in their northern bastion and away from our SLOC. The Soviets have the submarine and merchant raider capabilities that can prove the Navy wrong. If the SLOCs are cut, and NATO Central European forces are not resupplied in the first weeks of a conventional war, the Soviets will win. Several simple and low cost precautions can neutralize the Soviet threat to our SLOCs. Keywords: Sea lines of communication, Anti-SLOC warfare, Convoy defense, Submarine SLOC warfare, Soviet sea bastions, Merchant marine, Merchant surface raiders, Coastal defense, Maritime defense zone, U.S. Coast Guard, Q Ships, NATO.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ANTISUBMARINE DEFENSE SYSTEMS, BARRIERS, CENTRAL EUROPE, COAST GUARD, COASTAL REGIONS, CONVENTIONAL WARFARE, COSTS, DEFENSE SYSTEMS, LOW COSTS, MERCHANT VESSELS, MILITARY FORCES(FOREIGN), MISSIONS, NATO, NAVY, SUBMARINES, THREATS, USSR, WARFARE, NORWEGIAN SEA, BARENTS SEA, WHITE SEA, NAVAL MINES, MILITARY STRATEGY, REPLENISHMENT, SHIP CONVOYS, PORTS(FACILITIES), SECURITY.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Sea lines of communication, Maritime defense zones, Maritime strategy, AntiSLOC warfare, Fast

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AD-B122 024L 15/1

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) Is there a Need to Maintain an Airborne Division in the 1990's?

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Study project.

MAY 88 29P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Pullen, Stephen R.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution authorized to DoD and DoD contractors only; Administrative/Operational Use; 13 May 88. Other requests must be referred to US Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, PA 17013-5050.

ABSTRACT: (U) Today there are many critics who do not see the need for maintaining an airborne division in the force structure. These critics include: senior retired/active officers, congressmen, senators, intellectuals, staffers, and military reformers. They believe that any future airborne operations will be conducted by the rangers, as in Grenada. They further believe that a ranger battalion, a Light Infantry Division task force, and a Marine Expeditionary Unit (MEU) all have basically the same capabilities as an airborne task force from the 82d Airborne Division. I compared the different type units utilizing the following criteria to articulate the differences: rapid deployment, ability to rapidly reinforce, forced entry capability, and sustainability. The comparison revealed that the forces do not have the same capabilities because of: doctrine, training, organization, and equipment. The ranger, light infantry, and Marine forces have unique capabilities, but also have some serious limitations. For instance, the rangers are a light raid force with no sustainability. The light infantry can rapidly deploy anywhere, but do not have a forced entry capability have limited sustainability, and requires C-141 capable airfields to airland.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AIRBORNE, *DIVISION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, BATTALION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, LANDING FIELDS, MARINE CORPS, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), MILITARY OPERATIONS, RAPID DEPLOYMENT, TASK FORCES.

AD-B122 024L

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AD-B122 008 15/8 6/5

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI DEPT OF OPERATIONS

(U) Can we get back from There? Theater Casualty Evacuation in the Northern Flank.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

FEB 88 44P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Felder, Allie C., III

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution authorized to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Critical Technology; 23 Jun 88. Other requests must be referred to Naval War College, Attn: Operations Dept. Newport, RI 02841.

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper examines the factors affecting casualty care and evacuation in the Northern Flank Region. It describes casualty care and evacuation organizations and their capabilities, and evaluates the environment of the Northern Flank in which they must function. It estimates casualties suffered by a Marine Expeditionary Brigade (MEB) deployed to use the prepositioned equipment in Norway, a notional naval force operating in the Norwegian Sea, and a MEB deployed to defend Iceland. Casualty rates are defined, casualties estimated, and results analyzed. It concludes that the handling of Norway casualties will be secondary to handling the many casualties coming out of Europe, and that commanders in the Northern Flank must plan carefully to use alternative means of caring for or evacuating their wounded. Keywords: Military medicine; Medicine; Northern flank; Norway; Casualty care; Aeromedical evacuation.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AEROMEDICAL EVACUATION, *CASUALTIES, *MILITARY MEDICINE, *THEATER LEVEL OPERATIONS, DEPLOYMENT, ESTIMATES, EUROPE, EVACUATION, ICELAND, MEDICAL SERVICES, NAVY, NORWAY, NORWEGIAN SEA, ORGANIZATIONS, PREPOSITIONING(LOGISTICS), RATES, WOUNDS AND INJURIES, MILITARY OPERATIONS, FORWARD AREAS.

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

AD-B122 006 CONTINUED

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI DEPT OF OPERATIONS

(U) Repair Support for Naval Aviation During War.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

FEB 88 27P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Duncan, Charles R.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution authorized to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Critical Technology; 23 Jun 88. Other requests must be referred to Naval War College, Attn: Operations Dept. Newport, RI 02841.

ABSTRACT: (U) Current planning to repair aircraft damaged in combat envisions the aircraft and their components being returned to Naval Aviation Depots (NAD's) back in the states, thousands of miles away from the combat theater. The question of how these damaged aircraft and components will be returned to the states has never been adequately addressed in actual warfare planning. A second problem involves whether or not there exists sufficient repair capabilities here in the states to handle surge requirements, even if the transportation dilemma was solved. Looking to the private sector for significant repair surge capabilities is not reassuring, considering the trends of erosion being experienced in the U.S. industrial base. The most viable solution is to get the most out of our existing aviation resources by providing the highest level and the highest quality maintenance possible, as close as possible to the battle zone. The maintenance concept which can best accomplish this is the Aircraft Battle Damage Repair (ABDR) program. Inherent in this program is the need to provide training for the maintenance personnel in ABDR procedures and the materials to accomplish these maintenance actions. The means and material for these repair actions can best be provided by a concept similar to the Aviation Logistics Support Ship (TAVS) program. Under this concept a merchant ship would be able to deliver an aviation repair team with its test equipment and repair parts to any battle zone in the world and be ready to provide repair support onboard ship or ashore.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *NAVAL AVIATION, *REPAIR, *AIRCRAFT

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MAINTENANCE, AERONAUTICS, AMMUNITION DAMAGE, BATTLES, DAMAGE, EROSION, INDUSTRIES, LOGISTICS SUPPORT, MAINTENANCE, MAINTENANCE PERSONNEL, MERCHANT VESSELS, PATTERNS, PLANNING, QUALITY, REQUIREMENTS, RESOURCES, SHIPBOARD, SHIPS, SOLUTIONS(GENERAL), SPARE PARTS, SUPPLY DEPOTS, SURGES, TEAMS(PERSONNEL), TEST EQUIPMENT, THEATER LEVEL OPERATIONS, WARFARE.

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AD-B122 003

CONTINUED

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI DEPT OF OPERATIONS

(U) The Ends, Ways, and Means of the MDZ (Maritime Defense Zones).

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Maritime defense zones, Operational planning, Coastal defense, Coast Guard planning, Coast Guard personnel.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

FEB 88

34P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Cooper, Scott P.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution authorized to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Critical Technology; 23 Jun 88. Other requests must be referred to Naval War College, Attn: Operations Dept. Newport, RI 02841.

ABSTRACT: (U) The creation of Maritime Defense Zones (MDZs) under the Atlantic and Pacific Fleet Commanders in 1984 provides insight into operational planning involving joint Coast Guard and Navy forces. This novel peacetime organization formally links the Coast Guard to a principle wartime mission in support of the naval strategy. It establishes an infrastructure designed to assure efficient and effective wartime coastal defense through planning and training of active and reserve components of the Navy and Coast Guard. The MDZs are Navy commands under the Atlantic and Pacific fleet commanders but are commanded by Coast Guard Vice Admirals. The organizational structure is unique in that staffs are composed of Coast Guard and Navy personnel and subordinate commands. Sectors, have a Naval or Coast Guard officer in one of the top two positions. This paper examines the development of the MDZ mission through the early stages of formal planning and compares the actual process utilized to traditional operational planning methodology. Through this analysis the merits and demerits of traditional operational planning are assessed.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *COAST GUARD, *DEFENSE SYSTEMS, *MILITARY COMMANDERS, *NAVAL PLANNING, COASTAL REGIONS, FLEETS(SHIPS), METHODOLOGY, MILITARY RESERVES, MILITARY STRATEGY, NAVAL PERSONNEL, NAVY, OFFICER PERSONNEL, MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS, PACIFIC OCEAN, PEACETIME, NAVAL TRAINING, JOINT MILITARY ACTIVITIES, NAVAL OPERATIONS, DEFENSE PLANNING, ATLANTIC OCEAN, PEACETIME, ACTIVE DUTY.

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-B121 981L 5/9

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) Mobilization of the Individual Ready Reserve: Old Issues and New Answers.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student project.

MAR 88 38P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Familetti, Robert J.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution: Further dissemination only as directed by Director, Military Studies Program, U.S. Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, PA 17013-5050; 29 Mar 88 or higher DoD authority.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY RESERVES, *MOBILIZATION, *MANPOWER, *INDIVIDUALIZED TRAINING, ARMY, ARMY PERSONNEL, CASUALTIES, MANPOWER, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, PROFICIENCY, REPLACEMENT, REQUIREMENTS, SKILLS, STRENGTH(GENERAL), TRAINING, VIETNAM, VOLUNTEERS, WARFARE, MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Reserve components.

AD-B121 781L 15/5 13/8

INSTITUTE FOR DEFENSE ANALYSES ALEXANDRIA VA

(U) Industrial Surge and Force Sustainability.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Oct 84-Nov 88,

NOV 88 74P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Richanbach, Paul H.; Bicksler, Barbara

REPORT NO. IDA-P-1982

CONTRACT NO. MDA903-84-C-0031

MONITOR: IDA/HQ, SBI
88-31482, AD-E500 989

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to DoD only; Premature Dissemination; 26 Apr 88. Other requests must be referred to the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Acquisition and Logistics), The Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301.

ABSTRACT: (U) This study focuses on the information and analysis required to address the relationship between stockpiles of war reserve materiel and the capabilities of the industrial base to rapidly increase materiel production. Several important studies of the industrial surge capabilities of specific products have been undertaken in recent years. While earlier studies focused too narrowly on the capabilities of prime contractors, more recent studies have included detailed investigations of subcontractors and other suppliers. Other methodological improvements evident in more recent studies are also noted. D-to-P analysis - the standard analytical tool for evaluating the tradeoffs between stockpiles and industrial capabilities - is described and a computerized spreadsheet model is developed. This spreadsheet model makes D-to-P analysis operational for decision-makers by providing them, for the first time, with an ability to demonstrate the tradeoffs that are available between investments in stockpiles and investments in the defense industrial base.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, *MOBILIZATION, *MILITARY PLANNING, STOCKPILES, MILITARY EQUIPMENT, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, PRODUCTION ENGINEERING, AMMUNITION.

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AD-B121 981L

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STORAGE

DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY ALEXANDRIA VA

IDENTIFIERS (U) LPN-IDA-T-88-265, SBI1, FY88, War
reserves, Surge Defense Industry D-to-P, *Industrial
mobilization

(U) TRADOC/AUSA Symposium Held in Carlisle Barracks,
Pennsylvania on 4 May 1988. AUSA Briefing: Logistics
Support 2000.

MAY 88 14P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Russo, Vincent M.; Murray, Charles M.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their
contractors. Critical Technology; May 88. Other requests
must be referred to HQ TRADOC, Attn: ATSI-CI, Fort Monroe,
VA 23851-5000

ABSTRACT: (U) The briefing provided an overview of the
trends and needs in support of logistics in Europe in the
Year 2000. Keywords: Readiness; Sustainability; JP-8;
Cataloging function; Reliability; Industrial base;
Mobilization; Strategic life.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *LOGISTICS SUPPORT, CATALOGS, EUROPE,
FUNCTIONS, INDUSTRIES, MOBILIZATION, RELIABILITY,
SYMPOSIA, JET ENGINE FUELS, AIRLIFT OPERATIONS.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Sustainability.

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AD-B121 311 17/7.3

KAISER ELECTRONICS SAN JOSE CA

(U) Landing System Requirements/Synthesis

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE Final rept. 30 Sep 83-30 Jan 85.

MAR 88 371P

PERSONAL AUTHORS McKeehan, D ; Roy, E ; Stuart, K

CONTRACT NO F33815-83-C-3805

PROJECT NO 2403

TASK NO G2

MONITOR AFAL
TR-86-3011

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT
EXPORT CONTROL

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors. Critical Technology: Jan 86. Other requests must be referred to AFAL/FICLD, Wright-Patterson AFB, OH 45433-6553. This document contains export-controlled technical data.

ABSTRACT: (U) The Landing System Requirements/Synthesis investigation has resulted in a determination of the system requirements and an assessment of the capability of current and near future technology to provide an autonomous capability for the low visibility recovery of aircraft to battle-damaged airfields. The specific areas of investigation which are covered in this report are: Landing System Operational Requirements, Pilot/Vehicle Interface, Sensor Application, and Image Processing/Enhancement Applications. Landing scenarios were developed to define the operational requirements for the recovery of aircraft to a Minimum Operating Strip (MOS), which could be skewed across the main runway. Inputs from the Aircraft Surge Launch and Recovery (ASLAR) and Air Base Survivability (ABS) programs were integrated into the scenarios. We investigate the pilot/vehicle interface and recommend that manual landing with the pilot-in-the-loop be used. The sensor application investigation was directed towards imaging type sensor technology that included both active and passive devices operating in a spectrum of frequencies from X-band to millimeter wave

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(MMW) and also in the far infra-red bands commonly used. The application of image processing technology can enhance the quality of information provided to the pilot. Results indicate that the median filter should be incorporated as a primary noise cleaning method.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *LANDING AIDS, *SYSTEMS ENGINEERING, AIRCRAFT, AIRPORTS, BANDS(STRIPS), BATTLES, CLEANING, DAMAGE, DETECTORS, FREQUENCY, IMAGE PROCESSING, IMAGES, INFRARED RADIATION, INTERFACES, LANDING, LANDING FIELDS, LAUNCHING, MANUAL OPERATION, MILITARY FACILITIES, MILLIMETER WAVES, NOISE, OPTIMIZATION, PASSIVE SYSTEMS, PILOTS, QUALITY, RECOVERY, REQUIREMENTS, RUNWAYS, SCENARIOS, SPECTRA, SURGES, SURVIVABILITY, SYNTHESIS, VEHICLES, VISIBILITY, X BAND.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) EXPORT CONTROL, PE63205F,
WUAFWAL24030292.

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

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AD-B121 023L CONTINUED

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DETACHMENT (432ND) (STRATEGIC)
FORT WADSWORTH N Y

SOLUTIONS(GENERAL), SOUTH(DIRECTION), STABILITY, GOLD,
PALLADIUM, ORES(METAL SOURCES), UNITED STATES, RISK.

(U) Sub-Saharan Strategic Minerals: A Reassessment of U.S.
Minerals Dependency

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Strategic minerals.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.

JAN 88 95P

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only:
Administrative/Operational Use, 4 Jan 88. Other requests
must be referred to Director, Strategic Studies Institute,
USAWC, Carlisle Barracks, PA 17013-5050.

ABSTRACT: (U) This reassessment reviews the availability to the U.S. of four minerals chromium, cobalt, manganese and platinum group minerals and crude oil. It examines the susceptibility of the United States to disruptions in the supply of those commodities and recommends a course of action for reducing the risks to national security and economic stability posed by supply shortages. The authors conclude that: the U.S. will continue to remain dependent on sub-Saharan strategic minerals; there will be adequate supplies of selected strategic minerals through the year 2000; U.S. demand for these minerals will continue to increase; and the U.S. will be able to purchase the minerals as needed regardless of Soviet intentions in Southern Africa, short-term disruptions caused by local disturbances, regional conflicts, political retaliation of embargoes. U.S. minerals dependency can best be reduced by development of a comprehensive policy that ensures that National Defense Stockpile (NDS) inventory goals are met, insulates defense industries and the private sector against short-term supply disruptions, and lays the groundwork for long-range solutions. Foreign policy initiatives designed to encourage development of stockpiling policies by U.S. NATO allies and Japan should also be undertaken.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MINERALS, *STOCKPILES, *STRATEGIC MATERIALS, SUBSAHARAN AFRICA, CHROMIUM, COBALT, COMMODITIES, CRUDE OIL, DEFENSE SYSTEMS, ECONOMICS, FOREIGN POLICY, INDUSTRIES, INVENTORY, JAPAN, LONG RANGE(TIME), MANGANESE, NATIONAL DEFENSE, NATIONAL SECURITY, NATO, PLATINUM, POLICIES, REDUCTION.

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AD-B121 015 13/8

GRUMMAN CORP BETHPAGE NY AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS DIV

(U) Industrial Modernization Incentives Program Automated Digitizing Systems Detail Parts Module.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. May 84-Dec 85.

JUN 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Org. Laurence H.; Yearwood, Michael D.

CONTRACT NO N00019-83-G-0049

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT
EXPORT CONTROL

Distribution limited to U. S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors. Critical Technology; 5 Apr 88. Other requests must be referred to Commander, Naval Air Systems Command (Code AIR-5143), Washington, DC 20361. This document contains export-controlled technical data.

ABSTRACT: (U) The need for an automated digitizing capability exists due to the growth of processing and output capability of digital systems. The machine tool industry has provided a wide selection of computer numerically controlled tools that are both productive and accurate. Capacity utilization of numerically controlled equipment is dependent upon the availability of data that defines the configuration of the output desired from that equipment. In the case of the acquisition of data for new flat pattern part configurations for automated part production equipment, geometry may be interactively or automatically created using computer-aided design (CAD) systems technology. However, for the definition of flat pattern geometry from preexisting part configurations, a means for rapid, accurate, and economical conversion is necessary to transfer the master tool definition data into an electronic (digital) form suitable for storage in the CAD system data base. This report describes the work performed as part of Phase II of the Industrial Modernization Incentives Program at Grumman Corporation for the development of Automated Digitizing Systems. Automated digitizing is directed toward the elimination of the costly and time-consuming manual effort to obtain part geometry data used to drive automated equipment. Keywords: Vision systems; Detail parts; Photogrammetry.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AUTOMATION, *DIGITAL SYSTEMS.

AD-B121 015

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*INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING, ACQUISITION, AWARDS, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), COMPUTER AIDED DESIGN, COMPUTERS, CONFIGURATIONS, DATA BASES, DRIVES, GEOMETRY, MACHINE TOOL INDUSTRY, OUTPUT, PATTERNS, PHOTOGRAMMETRY, PRODUCTION, SELECTION, STORAGE, TOOLS, UTILIZATION, VISION, PHOTOGRAMMETRY.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Digitizers, EXPORT CONTROL.

IAC NO. MT-005828

IAC DOCUMENT TYPE: MTIAC - HARD COPY --

IAC SUBJECT TERMS: T--(U) DATA ACQUISITION, MACHINE TOOLS, NC, CAD, DATA BASES, PARTS, AUTOMATION, NAVY, DATA, /CODE X, IMIP.

UNCLASSIFIED

OTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-8120 872 22/1 21/9.1

MARTIN MARIETTA CORP DENVER CO ASTRONAUTICS GROUP

(U) Venting Components Development Program.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. 29 Mar 85-28 Sep 87.

FEB 88

173P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Gilie, John P.; Schwiesow, David L.; Jarossy, Frank J.; Govindarajan, R. T.

REPORT NO. MCR-87-572

CONTRACT NO. F04611-85-C-0006

PROJECT NO. 3058

TASK NO. 00

MONITOR: AFAL
TR-87-092

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT
EXPORT CONTROL

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Critical Technology; Feb 88. Other requests must be referred to AFAL/ISTR, Edward AFB, CA 93523-5000. This document contains export-controlled technical data.

ABSTRACT: (U) The trend in the military space program is toward launching larger, heavier, and more expensive satellites and upper stages. The Air Force has been extending the lifetime of these satellites to maximize benefits and minimize future replacement costs. On-orbit fluid resupply or retrieve-and-return-to-ground techniques will allow substantially longer satellite and upper stage lifetimes with increased on-orbit capability and lower life cycle costs. The Venting Component Development Program has investigated the requirements for propellant tank venting in support of in-space fluid system servicing and components that will be needed in venting subsystems to support such operations. In this four phase program, future servicing requirements were investigated, and specific venting components that need to be developed were identified. Trade studies were conducted for some 29 initial candidate component concepts. Keywords: Fluid system servicing in orbit. Space fluid resupply. On-orbit venting. Liquid-gas

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AD-8120 872 CONTINUED

separator, Gas separator, Vent nozzle, Propellant burner

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *PROPELLANT TANKS, *SEPARATORS, *VENTING, *TANK VENTS, AIR FORCE, MILITARY SATELLITES, BURNERS, COSTS, FLUIDS, GASES, LAUNCHING, LIFE CYCLE COSTS, LOW COSTS, NOZZLES, ORBITS, CRYOGENIC PROPELLANT'S REPLACEMENT, REPLENISHMENT, SPACE SCIENCES, TRADE OFF ANALYSIS, WEIGHTLESSNESS, SPACE ENVIRONMENT(S), HYPERGOLIC ROCKET PROPELLANTS, STORABLE ROCKET PROPELLANTS, TANKS(CONTAINERS), CONTAMINATION, NITROGEN OXIDES, TETROXIDES.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Tank venting components, Vent nozzle, Propellant burners, Liquid gas separators, No freeze vents, Gas separators, PE92302F, WJAFAL3058000Y, EXPORT CONTROL.

UNCLASSIFIED

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

AD-8120 707L 15/8.5

AD-8120 869 25/5

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI ADVANCED RESEARCH PROGRAM

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS SERVICES INC PRINCE GEORGE VA
DEFENSE SYSTEMS DIV

(U) A Comprehensive Strategy for Space

(U) Telecommunications Requirements for the Department of
the Army Movements Management System Redesign. Phase 1.
Korea (DAMMS-RI Korea),

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

MAR 88 125P

FEB 88 117P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Ellis, Steven L.; Lynch, Myron C., Jr

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Nall, William; Gordon, Dan; Stefaniak,
John J.; Baird, Robert

REPORT NO. NWC/ARP-88-03

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

REPORT NO. DSDPG-375050-88-01

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only;
Specific Authority: Mar 84. Other requests must be
referred to Naval War College, Newport, RI 02841-5010.

CONTRACT NO. DABT80-85-C-0819

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This study outlines a plausible U.S.
military strategy designed to counter a possible Soviet
space strategy at various levels of the conflict spectrum.
It includes: a brief discussion of the space program of
the major space facing nations, a comparison of the U.S.
and U.S.S.R.'s programs, and a review of U.S. space
policy. It recommends: improvements in the relationship
between NASA and DOD, the development of a national Space
Mobilization Plan and an Allied Space Coordination Plan,
military structure for long term space strategy and
outlines follow on research topics. Keywords: Military
space strategy; Plausible soviet space strategy;
Operational art. Levels of conflict; NASA; Leadership in
space; Space mobilization plan; Allied space coordination
plan.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY STRATEGY, *SPACE WARFARE,
CONFLICT, LEADERSHIP, POLICIES, SPACE SCIENCES, USSR,
MOBILIZATION.

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their
contractors; Software Documentation; 28 Feb 88. Other
requests must be referred to U.S. Army Logistics Center,
Ft. Lee, VA 23801-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This document defines the requirements for
the project engineers to use in the development of a
communications plan to support the Department of the Army
Movements Management System-Redesign (DAMMS-R) during the
Phase 1 fielding in U.S. Forces Korea (USFK)/Eighth U.S.
Army (EUSA). This telecommunications requirements
document pertains to all participating organizations and
activities associated with the planning and development
of telecommunications support for DAMMS-R in USFK/EUSA in
a peacetime environment. The telecommunications
requirements for DAMMS-R have evolved from a long history
of concepts, initiatives and automated system development/
operations associated with the requirement to obtain
visibility of in-transit cargo. Communications in support
of these requirements have evolved since the 1960's. This
evolution includes the transition from courier to punched
card/magnetic tape and the interface of commercial
Teleprinter Exchange (TELEX) Networks.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *COMMUNICATION AND RADIO SYSTEMS,
*TELECOMMUNICATIONS, *TELEPRINTERS, AUTOMATION, CARGO,
COMMERCE, DOCUMENTS, ENGINEERS, ENVIRONMENTS, EXCHANGE,
HISTORY, KOREA, MAGNETIC TAPE, PEACETIME, PLANNING,
PUNCHED CARDS, REQUIREMENTS, VISIBILITY.

AD-8120 707L

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

AD-B120 185 11/4

FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY DIV WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH

(U) Failure of Structures Made of Composite Materials.

MAR 88 531P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Grushnitskiy, I. V.; Dmitriyenko, I. P.;
Yermolenko, A. F.; Mikel'son, M. Ya.; Oidyrev, P. P.

REPORT NO. FTD-ID(RS)T-1355-87

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their
contractors; Copyright, Specific Authority: 28 Mar 88.
Other requests must be referred to FTD/STINFO, Wright-
Patterson AFB, OH 45433.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Partially edited machine trans. of
mono. Razrusheniye Konstruktsiy iz Kompozitnykh
Materialov, Riga, 1986 p1-284.

ABSTRACT: (U) In the monograph methods of tests and
calculation of composite materials and constructions for
strength, fatigue and destruction are presented. The
applied in calculations structural approach and
statistical models made it possible to take into account
actual form of fracture of composites, i.e., the gradual
accumulation of defects in entire volume of material.
Topics include: Deformation Characteristics and Failure
of Unidirectional and Laminated Composite with Static
Loading, Multicycle Fatigue of Reinforced Plastics, Low-
Cycle Fatigue of the Reinforced Composites, Stress-Strain
of Layered Cylindrical Shell Under the Effect of
Temperature Field, Models and Mechanisms of Failure of
Constructions Made of Laminated Composites, Bearing
Capacity of Models and Sheath Constructions.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *COMPOSITE MATERIALS,
*FAILURE(MECHANICS), CAPACITY(QUANTITY), COMPUTATIONS,
CONSTRUCTION, CYLINDRICAL BODIES, DEFORMATION,
FRACTURE(MECHANICS), LAMINATES, MATHEMATICAL MODELS,
REINFORCED PLASTICS, REINFORCING MATERIALS, RUSSIAN
LANGUAGE, SHELLS(STRUCTURAL FORMS), STATIC LOADS,
STATISTICAL ANALYSES, STRUCTURES, TRANSLATIONS, USSR.

AD-B120 019L 21/5

NAVAL AIR DEVELOPMENT CENTER WARMINSTER PA SYSTEMS AND
SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGY DE PT

(U) Jet Engine Foreign Object Damage Study.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

OCT 87 387P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Perazza, J.; Goldberg, B.

REPORT NO. NADC-87188-70

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to DoD only; Specific Authority: 30
Oct 87. Other requests must be referred to
COMNAVAIRDEVCE, Warminster, PA 18974.

ABSTRACT: (U) A limited number of operating sites, TMS
aircraft, engine types and squadrons are at the heart of
the FOD problem. Programs and policies to further reduce
jet engine FOD could be developed in a cost effective
manner. The foreign object data appears to be detailed
enough to determine requirements for foreign object
removal support equipment and to augment new engine
procurement design specifications. TYCOM reporting should
be further standardized. Jet engine FOD is a serious
problem that adversely affects the operational
availability of engines and consequently that of the
weapon system. Strangely enough there may be shortages of
engines during wartime due to increased jet engine FOD
incidents. Undoubtedly wartime operating environments for
engines will not be as clean as during peacetime.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *JET ENGINES, *DAMAGE ASSESSMENT,
AIRCRAFT, AVAILABILITY, COSTS, PEACETIME, POLICIES,
SHORTAGES, SQUADRONS, WEAPON SYSTEMS, MAINTENANCE,
AIRCRAFT MODELS, DEGRADATION, REDUCTION, STATISTICAL DATA.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Foreign objects.

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AD-B120 019L

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-B119 722L CONTINUED

AD-B119 722L 15/8

BOEING MILITARY AIRPLANE CO SEATTLE WA OPERATIONS
ANALYSIS STAFF

(U) Global Tactical Presence. Volume 2. Part 1.
Effectiveness Analysis.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE Final technical rept. Sep 84-Apr 86.

AUG 86 185P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Azous, Amanda

CONTRACT NO. F33615-84-C-3805

PROJECT NO. 2404

TASK NO. 01

MONITOR: AFMAL
TR-86-3043-VOL-2-PT-1

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT
EXPORT CONTROL

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only;
Foreign Gov't. Info.; Apr 86. Other requests must be
referred to Flight Dynamics Lab. (AFMAL/FIAC), Wright-
Patterson AFB OH 45433-8553. This document contains
export-controlled technical data.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 2, Pt. 2, AD-B119
800L

ABSTRACT: (U) The Global Tactical Presence program's
objective was to investigate the capability of the Air
Force to conduct intensive tactical air operations in 3rd
World (non-NATO) theaters. The term Presence was used to
define firepower at the right place, the right time, with
sufficient numbers and with sustaining power. Four world-
wide scenarios, which span the warfare intensity spectrum,
were examined. They included Joint Force operations and
environment/threat detail necessary to assess the
military worth of present and future tactical air
concepts and operations. The investigation found that
present TACAIR and MAC equipment has a capability to
deploy and employ in all of the scenarios; however, new
equipment (on a one-for-one replacement basis) had
approximately double the sortie rate, hence firepower,
capability. The technological constraints on both present

AD-B119 722L

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and future equipment were in the areas of weapon of
lethality and aircraft survivability. Although air-basing
did not seem to be a primary constraint, a closer
examination of the analysis showed an implied assumption
of base capability and robustness. Contents: Scenario
Development; Development and Selection of Candidate
Concepts; Deployment Requirements Analysis; In-Flight
Refueling Analysis; Employment Analysis; Intratheater
Resupply Analysis; Priority Technology Recommendations
for Low-Intensity Conflicts.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *TACTICAL WARFARE, *AIR FORCE
OPERATIONS, AIRCRAFT, DEPLOYMENT, FIREPOWER, GLOBAL,
INTENSITY, INTERNAL, LETHALITY, MILITARY OPERATIONS,
MILITARY TACTICS, MISSIONS, RATES, REFUELING IN FLIGHT,
REPLENISHMENT, REQUIREMENTS, SCENARIOS, SELECTION,
SPECTRA, SURVIVABILITY, THEATER LEVEL OPERATIONS, TIME,
WARFARE, PERSIAN GULF, NATIONS, SOUTH AFRICA, NICARAGUA,
COSTA RICA, PANAMA, PARAGUAY, ARGENTINA, BOLIVIA.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Global tactical presence, Namibia,
EXPORT CONTROL, PE62101F, WUAFWAL240401194.

UNCLASSIFIED

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

AD-B119 568 6/8 15/5

ARMY FOREIGN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CENTER
CHARLOTTESVILLE VA

(U) Army Ration Supply System.

JUL 87 11P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Jeltziner, Stefan

REPORT NO. FSTC-HT-1154-86

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Copyright, Specific Authority; 1 Jun 84. Other requests must be referred to US Army Foreign Science and Technology Center, 220 7th St., NE, Charlottesville, VA 22901-5386.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Unedited trans. of Truppenienst (Switzerland) n3 p293-296 1986.

ABSTRACT: (U) The Swiss Army as an important collective household has to feed a daily average of more than 30,000 persons in peace time. During active service (deployment) a multiple of this number would have to be fed. The collective household is a community feeding institution which has to accommodate all special requirements of military service. Those community feedings must be simple and effective. They also should contribute to enable the members of the Army to carry out efforts required of them by military service. Keywords: Logistics; Food service; Military rations; German language; Translations; Switzerland.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *FEEDING, *LOGISTICS, *MILITARY RATIONS, ARMY, COMMUNITIES, FOOD SERVICE, GERMAN LANGUAGE, PEACETIME, RATIONS, REQUIREMENTS, SWITZERLAND, TRANSLATIONS, MILITARY FORCES (FOREIGN).

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AD-B119 416 5/1 15/5

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS SERVICES INC PRINCE GEORGE VA
DEFENSE SYSTEMS DIV

(U) Functional Description for the Department of the Army Movements Management System-Cargo Movements Module (DAMMS-CMM) Database Management System (DBMS).

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

DEC 87 281P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: McNichols, Ken; Taylor, Rodney

REPORT NO. DSDPG-375047-87-04

CONTRACT NO. DABT60-85-C-0519

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Critical Technology; 15 Jan 87. Other requests must be referred to US Army Logistics Center, Attn: ATCL-SDB, Fort Lee, VA 23801-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) The objectives of the DAMMS-CMM DBMS Phases are as follows: 1) To provide a centralized import cargo movements database in support of traffic management, 2) To operate effectively in a peacetime/warfare environment; 3) To be full compatible with Military Standard Transportation and Movement Procedures (MILSTAMP); 4) To use on-line query capability to ensure the availability of timely data to theater transportation managers; 5) To maximize flexibility of operations through the use of an ad-hoc query and report generation capabilities; 6) To provide visibility of all cargo (less petroleum, oil and lubricants (POL)), and Special Assignment Airlift Mission (SAAM), from the Continental United States (CONUS) point of origin to the theater point of destination. This includes up to three levels of shipment consolidation and movement as well as the single shipment unit; 7) To respond to inquiries concerning movement and cargo status; and 8) To provide a database for statistical analysis, movement analysis, and interservice capabilities

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CARGO, *DATA BASES, *MILITARY TRANSPORTATION, DATA MANAGEMENT, INTERROGATION, LUBRICANTS, MANAGEMENT, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, ON LINE

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

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AD-B119 215L 8/8 15/5

SYSTEMS, PEACETIME, PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, STANDARDS,
STATISTICAL ANALYSIS, SUPERVISORS, THEATER LEVEL
OPERATIONS, TIMELINESS, TRAFFIC, TRANSPORTATION, UNITED
STATES, VISIBILITY.

ARMY NATICK RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CENTER MA

(U) Feeding System for Air Force Wartime Mobility and
Dispersion to Collocated Operating Bases (COB):
Assessment of Adequacy and Readiness.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Oct 81-Sep 84.

DEC 87 144P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Cox, Lloyd; Leitch, D. P.; Flynn,
Leonard; Wall, Joseph; Symington, Lawrence

REPORT NO. NATICK/TR-88/015L

PROJECT NO. 1L162724AH89

TASK NO. AA

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only:
Administrative/Operational Use; Dec 87. Other requests
must be referred to US Army Natick Research, Development
and Engineering Center, Attn: STRNC-AF, Natick, MA 01760-
5015.

ABSTRACT: (U) This report documents the assessment of
adequacy and readiness of food service for USAF wartime
deployment to Collocated Operating Bases (COBs),
including development of wartime food service readiness
criteria, review of Joint Support Plans, analyses of food
service survey data collected on COB menus, equipment,
facilities, hours of operation, logistics, sources of
ration support, staffing, and deployment exercises.
Foremost among the food service shortfalls at COBs are
the lack of pre-positioned operational rations,
uncertainty in Host Nations COBs' ability to sustain
ration support for the USAF objective number of days, and
deficiency in Host Nation food service staffing support.
One solution to prepositioning readiness shortfalls is
development of a long shelf life ration (to offset
frequent rotation) for use at COBs. Recommendations for
improved food service at COBs include modifications that
can be made within the existing COB systems. Keywords:
Wartime mobility.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *FOOD SERVICE. *OPERATIONAL READINESS.

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

AD-8119 215L CONTINUED

AIR FORCE, FEEDING, LOGISTICS, LONG LIFE, NATIONS,
OPERATION, RATIONS, SHELF LIFE, SHORTAGES, SOURCES,
SURVEYS, FOOD DISPENSING, MILITARY RATIONS, AIR FORCE
OPERATIONS, COMBAT SUPPORT, DEPLOYMENT,
PREPOSITIONING(LOGISTICS).

AD-8119 055L 5/3 15/1

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY WASHINGTON DC

(U) Theater Level Finance Organization Study Report.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. 12 Nov 88-8 Jan 88,

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *COBS(Collocated Operating Bases),
WJ117, PE62724A, ASH99.

JAN 88 223P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Foster, Garry; Hart, Nancy L.; Picazo,
Eduardo

REPORT NO. DA-311773

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only;
Administrative/Operational Use; 3 Feb 88. Other requests
must be referred to Army Soldier Support Center and Fort
Benjamin Harrison, Attn: ATZI-SPS, Fort Benjamin Harrison,
IN 46216-6200.

ABSTRACT: (U) This study validates the need for a
Theater Finance Command and identifies the specific
finance and accounting functions which must be
accomplished by that organization. The purpose of the
study was to identify functions and recommend the
preferred organizational concept for accomplishing the
theater-level finance support of combat operations. It
also was intended to delineate functions and Table of
Distribution and Allowances (TDA) linkages for conducting
the transition from peacetime to wartime. The study plan
identified five objectives of the study effort; 1)
Determine the current missions/functions performed at
theater-level; 2) Establish the criteria for selecting
the preferred organization; 3) Develop the preferred
force design for accomplishment of finance mission/
functions at theater level; 4) Analyze the resource
implications of the preferred organization; and 5) To
recommend the preferred missions and force design to
incorporate into the Total Army Analysis (TAA) process
for implementation.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *FINANCE, ACCOUNTING, ARMY OPERATIONS,
DISTRIBUTION, MILITARY OPERATIONS, MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS,
PEACETIME, PLANNING, TABLES(DATA), THEATER LEVEL
OPERATIONS, WARFARE.

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MITRE CORP BEDFORD MA

COMMUNICATIONS, AIR FORCE, ALGORITHMS, ANALOG TO DIGITAL
CONVERTERS, FACILITIES, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES),
PEACETIME, SHIELDING, SPECIFICATIONS, TRANSMITTANCE.

(U) Digital Voice Privacy Technology Study.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

IDENTIFIERS: (U) EXPORT CONTRL, LPN-MITRE-4450.

JAN 88

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Chandler, D. N.; Humphrey, D. E.

REPORT NO. MTR-10182

CONTRACT NO. F18828-88-C-0001

MONITOR: ESD
TR-87-238

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT
EXPORT CONTROL

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their
contractors: Administrative/Operational Use; Sep 87.
Other requests must be referred to HQ ESD/FASU, Hanscom
AFB, MA 01731-5000. This document contains export-
controlled technical data.

ABSTRACT: (U) The Royal Saudi Air Force (RSAF) Command,
Control, and Communications (C3) System being acquired by
the United States Air Force under the Peace Shield
program includes the development of Communications
Privacy Equipment (CPE). As part of the development of
the specification for CPE, MITRE was tasked to conduct a
study of available voice digitization technology for use
in the telephone privacy devices. The goal was to provide
the best voice quality available over the expected
transmission facilities which range from excellent to
poor. Twenty-eight companies were contacted, ten of which
were visited. The recommendation is to specify a software-
controlled general purpose signal processor architecture,
initially equipped with the LPC-10 algorithm at 2.4
kilobits per second (kbps) and the Multipulse LPC
algorithm at 4.8 kbps, with future expansion possible to
other rates and algorithms. Keywords include:
Cryptology, Electronic security, LPC, Secure voice,
Speech compression, and Speech representation.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CRYPTOGRAPHY, *ELECTRONIC SECURITY,
*SECURE COMMUNICATIONS, *SPEECH ARTICULATION, *SPEECH
COMPRESSION, *SPEECH REPRESENTATION, *VOICE

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SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

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CENTER FOR NAVAL ANALYSES ALEXANDRIA VA MARINE CORPS
OPERATIONS ANALYSIS GRO UP

AD-8118 837 5/1 15/5

NATIONAL DEFENSE UNIV WASHINGTON DC MOBILIZATION
CONCEPTS DEVELOPMENT CENTER(U) Analysis of Procedures for Management of Reserve
Equipment at Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune during
Mobilization.(U) US Industrial Base Dependence/Vulnerability. Phase 1.
Survey of Literature.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

DEC 86

AUG 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Odell, Robert R.

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Vavter, Roderick L.

REPORT NO. CRM-87-157

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

CONTRACT NO. N00014-87-C-0001

Approved for public release; distribution unlimited

PROJECT NO. C0031

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to DoD only; Specific Authority: 5
Mar 88. Other requests must be referred to Commandant of
the Marine Corps (Code RDS), Washington, DC 20380.

ABSTRACT: (U) A SERIOUS POTENTIAL PROBLEM IS A GROWING
DEPENDENCY ON FOREIGN SOURCES FOR A WIDE RANGE OF
MANUFACTURED GOODS AND PHENOMENON IS THE EMERGENCE OF
POTENTIAL DEPENDENCIES UPON FOREIGN SOURCES FOR ADVANCED
TECHNOLOGY FOR FUTURE WEAPON SYSTEMS. If there are risks
posed to national security by foreign dependency, DoD
needs to pursue two basic courses of action. First, DoD
needs to manage foreign dependency in a focused,
effective way. It needs to resolve the conflict that
currently exists by balancing the policy goals of RSI,
maintenance of the mobilization base, and competition. A
policy should set which requires that foreign dependency
be managed during system development, as well as in early
research and development for future systems. Second,
beyond DoD's specific responsibilities in acquiring and
fielding weapons, DoD should take an active leadership
role within the Federal Government to assure that the
national security implications of the deteriorating U.S.
industrial and technological base are addressed in
national policies and programs.

ABSTRACT: (U) This research memorandum analyzes the
policy and procedures for the management of Marine
Reserve equipment during mobilization. It is based on an
examination of current mobilization documents and
observation of preparations for Exercise Solar Flare 87.
Logistics management; Marine Corps equipment; Marine
Corps operations; Military equipment; Military exercises;
Mobilization; Prepositioning(Logistics); Reserve
equipment; Solar Flare 87.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT, *MARINE CORPS
EQUIPMENT, *RESERVE EQUIPMENT, DOCUMENTS, LOGISTICS,
MARINE CORPS, MILITARY EQUIPMENT, MILITARY EXERCISES,
MOBILIZATION, NAVAL SHORE FACILITIES, OBSERVATION,
PREPARATION.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) PE65153M

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, *MILITARY
REQUIREMENTS, DOCUMENTS, FOREIGN, INDUSTRIES, LEADERSHIP,
MILITARY FACILITIES, MOBILIZATION, NATIONAL SECURITY,
POLICIES, RANGE(EXTREMES), SOURCES, SURVEYS, UNITED
STATES GOVERNMENT, VULNERABILITY, WEAPON SYSTEMS, WEAPONS,
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, NATIONAL DEFENSE.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Industrial base.

IAC NO. MT-005867

IAC DOCUMENT TYPE: MTIAC - MICROFICHE --

AD-8118 783L

AD-8118 837

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B118 837 CONTINUED

IAC SUBJECT TERMS: T--(U)INDUSTRIAL BASE, DEFENSE
DEPARTMENT, INDUSTRIES, FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY, *INDUSTRIAL
BASE ANALYSIS, /CODE 8, SURGES...

AD-B118 537L 15/5

CENTER FOR NAVAL ANALYSES ALEXANDRIA VA MARINE CORPS
OPERATIONS ANALYSIS GRO UP

(U) Improving the Efficiency of the Marine Corps Logistics
System.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

NOV 85

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Furchtgott-Roth, Harold

REPORT NO. CRM-85-118

CONTRACT NO. N00014-83-C-0725

PROJECT NO. C0031

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to DoD only; Administrative/
Operational Use; 9 Mar 88. Other requests must be
referred to Deputy Chief of Staff, Headquarters, Marine
Corps. (RDAS). Washington, DC 20380.

ABSTRACT: (U) The Marine Corps logistic system is a
small part of the larger Department of Defense (DOD)
system that includes the other armed services, the
Defense Logistics Agency (DLA), the Military Traffic
Management Command (MTMC), the Military Sealift Command
(MSC), and the Military Airlift Command (MAC). This study
examines areas where the Marine Corps logistic system
interfaces with other components of the DOD system in
order to determine whether any improvements in these
interfaces could lead to more efficient logistic support
for the Marine Corps. Three areas where the Marine Corps
can improve its logistic system are examined: material
movement, communications, and information management.
While it is largely dependent on the operation of the
larger Department of Defense logistic system, the Marine
Corps can improve the performance of its logistic system
by taking five steps: (1) prepackaging prepositioned war
reserves and exploiting new automated systems to speed
the movement, embarkation, debarkation, and management of
landing force supplies; (2) upgrading the transmission
capacity of various nodes of the Marine Corps Data
Network (MCDN); (3) providing timely, reliable
communications to send logistics information between an

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AD-B118 288L 8/5 15/5

amphibious objective area and elements of the Department of Defense logistic system; (4) planning backup courier systems; (5) using a database management system such as the Army's Logistics Intelligence File to provide information on the status of supplies in transit.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *LOGISTICS SUPPORT, *MARINE CORPS, AUTOMATION, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), COMMUNICATION AND RADIO SYSTEMS, DATA BASES, DATA MANAGEMENT, DATA TRANSMISSION SYSTEMS, DEFENSE SYSTEMS, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, EFFICIENCY, INFORMATION SYSTEMS, LANDING FORCES, LOGISTICS, MARINE TRANSPORTATION, MATERIALS, NETWORKS, OPERATION, RELIABILITY, SUPPLIES, TIMELINESS, TRANSMITTANCE.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) PE85153M.

ARMED FORCES MEDICAL INTELLIGENCE CENTER FORT DETRICK
FREDERICK MD

(U) Economic and Medico-Military Aspects of Living in Hot
Desert Areas (Aspects Ergonomiques et Medico-
Militaires d'un Sejour en Zone Desertique Chaude).

FEB 88

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Beauche, A.

REPORT NO. AFMHC-HT-014-88

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only;
Copyright, Proprietary Info.; 18 Feb 88. Other requests
must be referred to AFMIS-IS, Fort Detrick, Frederick, MD
21701-5004.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Trans. of Medecine et Marmees (France)
V15 N4 P313-318 1987.

ABSTRACT: (U) The Manta Operation in Chad required strong logistical support, in particular on the health level, which had to be deployed according to three major axes: medical support of all the troops distributed throughout the territory; management, surveillance, and control of conditions of life and hygiene in a tropical, or even a desert, area; and the set up of a surgical facility with hospitalization. Numerous studies have already resulted in a clear improvement in the preparation of overseas intervention with regard to health and equipment, living conditions, and their consequences. In light of this recent experience and in the perspective of future action, it appeared interesting to us to make a synthesis of our current knowledge on the theoretical and practical level, to report a certain number of facts and actual experiences in the field, all in an ergonomic perspective, by studying the constraint of environmental conditions and the restriction on the men, and to draw from this the consequences and suggestions with regard to future missions entrusted to the Rapid Action Force. We recall that ergonomics is the study of the man-task system in a particular environment.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MEDICAL SERVICES, *MILITARY MEDICINE, DESERTS, FRANCE, FRENCH LANGUAGE, HEALTH, HOT REGIONS,

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HYGIENE, LIVING STANDARDS, LOGISTICS SUPPORT, MEDICINE,
RAPID DEPLOYMENT, SYNTHESIS, TRANSLATIONS,
HOSPITALIZATIONS, ERGONOMICS, ACCLIMATIZATION,
CAPACITY(QUANTITY).

AD-B118 100L 15/5 5/4

AIR UNIV MAXWELL AFB AL AIRPOWER RESEARCH INST

(U) Acceleration of Foreign Military Sales Resupply to
Third World Nations Involved in Counterinsurgency
Operations.

NOV 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Petterson, Eric M.

REPORT NO. AU-ARI-87-8

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to DoD only; Specific Authority: 31
Dec 87. Other requests must be referred to Commander, Air
University, CADRE, Maxwell AFB, AL 36112-5532.

ABSTRACT: (U) To meet the needs of third world nations
for equipment that is simple and inexpensive to purchase,
operate, and maintain a patron for developing such
equipment should be found. The logical choice is the
United States Special Operations Command. This Command
has both a vested interest in foreign internal defense
and personnel with the experience and knowledge to
develop what is needed. Providing the command the
authority and budget necessary to develop FID-unique
items without the requirements to maintain integration
with service programs, to meet US military specifications,
and to recoup development investment would be a giant
step in supporting our third world allies. If that step
is taken, the International Logistics Center should
maintain close liaison with USSOCOM'S FID equipment
development section to be in on the ground floor to
determine logistical support needs for the FID-unique
items. Then the use of the CMC for logistical support
would enable AFLC to avoid putting nonstandard items into
the inventory while providing adequate support. Such an
arrangement would also meet the needs of the Directorate
of International Programs, The Defense Security
Assistance Agency, The Security Assistance Accounting
Agency, and other interested parties in maintaining
accountability and control, over FMS decisions and
finances since the reporting, decision-making, and
accounting channels are already in place.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *INTERNATIONAL TRADE, *LOGISTICS
MANAGEMENT, ACCELERATION, ACCOUNTABILITY, ACCOUNTING.

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY

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AD-B118 054 10/2

CHANNELS, COMMERCE, COUNTERINSURGENCY, DEVELOPING NATIONS,
FOREIGN, INTERNAL, INTERNATIONAL, INVESTMENTS, LOGISTICS,
LOGISTICS SUPPORT, MILITARY FORCES(FOREIGN), MILITARY
EQUIPMENTS, REPLINISHMENT, SPECIFICATIONS, MILITARY
ASSISTANCE, MILITARY EQUIPMENT, WEAPONS, MILITARY
FORCES(UNITED STATES), MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS.

FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY DIV WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH

(U) Servicing of Electrical Equipment at Electric Stations
and Substations (Selected Pages),

DEC 87

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Special Operations Command, *Foreign
military sales.

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Leznov, S. I.; Tayts, A. A.;
Prikonskiy, Ye. N.

REPORT NO. FTD-ID(RS)T-1017-87

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their
contractors; Copyright, Specific Authority; 9 Dec 87.
Other requests must be referred to FTD/STINFO, Wright-
Patterson AFB, OH 45433.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Trans. of mono. Obsluzhivaniye
Elektrooborudovaniya Elektrostantsiy i Podstantsiy,
Moscow, 1985 p1-11, 23-116, 220-233, 241-250, 272-283.

ABSTRACT: (U) The State Plan for the Economic and Social
Development of the USSR for 1981-1985 and for the period
until the Year 2000 calls for an increase in the
installed capacity of all electric power stations to 327.
6 million kW and generation of up to 1,555 billion kWh of
electricity, and 70% of the increase must come from
atomic (AES) and hydroelectric stations (GES). The
development planned for electric power engineering will
ensure further increase in the level of the country's
electrification: in 1985, the electricity demand per
capita is to be raised to 5,280 kWh as opposed to 4,870
kWh in 1980. The development of USSR electric power
engineering is related to the introduction of new,
improved equipment with high unit capacity and high
technico-economic indicators. At AES, 1000- and 1500-MW
reactors are being brought on line, and the heat Gor'kiy
and Voronezh, central heating units with capacities to
500 MW are being assimilated for the first time at atomic
TETs. The Zagorsk and Kaysnyadorsk hydraulic accumulator
stations (GAES), required to improve load control
conditions in power systems, are being put into operation.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ELECTRIC POWER PLANTS, *ELECTRICAL
EQUIPMENT, *HYDRAULIC ACCUMULATORS, *POWER SUPPLIES,
*STATIONS, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), ELECTRIC POWER, ELECTRICAL

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SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-B118 054 CONTINUED

ENGINEERING, ELECTRICITY, HEATERS, HEATING,
HYDROELECTRICITY, LOAD CONTROL, LOADS(FORCES), PLANNING,
RUSSIAN LANGUAGE, TRANSLATIONS, USSR.

AD-B117 771L 15/6.3

CACI INC-FEDERAL ARLINGTON VA

(U) Chemical Munitions Requirements for the Marine
Amphibious Force (MAF). Volume 3.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. 1983-1987.

SEP 87

CONTRACT NO. M00027-81-G-0059

PROJECT NO. C0030

MONITOR: CMC/RDS-40
87-03-VOL-3

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to DoD and DoD contractors only;
Critical Technology; 11 Dec 87. Other requests must be
referred to HQ, U.S. Marine Corps, Code RDS-40,
Washington, DC 20380-0001.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 1, AD-B117 766L.

ABSTRACT: (U) This study was undertaken to: determine
total Marine Ground Task Force (MAGTF) Chemical Warfare
(CW) munitions requirements using the MARCORS Scenario
databases; develop employment guidance for CW Munitions;
provide a Fleet Marine Force (FMF) level evaluation of CW
Munition effects on Soviet forces in selected scenarios;
and review and recommend changes to logistics procedures
for CW munitions (included in these procedures were a
recommendation: CW weapons stockpile to target sequence (STS)
similar to nuclear weapons STS documents). The final
report consisted of 3 volumes: Contents: Executive
Summary, Initial and Revised Value Tables, Logistical
Aspects of Herbicide and Riot Control Agents,
Unclassified Chemical Warfare (CW) Munitions Effects
Tables; Section 1: Draft Marine Corps Order concerning
Operational Concepts for Chemical Munitions Weapon
Systems; Section 2, Part 1: Stockpile to Target Sequence
for Ground delivered Systems; Section 2, Part 2:
Stockpile to Target Sequence for Air Delivered Systems.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CHEMICAL ORDNANCE, *CHEMICAL WARFARE,
*LOGISTICS, *RIOT CONTROL AGENTS, *STOCKPILES, *WEAPONS,
AIR, AMMUNITION, AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS, DATA BASES.

AD-B118 054

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AD-B117 770L 15/8.3

EMPLOYMENT, FLEETS(SHIPS), GUIDANCE, HERBICIDES, INFANTRY,
MARINE CORPS, MILITARY FORCES(FOREIGN), MILITARY
FORCES(UNITED STATES), NUCLEAR WEAPONS, REQUIREMENTS,
SCENARIOS, SEQUENCES, TARGETS, TASK FORCES, TEST AND
EVALUATION, USSR.

CACI INC-FEDERAL ARLINGTON VA

(U) Chemical Munitions Requirements for the Marine
Amphibious Force (MAF). Volume 2, Section 2, Part 3.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. 1983-1987.

SEP 87

IDENTIFIERS: (U) PE65181M, WU748301.

IAC NO. CB-001331

IAC DOCUMENT TYPE: CB IAC - HARD COPY --

CONTRACT NO. M00027-81-G-0059

PROJECT NO. C0030

IAC SUBJECT TERMS: D--(U)CB STOCKPILES, MUNITIONS
STOCKPILES, WEAPON SYSTEMS, MARINE CORPS, HANDBOOKS,
AERIAL DELIVERY, GROUND DELIVERY..;

MONITOR: CMC/RDS-40

87-03-VOL-2-2-3

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to DoD and DoD contractors only;
Critical Technology: 11 Dec 87. Other requests must be
referred to HQ, U.S. Marine Corps, Code RDS-40,
Washington, DC 20380-0001.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 3, AD-B117 771L.

ABSTRACT: (U) This study was undertaken to determine
total Marine Ground Task Force (MAGTF) Chemical Warfare
(CW) munitions requirements using the MARCORS Scenario
databases; develop employment guidance for CW Munitions;
provide a Fleet Marine Force (FMF) level evaluation of CW
Munition effects on Soviet forces in selected scenarios;
and review and recommend changes to logistics procedures
for CW munitions (included in these procedures were a
recommended CW weapons stockpile to target sequence (STS)
similar to nuclear weapons STS documents). The final
report consisted of 3 volumes: Contents: Executive
Summary, Initial and Revised Value Tables, Logistical
Aspects of Herbicide and Riot Control Agents, Effects
Unclassified Chemical Warfare (CW) Munitions, Effects
Tables; Section 1: Draft Marine Corps Order concerning
Operational Concepts for Chemical Munitions Weapon
Systems; Section 2, Part 1: Stockpile to Target Sequence
for Ground Delivered Systems; Section 2, Part 2:
Stockpile to Target Sequence for Air Delivered Systems.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CHEMICAL ORDNANCE, *CHEMICAL WARFARE,
*LOGISTICS, *STOCKPILES, *WEAPONS, AIR, AMMUNITION,
AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS, DATA BASES, EMPLOYMENT,

AD-B117 771L

AD-B117 770L

UNCLASSIFIED

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SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

AD-B117 770L CONTINUED

AD-B117 789L 15/8.3

FLEETS(SHIPS), GUIDANCE, HERBICIDES, INFANTRY, MARINE
CORPS, MILITARY FORCES(FOREIGN), MILITARY FORCES(UNITED
STATES), NUCLEAR WEAPONS, REQUIREMENTS, RIOT CONTROL
AGENTS, SCENARIOS, SEQUENCES, TABLES(DATA), TARGETS, TASK
FORCES, TEST AND EVALUATION, USSR.

CACI INC-FEDERAL ARLINGTON VA

(U) Chemical Munitions Requirements for the Marine
Amphibious Force (MAF). Volume 2. Section 2. Part 2.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. 1983-1987.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) PE85181M, WU748301.

SEP 87

IAC NO. CB-001330

CONTRACT NO. M00027-81-G-0058

IAC DOCUMENT TYPE: CBIAC - HARD COPY --

PROJECT NO. C0030

IAC SUBJECT TERMS: D--(U)CB STOCKPILES, MUNITIONS
STOCKPILES, WEAPON SYSTEMS, AERIAL DELIVERY, MARINE CORPS.
.;

MONITOR: CMC/RDS-40

87-03-VOL-2-2-2

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to DoD and DoD contractors only;
Critical Technology; 11 Dec 87. Other requests must be
referred to HQ. U.S. Marine Corps, Code RDS-40,
Washington, DC 20380-0001.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 2, Section 2, Part 3,
ADB-117 770L.

ABSTRACT: (U) This study was undertaken to: determine
total Marine Ground Task Force (MAGTF) Chemical Warfare
(CW) munitions requirements using the MARCORS Scenario
databases; develop employment guidance for CW Munitions;
provide a Fleet Marine Force (FMF) level evaluation of CW
Munition effects on Soviet forces in selected scenarios;
and review and recommend changes to logistics procedures
for CW munitions (included in these procedures were a
recommended CW weapons stockpile to target sequence (STS)
similar to nuclear weapons STS documents). The final
report consisted of 3 volumes: Contents: Executive
Summary, Initial and Revised Value Tables, Logistical
Aspects of Herbicide and Riot Control Agents,
Unclassified Chemical Warfare (CW) Munitions Effects
Tables; Section 1: Draft Marine Corps Order concerning
Operational Concepts for Chemical Munitions Weapon
Systems; Section 2, Part 1: Stockpile to Target Sequences
for Ground Delivered Systems; Section 2, Part 2:
Stockpile to Target Sequence for Air Delivered Systems.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS, *CHEMICAL
ORDNANCE, *CHEMICAL WARFARE, *LOGISTICS, *STOCKPILES.

AD-B117 770L

AD-B117 789L

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AD-8117 789L CONTINUED

*WEAPONS, AIR, AMMUNITION, DATA BASES, EMPLOYMENT, FLEETS(SHIPS), GUIDANCE, HERBICIDES, INFANTRY, MARINE CORPS, MILITARY FORCES(Foreign), MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), NUCLEAR WEAPONS, REQUIREMENTS, RIOT CONTROL AGENTS, SCENARIOS, SEQUENCES, TABLES(DATA), TARGETS, TASK FORCES, TEST AND EVALUATION, USSR.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) PE85161M, WU748301.

CACI INC-FEDERAL ARLINGTON VA

(U) Chemical Munitions Requirements for the Marine Amphibious Force (MAF). Volume 2. Section 2. Part 1.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. 1983-1987.

SEP 87

CONTRACT NO. M00027-81-G-0059

PROJECT NO. C0030

MONITOR: CMC/RDS-40
87-03-VOL-2-2-1

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to DoD and DoD contractors only; Critical Technology; 11 Dec 87. Other requests must be referred to HQ, U.S. Marine Corps, Code RDS-40, Washington, DC 20380-0001.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 2, Section 2, Part 2, ADB-117 789L.

ABSTRACT: (U) This study was undertaken to: determine total Marine Ground Task Force (MAGTF) Chemical Warfare (CW) munitions requirements using the MARCORS Scenario databases; develop employment guidance for CW Munitions; provide a Fleet Marine Force (FMF) level evaluation of CW Munition effects on Soviet forces in selected scenarios; and review and recommend changes to logistics procedures for CW munitions (included in these procedures were a recommended CW weapons stockpile to target sequence (STS) similar to nuclear weapons STS documents). The final report consisted of 3 volumes: Contents; Executive Summary, Initial and Revised Value Tables, Logistical Aspects of Herbicide and Riot Control Agents, Unclassified Chemical Warfare (CW) Munitions Effects Tables; Section 1: Draft Marine Corps Order concerning Operational Concepts for Chemical Munitions Weapon Systems; Section 2, Part 1: Stockpile to Target Sequence for Ground Delivered Systems; Section 2, Part 2: Stockpile to Target Sequence for Air Delivered Systems.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS, *CHEMICAL ORDNANCE, *CHEMICAL WARFARE, *LOGISTICS, *STOCKPILES.

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AD-8117 788L

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SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

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AD-B117 767L 15/6.3

*WEAPONS, AIR, AMMUNITION, DATA BASES, EMPLOYMENT, FLEETS(SHIPS), GUIDANCE, HERBICIDES, INFANTRY, MARINE CORPS, MILITARY FORCES(FOREIGN), MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), NUCLEAR WEAPONS, REQUIREMENTS, RIOT CONTROL AGENTS, SCENARIOS, SEQUENCES, TABLES(DATA), TARGETS, TASK FORCES, TEST AND EVALUATION, USSR.

CACI INC-FEDERAL ARLINGTON VA

(U) Chemical Munitions Requirements for the Marine Amphibious Force (MAF). Volume 2.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. 1983-1987.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) PE85181M, WU748301.

SEP 87

CONTRACT NO. M00027-81-G-0059

PROJECT NO. C0030

MONITOR: CMC/RDS-40
87-03-VOL-2

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to DoD and DoD contractors only; Critical Technology; 11 Dec 87. Other requests must be referred to HQ, U.S. Marine Corps, Code RDS-40, Washington, DC 20380-0001.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 2, Section 2, Part 1, ADB-117 768L.

ABSTRACT: (U) This study was undertaken to: determine total Marine Ground Task Force (MAGTF) Chemical Warfare (CW) munitions requirements using the MARCORS Scenario databases; develop employment guidance for CW Munitions; provide a Fleet Marine Force (FMF) level evaluation of CW Munition effects on Soviet forces in selected scenarios; and review and recommend changes to logistics procedures for CW munitions (included in these procedures were a recommended CW weapons stockpile to target sequence (STS) similar to nuclear weapons STS documents). The final report consisted of 3 volumes: Section 1: Draft Marine Corps Order concerning Operational Concepts for Chemical Munitions Weapon Systems; Section 2, Part 1: Stockpile to Target Sequence for Ground Delivered Systems; Section 2, Part 2: Stockpile to Target Sequence for Air Delivered Systems; CW Munitions Requirements Estimation Handbook.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS, *CHEMICAL ORDNANCE, *CHEMICAL WARFARE, *LOGISTICS, *STOCKPILES, *WEAPONS, AMMUNITION, DATA BASES, EMPLOYMENT, FLEETS(SHIPS), GUIDANCE, INFANTRY, MARINE CORPS, MILITARY FORCES(FOREIGN), MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), NUCLEAR

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SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-8117 787L CONTINUED

WEAPONS, REQUIREMENTS, SCENARIOS, SEQUENCES, TARGETS,
TASK FORCES, TEST AND EVALUATION, USSR.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) PE68181M, WU748301.

IAC NO. CB-001327

IAC DOCUMENT TYPE: CBIAC - HARD COPY --

IAC SUBJECT TERMS: D--(U)MARINE CORPS, MUNITIONS
STOCKPILES, CB STOCKPILES, CB WEAPON DELIVERY SYSTEMS,
ARTILLERY, MORTARS, SPRAY TANKS, UNITED STATES, GROUND
DELIVERY SYSTEMS, AIR DELIVERY SYSTEMS.

AD-8117 788L 15/6.3

CACI INC-FEDERAL ARLINGTON VA

(U) Chemical Munitions Requirements for the Marine
Amphibious Force (MAF). Volume 1.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. 1983-1987.

SEP 87

CONTRACT NO. W00027-81-G-0059

PROJECT NO. C0030

MONITOR: CMC/RDS-40
87-03-VOL-1

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to DoD and DoD contractors only;
Critical Technology; 11 Dec 87. Other requests must be
referred to HQ, U.S. Marine Corps, Code RDS-40,
Washington, DC 20380-0001.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 2, AD-8117 787L.

ABSTRACT: (U) This study was undertaken to determine
total Marine Ground Task Force (MAGTF) Chemical Warfare
(CW) munitions requirements using the MARCORS Scenario
databases; develop employment guidance for CW Munitions;
provide a Fleet Marine Force (FMF) level evaluation of CW
Munition effects on Soviet forces in selected scenarios;
and review and recommend changes to logistics procedures
for CW munitions (included in these procedures were a
recommended CW weapons stockpile to target sequence (STS)
similar to nuclear weapons STS documents). The final
report consisted of 3 volumes: Section 1: Draft Marine
Corps Order concerning Operational Concepts for Chemical
Munitions Weapon Systems; Section 2, Part 1: Stockpile to
Target Sequence for Ground Delivered Systems; Section 2,
Part 2: Stockpile to Target Sequence for Air Delivered
Systems; CW Munitions Requirements Estimation Handbook.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS, *CHEMICAL
ORDNANCE, *CHEMICAL WARFARE, *LOGISTICS, *STOCKPILES,
*WEAPONS, *AMMUNITION, DATA BASES, EMPLOYMENT,
FLEETS(SHIPS), GUIDANCE, HERBICIDES, INFANTRY, MARINE
CORPS, MILITARY FORCES(FOREIGN), MILITARY FORCES(UNITED
STATES), NUCLEAR WEAPONS, REQUIREMENTS, RIOT CONTROL

AD-8117 787L

AD-8117 786L

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-B117 786L CONTINUED

AD-B117 782L 5/9

AGENTS, SCENARIOS, SEQUENCES, TABLES(DATA), TARGETS, TASK
FORCES, TEST AND EVALUATION, USSR.

MILITARY AIRLIFT COMMAND SCOTT AFB IL

IDENTIFIERS: (U) PE88181M, WU748301.
(U) MAC 01-87 Statement of Operational Need (SON) for C-141 Aircrew Training System.

NOV 87

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only;
Administrative/Operational Use; 8 Dec 87. Other requests
must be referred to HQ, MAC Operational Requirements,
Attn: XPQS, Scott AFB, IL 62225-5001.

ABSTRACT: (U) This Statement of Operational Need (SON) addresses primary mission area USDRE 430, Non-System Training Devices. Military Airlift Command (MAC) is responsible for all airlift used to deploy, employ, and sustain military forces and civilian relief efforts. These tasks are accomplished under conditions ranging from peace to war. MAC is responsible for aircrew operational training, including initial qualification, upgrade, and continuation training, to support these missions. MAC requires a contracted, integrated state-of-the-art training system to include C-141 and basic flight engineer training, that will provide ground-based training, maintenance and logistics support, and a guaranteed student throughput, as well as ground engineer training for maintenance personnel. This is accomplished by 1) identifying training requirements and establishing objectives to satisfy those requirements, 2) outlining specific learning strategies and using the proper media to present information to the student in order to meet the objective, 3) monitoring aircrew proficiency and the training curriculum and making necessary changes to ensure the system remains effective and efficient, and 4) supporting the overall training process through a training management and logistic support system. This need applies to Air Force active duty and Air Reserve Component (ARC) C-141 aircrew training and basic flight engineer training for DOD agencies and allied countries.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *FLIGHT CREWS, *FLIGHT TRAINING, *TRAINING DEVICES, ACTIVE DUTY, AIR FORCE, AIRLIFT OPERATIONS, EDUCATION, ENGINEERS, GROUND LEVEL, GUARANTEES, INTEGRATED SYSTEMS, LEARNING, LOGISTICS SUPPORT, MAINTENANCE PERSONNEL, MANAGEMENT, MILITARY

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AD-B117 744 15/5 5/2

RESERVES, MILITARY TRAINING, MONITORING, PEACETIME,
PROFICIENCY, STATE OF THE ART, STRATEGY, STUDENTS,
THROUGHOUT, TRAINING, WARFARE.

ARMY LOGISTICS CENTER FORT LEE VA

(U) SAAS-3 to SAAS-4 User Interface Requirement. Revision
1.

IDENTIFIERS (U) MAC(Military Airlift Command). C-141
Training devices.

SEP 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Hill, Frances J.; Johnson, Nathaniel O.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their
contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; 1 Dec 87.
Other requests must be referred to US Army Logistics
Center, Attn: ATCL-SAB, Fort Lee, VA 23801-8000.

SUPPLEMENTARY NO.: Supersedes report dated Nov 85.
Errata sheet inserted.

ABSTRACT: (U) This report described the automated
interface between Standard Army Ammunition System-3 (SAAS-
3) and Standard Army Ammunition System-4 (SAAS-4). Each
conventional ammunition company will receive two TACCS
devices for the operation of SAAS-4. The automated SAAS-4
will provide ammunition companies the interface with SAAS-
3 that is needed to conduct day-to-day storage and
management operations. This interface operates at Corps
and Echelons above Corps. Daily storage operations
include receiving, storing, inventorying, rewarehousing,
shipping and issuing. These functions require the
maintenance of accountable records of mission stocks,
serviceable residue, packing materials and ammunition
components by the ammunition units having custody of this
material. Interface requirements include reporting daily
to Level 3 the receipts, issues, shipments, or directives
to ship, request for inventory, and reconciliation
reports. Keywords: Data transfer; Data processing;
Logistics support.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AMMUNITION, *LOGISTICS SUPPORT,
*LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT, *MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS,
AMMUNITION COMPONENTS, AUTOMATION, DAILY OCCURRENCE, DATA
PROCESSING, INFORMATION TRANSFER, INTERFACES, INVENTORY,
PACKING MATERIALS, RECORDS, REQUIREMENTS, STORAGE,
COMPUTER APPLICATIONS, REPLENISHMENT.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) SAAS(Standard Army Ammunition System),
ASP(Ammunition Supply Points).

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AD-B117 065L 15/15

DEFENCE RESEARCH INFORMATION CENTRE GLASGOW (SCOTLAND)

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Leadership Mastering of Battle Reactions (Ledelse, Mestring Av Stridsreaksjoner).

(U) Mobilization: A Review of the Army's Equipment Requirements.

OCT 87

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Aug 88-May 87.

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Lornum, A.; Malm, O. J.

MAY 87

REPORT NO. DRIC-T-8002, DRIC-BR-103694

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Cunningham, Leslie C.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-87-A97

Distribution: DTIC users only.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Trans. of mono. from Director General of Joint Medical Services (Norway) FSAN P-1-1) Army UD 12-7-11, by R. E. Williams.

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; 2 Dec 87. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces, Attn: ICFA-AR, Fort McNair, Washington, DC 20319-8000.

ABSTRACT: (U) Intended for use as a reading text at Norwegian Army Officer Training Schools, this booklet aims to make students aware of strains encountered in battle situations, to make them familiar with common battle reactions, and to make reactions recognisable in both themselves and others. The text is based on literature on observed battle reactions during the First and Second World Wars, and conflicts in Vietnam and Korea as well as Norwegian studies of psychological and physiological reactions to peacetime and war disaster situations. Prevention and treatment of battle reactions is discussed in some detail. Keywords: Stress(Psychology); Disasters; Warfare; Army training; Morale; Leadership.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ARMY TRAINING, *STRESS(PSYCHOLOGY), BATTLES, DISASTERS, DOCUMENTS, GLOBAL, KOREA, LEADERSHIP, MORALE, NORWAY, PEACETIME, PHYSIOLOGY, STUDENTS, VIETNAM, WARFARE, PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE.

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper attempts to show that U.S. Army mobilization planning for major item equipment has used incorrect baseline assumptions. Data presented will show that there is not enough equipment available to field existing Army force structure to full wartime requirements. There is also a lack of equipment to sustain forces until industrial surge can start providing replacement equipment. The author suggests that the planning process be adjusted to account for these realities.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MOBILIZATION, *ARMY EQUIPMENT, ARMY, ARMY PLANNING, INDUSTRIES, PLANNING, REPLACEMENT, REQUIREMENTS, SURGES, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS.

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INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

OVERSEAS REPAIR REQUIREMENTS SHIPYARDS WARFARE

(U) Are Maritime Subsidies Required for National Security?

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Sealift operations, *Subsidies

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Aug 86-May 87.

MAY 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Milund, William P.; Leotta, Joseph V.

REPORT NO. NDJ/ICAF-87-F50

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; 7 Dec 87. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces, Attn: ICFA-AR, Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) Federal support to the maritime industries has had limited success on preserving a viable U.S. flag fleet and shipyard mobilization base. This paper briefly looks at past and present maritime subsidy efforts to relate them to national security requirements. The strengths, weaknesses, and noncompetitive nature of the U.S. shipping and shipbuilding industries are also considered. U.S. maritime industries are essential for supporting wartime activities overseas. There is general agreement that sealift will have to move 95% of the dry cargo and more than 99% of the fuel that would be required in a major conflict overseas. In contrast to the gaining importance of sealift, the U.S. flag fleet (about 400 ships) is less than 10% of the number of Allied merchant ships sunk in World War II (approximately 5,000 ships). The shipyard and repair base has also declined significantly. By 1990, there could be about one-half the number of major shipyards that existed in 1983. The impact of this loss, however, is in dispute. Direct subsidies that link shipping and shipbuilding have been counterproductive. Shipping and shipbuilding should not be linked. A large and healthy U.S. flag fleet is essential for sealift requirements. Direct operating subsidies, however, are not the way to promote such a fleet.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *NATIONAL SECURITY, *SHIPBUILDING, *MOBILIZATION, CARGO, CONFLICT, FLEETS(SHIPS), INDUSTRIES, MARINE TRANSPORTATION, MERCHANT VESSELS, MOBILIZATION,

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INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) We're Doing Something Right. (A Look at the U.S. Sonobuoy Industry).

(U) The Decline of Domestic Sources for Selected Military Vaccines.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Aug 86-May 87.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Aug 86-May 87.

MAY 87

MAY 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Phelan, Joseph F.; Lawson, Dunbar

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Robuck, John L.

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-87-S45

REPORT NO. NDU-ICAF-87-F48

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

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Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; 7 Dec 87. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces, Attn: ICFA-AR, Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; 3 Dec 87. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces, ICFA-AR, Fort McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper examines two aspects of the U.S. sonobuoy industry -- first, the U.S. Navy's sonobuoy acquisition program and second, the state of the industrial base if we should have to mobilize for war. Topics analyzed under the acquisition section include such important issues as the program manager's acquisition strategy, the use of performance specifications to achieve cost reductions, and the role and extent of competition on the market place. The mobilization section deals with the health of the industrial base, the Navy's present philosophy of a war reserve inventory, the magnitude and implications of our reliance on off-shore manufacturers for piece-part support and, finally, automation as it presently exists in the industry and some projections for the future.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ACQUISITION, *MOBILIZATION, *SONOBUOYS, COSTS, INDUSTRIES, MANUFACTURING, NAVY, OFFSHORE, PERFORMANCE(ENGINEERING), REDUCTION, SPECIFICATIONS, STRATEGY, WARFARE.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, *VACCINES, DOMESTIC, ECONOMICS, FACILITIES, FOREIGN, INDUSTRIES, MANAGEMENT PLANNING AND CONTROL, MANUFACTURING, MARKETING, MILITARY MEDICINE, MOBILIZATION, OPERATIONAL READINESS, PRODUCTION, SOURCES, WARFARE.

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INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Morale, Welfare and Recreation (MWR) Support to Limited Mobilization and/or Special Mission Requirements.

(U) Procurement Reform: A Process Out of Control.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Aug 86-May 87.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Aug 86-May 87.

MAY 87

MAY 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Turner, Lewis T.

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Kluter, Eugene E.; Tate, T. R. III

REPORT NO. NDU-ICAF-87-S54

REPORT NO. NDU-ICAF-87-S85

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; 7 Dec 87. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces, ICFA-AR, Fort McNair, Washington, DC 20319-8000.

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; 7 Dec 87. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces, ICFA-AR, Fort McNair, Washington, DC 20319-8000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This research project provides a historical review of the way the United States Army plans and executes Morale, Welfare, and Recreation (MWR) support to soldiers engaged in limited mobilization and/or special mission requirements. An in-depth look at the growth of MWR from early in the Army's history through the training exercise mission in Honduras is also conducted. The review identifies the severe weaknesses in the planning for low intensity conflict (Grenada), peacekeeping (Sina), and training exercise missions (Honduras). In addition to the flaws on the planning process, the paper reviews current Army doctrine and responsibility for contingency planning, both in theory and in practice. It also provides some possible alternatives to the current methods of providing essential MWR programs and facilities to United States Army personnel deployed away from their normal base of operations.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ARMY, *ARMY PLANNING, *ARMY OPERATIONS, *ARMY PERSONNEL, *GROWTH(GENERAL), *HONDURAS, *LIMITED WARFARE, *MILITARY FACILITIES, *MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), *MILITARY OPERATIONS, *MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, *MISSIONS, *MOBILIZATION, *MORALE, *PLANNING, *RECREATION, *SINAI, *SOCIAL WELFARE, *TRAINING, *MILITARY DOCTRINE, *MILITARY EXERCISES.

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SPARE PARTS, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Military reform.

(U) The Future Role of Mobilization in National Security:
Proceedings of the Annual Mobilization Conference (5th)
Held in Washington, DC on 22-23 May 1986.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.

MAY 86 392P

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only;
Administrative/Operational Use; 25 Nov 87. Other requests
must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed
Forces. Attn: ICFA-AR, Fort McNair, Washington, DC 20319-
8000.

ABSTRACT: (U) Contents: Integrating the Civilian Health
Care System into Medical Mobilization Planning;
Mobilization as a Military Strategy: Its Application for
the Future; National Security, Shipbuilding, and Ship
Repair; Mobilization and National Security; Options for
Recruiting and Training the Individual Ready Reserve (IRR)
; Mobilization of the Telecommunications Industry; The
Impact of Import Penetration on US Mobilization
Capabilities; Crisis Decisionmaking and Major Emergency
Actions; Can DOD Recruit the Civilians Its Needs In
Mobilization; Foreign Procurement During Mobilization;
The Industrial Base Under Siege; The Decreasing
Capability of the Forging Industry (and other Key
Metalworking Industries) to Meet Future Mobilization
Requirements; Mobilizing the Army's Reserve Components;
Durable Disconnects in an Improving System; Mobilization
to Deter Strategic Nuclear Conflict; Mobilization
Manpower Requirements for the Nondeployable Army in COMUS.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY STRATEGY, *MOBILIZATION,
*NATIONAL SECURITY, CIVILIAN POPULATION, EMERGENCIES,
FOREIGN, FORGING, HEALTH, INDUSTRIES, MANPOWER, MEDICINE,
METALWORKING, MILITARY RESERVES, NUCLEAR WARFARE,
PLANNING, PROCUREMENT, REPAIR, REQUIREMENTS, SHIPBUILDING,
SHIPS, STRATEGIC WARFARE, SYMPOSIA, TELECOMMUNICATIONS,
MEDICAL SERVICES, RESOURCE MANAGEMENT.

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AD-8116 436L 15/1

AD-8116 432L 15/5

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) When the National Guard is Federalized - Then Whom Do You Call.

(U) Status Report on U.S. Navy Aircraft Industrial Preparedness Planning.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Aug 86-May 87.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Aug 86-May 87.

MAY 87 31P

MAY 87 24P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Wampler, Dennis F.

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Jones, Charles E., III

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-87-A92

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-87-F158

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; 3 Dec 87. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces. Attn: ICFA-AR, Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-8000.

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; 3 Dec 87. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces. Attn: ICFA-AR, Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-8000.

ABSTRACT: (U) When the National Guard is federalized--for whatever reason--and not available to the governor of a state for domestic State missions--then whom do you call? The data will show that now is the time to plan--for a back-up force for the National Guard; I recommend the State Defense Force as the best organization for this mission, organized under either the Military Police Battalion or the Light Infantry Battalion format. This need will be demonstrated through analysis of current domestic peacetime State missions and state perception of how these missions should be accomplished during federalization. Historical evidence shows that the leaders of our country determined as far back as 1930, that in the event of the National Guard being unavailable for the State missions, a back-up force would be needed to accommodate the perceived need. Under the current federal mission requirements of the National Guard the possibility of a rapid mobilization has increased dramatically. It is also a

ABSTRACT: (U) This report compares the efforts of the U.S. Navy in the area of aircraft industrial preparedness planning with respect to directives from the office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), with respect to efforts by the U.S. Air Force and Army, and with respect to a model devised by the author. Concentrating on industrial preparedness planning which focuses on the capacity of the entire industrial base to support national military objectives rather than mobilization and policy issues, the author believes there are five criteria to building an effective plan: (1) Define requirements, (2) Identify finished goods suppliers, (3) Identify sub-tier suppliers (4) Compare supplier capacities with requirements and identify bottlenecks, (5) Take corrective action to relieve problems.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AIRCRAFT, *INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, *OPERATIONAL READINESS, *PLANNING, *NAVY, INDUSTRIES, MOBILIZATION.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *NATIONAL GUARD, *MOBILIZATION, BACKUP SYSTEMS, BATTALION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, FORMATS, INFANTRY, MOBILIZATION, PERCEPTION, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, MISSIONS, UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, MILITARY POLICE, CIVIL DISTURBANCES, DEFENSE SYSTEMS, TERRORISM, THREATS, STATE GOVERNMENT.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *federalization

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AD-B116 412L 15/5

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Impact of Mobilization on Navy Training.

(U) Railroad Consolidation and Mobilization: An Historical Overview.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Aug 86-May 87.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Aug 86-May 87.

MAY 87 49P

MAY 87 73P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Oatway, William H.

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Bird, David O.

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-87-F26

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-87/ASO

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; 3 Dec 87. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces, Attn: ICFA-AR, Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-8000.

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; 14 Dec 87. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces, ICFA-AR, Fort McNair, Washington, DC 20319-8000.

ABSTRACT: (U) Mobilization is the transition of military and civilian work forces, and an economy, from a peacetime to a wartime footing. It has played a significant role in the defensive strategy and the history of the U.S.: mobilizing to fight in WWI and WWII and three times since WWII, to show national resolve, and to send a message rather than to fight. Good mobilization plans require flexibility in design to be effective. Since the Navy goes to sea and operates close to mobilization levels during peacetime in order to act as an instrument of national policy and as a flexible and visible deterrent, its peacetime operating levels are its mobilization plan. Since Navy doesn't have very far to go from normal operations to mobilization, there are only a few general assumptions made in planning the conflict will be 180 days or less; the President or Congress will quickly declare a National Emergency; DoD will implement mobilization plans; all terms of service will be extended to end of the conflict plus 6 months.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CIVILIAN PERSONNEL, *EMERGENCIES, *MOBILIZATION, *NAVAL TRAINING, DEFENSE SYSTEMS, PEACETIME, PERSONNEL, PLANNING, POLICIES, STRATEGY, UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, VISIBLE SPECTRA, WORK.

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IDENTIFIERS: (U) Consolidation.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *RAILROADS, *MOBILIZATION, WARFARE, CIVILIAN PERSONNEL, GLOBAL, LEGISLATION, RAILROADS, UNITED STATES, MILITARY APPLICATIONS, HISTORY.

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper starts with a review of the historical development of the railroads prior to World War One. A detailed discussion is included over the use and misuse of railroad operations during the Civil War and the Spanish-American War. The military and civilian situation just prior to and during the First World War is examined in detail. The period of nationalization, the attempted reform leading up to the Transportation Act of 1920 is critically examined. This includes a detailed review of nationalization and the legislative action taken by Congress. Further discussion traces mobilization and consolidation through the 1920's and through the Depression years. Railroad involvement in World War Two, Korea, and Vietnam is briefly reviewed before an in depth discussion of the turbulent years following the Second World War. The paper concludes with a review of the recent Congressional legislation from Rail Passenger Act, 3 and 4R Acts, to the Staggers Act of 1980. A final synopsis of conclusions and recommendations is offered in the concluding chapter.

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INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

PREPOSITIONING(LOGISTICS), LONG RANGE(DISTANCE)

(U) Sustaining the MAB (Marine Amphibious Brigade) in Northern Norway.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Marine amphibious brigades, Geoprepositioning, Lines of communication.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Aug 88-May 87.

MAY 87 45P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Hanlon, Edward, Jr

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-87-S82

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only: Test and Evaluation; 25 Nov 87. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces. Attn: ICFA-AR, Fort McNair, Washington, DC 20319-8000.

ABSTRACT: (U) For NATO, holding northern Norway is a linch pin in their overall strategy for containing and, if necessary, defeating the WARSAW Pact by bottling up the Soviet fleet and denying to them forward bases. In order to restore Norwegian sovereignty should the Soviets successfully invade, a campaign by NATO would probably be initiated with a Marine Amphibious Force conducting a traditional amphibious assault. However, current plans call for a Marine Amphibious Brigade to be inserted into Norway prior to hostilities. This MAB, numbering about 13,000 Marines and sailors, will resemble a Marine MPB referred to as Geo-Prepositioning. This concept uses Norwegian built in rock facilities and Norwegian support elements. The downside of this concept is the arduous, long and potentially treacherous line of communication to the main supply base at Trondheim. This 400-mile link will be under great stress once hostilities begin. The MAB will have to rely on this 400-mile umbilical cord. Now is the time to ask questions and make the changes necessary to ensure success in this critical mission.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS, *LOGISTICS SUPPORT, *MARINE CORPS OPERATIONS, ASSAULT, BRIGADE LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, FACILITIES, FLEETS(SHIPS), FORWARD AREAS, MILITARY FACILITIES, NATO, NAVAL PERSONNEL, NORTH(DIRECTION), NORWAY, MILITARY PLANNING, ROCK, STRESSES, USSR, WARSAW PACT COUNTRIES.

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INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Army Transition to War 1914-1917 and 1938-1941.

(U) Mobilization: Expanding the Air Force Training Base.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Aug 88-May 87.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Aug 88-May 87.

MAY 87 38P

MAY 87 45P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Cochran, Franklin H.

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Cobb, William P.

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-87-AB1

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-87-F25

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; 9 Dec 87. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces. Attn: ICFA-AR, Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; 3 Dec 87. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces. Attn: ICFA-AR, Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper analyzes changes in the War Department General Staff, the tactical organization, and individual and unit training methodology. It covers the periods 1914 to 1917, 1938 to 1939 (from the Munich conference to the invasion of Poland), and 1939 to 1941 (from the invasion of Poland to Pearl Harbor). The pre-World War I analysis concentrates on tactical organizations, the influence of the preparedness movement, actions on the Mexican border, and General Staff plans for a new military policy for the United States. The pre-World War II period is subdivided for comparative purposes. The analysis includes operational and tactical organizations, General Staff changes, and unit and individual training.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *TRANSITIONS, *ARMY OPERATIONS, ARMY, ORGANIZATIONS, POLICIES, UNITED STATES, WARFARE, MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS, ARMY TRAINING.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Preparedness.

ABSTRACT: (U) This report gives an analysis of the USAF's ability to expand its training base to meet the manpower requirements of a full mobilization situation. The mobilizations for World War II, Korea, and Vietnam are reviewed to determine what common threads exist that might help us prepare for future mobilizations. Next an analysis is presented on the Air Training Command's ability to expand its training base. The Air Training Command makes certain assumptions in its Wartime Training Expansion Guide which the author believes are somewhat unrealistic. These assumptions are discussed and it is this author's opinion that we have not learned from the history of past mobilizations and we are guilty of some of the same mobilization planning errors as were the mobilization planners for World War II, Korea, and Vietnam.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AIR FORCE TRAINING, *MOBILIZATION, AIR FORCE FACILITIES, MANPOWER, REQUIREMENTS, ERRORS, MOBILIZATION, PLANNING, VIETNAM, KOREA, TRAINING, WARFARE.

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ARMED FORCES MEDICAL INTELLIGENCE CENTER FORT DETRICK
FREDERICK MD

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Military Medicine and National Defense (Sanita
Militare e Difesa Nazionale).

(U) Managing Critical and Strategic Non-Fuel Materials
since World War 2.

OCT 87 28P

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Aug 86-May 87.

MAY 87 49P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Lisai, T.

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Thorpe, Grant W.; Casey, Michael W.

REPORT NO. AFMHC-HT-188-87

REPORT NO. MDU/ICAF-87-A88

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only;
Copyright, Proprietary Info.; 8 Oct 87. Other requests
must be referred to AFMHC-IS, Fort Detrick, Frederick, MD
21701-5004.

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test
and Evaluation; 3 Dec 87. Other requests must be referred
to Industrial College of the Armed Forces, Attn: ICFA-AR,
Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20318-6000.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Trans. of mono. Sanita Militare e
Difesa Nazionale, p36-44.

ABSTRACT: (U) The Italian Military Medical Services has
its mobilization plans and predispositions, as well as
its prestaged emergency materiel and reserves, which are,
however, from time to time consumed by emergency
incidents in Italy or abroad, and are promptly
reconstituted. The service is ready and able, during
peacetime, to carry out interventions in the event of
civil disaster, as it is always ready and able to
intervene in the event of war -- the greatest and most
terrible of public disasters. Italian translations.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MEDICAL SERVICES, CIVIL AFFAIRS,
DISASTERS, ITALY, TRANSLATIONS, MILITARY MEDICINE,
NATIONAL DEFENSE, WARFARE, EMERGENCIES, MOBILIZATION,
PLANNING, PEACETIME.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Italian language.

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper defines strategic and critical
materials, discusses their importance to national
security, describes the involvement of the numerous
organizations in the management and oversight of these
materials - and their effectiveness, and provides
conclusions and recommendations for improving management
of these strategic and critical materials. The primary
focus is on the management of the national defense
stockpile since World War II. The lessons learned from
the historical (legislative and executive) actions are
used to provide analysis of current policies, laws, and
proposals. A detailed chronological history of important
events in management of strategic and critical materials
is presented in an appendix. Keywords: Strategic
materials.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *STRATEGIC MATERIALS, *RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT, CRITICALITY(GENERAL), MATERIALS, NATIONAL
DEFENSE, NATIONAL SECURITY, POLICIES, STOCKPILES, WARFARE
LEGISLATION, HISTORY.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Critical materials.

AD-B116 279L

AD-B116 208L

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B116 207L 5/3 13/6

AD-B116 195L 5/9 15/1

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

ARMY COMMAND AND GENERAL STAFF COLL FORT LEAVENWORTH KS

(U) An Analysis of the U.S. Truck Industry: 1975-1985.

(U) Leadership Implications of Technology on Bradley Fighting Vehicle Squad Leaders.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Aug 86-May 87.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis Aug 86-Jun 87.

MAY 87 81P

JUN 87 208P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Mayton, Joseph H., Jr.; Humbaugh, William R.

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Welmer, Michael B.

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-87-S55

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; 7 Dec 87. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces, Attn: ICFA-AR, Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jun 87. Other requests must be referred to HQS, CAC, and Ft. Leavenworth, Attn: ATZL-GOP-SE, Ft. Leavenworth, KS 66027-5070.

ABSTRACT: (U) The purpose of this report is to determine whether the U.S. automotive truck industry has sufficient capacity to meet U.S. defense needs. A defense requirement for over 700,000 automotive trucks (both tactical and non-tactical) exists in both peace time and war. This paper examines U.S. truck industry status (production, sales, and industry structure) during 1975-1985 period and assesses current and projected capacity of the industry to satisfy U.S. defense needs. Although the structure of domestic truck production has changed and is still undergoing significant changes in response to turbulent economic conditions, unprecedented foreign competition, and governmental regulations, it appears that the U.S. automotive truck industry has sufficient capacity to satisfy U.S. military requirements through the mid 1990's. It is an open question whether mobilization needs could continue to be met, if current industry trends continue unabated or accelerate.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRY, *TRUCKS, DEFENSE SYSTEMS, DOMESTIC, PRODUCTION, TRUCKS, INDUSTRIES, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, PEACETIME, TIME, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), PATTERNS, DEFENSE SYSTEMS, REQUIREMENTS, REGULATIONS, UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, MOBILIZATION, PRODUCTION, ECONOMICS, TURBULENCE, WARFARE.

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ABSTRACT: (U) This study examines leadership challenges presented by one form of high technology. The hypothesis is that the technology of the Bradley Fighting Vehicle (BFV) turret has surpassed the squad leader's ability to perform his leadership tasks on the Airland battlefield in a manner which maximizes the BFV's combat potential. The study first analyzes the evolution of armored infantry doctrine and equipment, and then clarifies the current doctrinal roles of BFV-equipped mechanized infantrymen by contrasting the BFV with the M113 Armored Personnel Carrier. Focusing upon three key aspects of the BFV turret--weapon systems, sighting systems, and command and control--this paper analyzes the effect of the turret upon five critical leadership competencies -- tactical/technical proficiency, cohesion, communication, supervision, and decision-making. The study confirms the hypothesis. Marginal performance in individual (MOS tests) and collective (gunnery, squad drills and tactics) tasks are revealed in TRADOC studies of performance in field exercises in Europe and the NTC. The squad leader experiences serious difficulty achieving balance between mounted (armored infantry) and dismounted (infantry) tasks, and integrating them into combined arms operations.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *LEADERSHIP, *SQUAD LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, ARMORED VEHICLES, INFANTRY, ARMS CONTROL, COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS, WAR POTENTIAL, EUROPE, COMBAT VEHICLES, HYPOTHESES, DOCTRINE, INFANTRY, COHESION, GUNNERY, LEADERSHIP, SUPERVISION, PROFICIENCY.

UNCLASSIFIED

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B115 961L 15/5

AD-B115 961L CONTINUED

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

RATE, INTENSITY, LEADERSHIP, PEACETIME, PROCUREMENT,
QUALITY, SHARING, TEXTILES.

(U) Clothing, Individual Equipment and Textile Support
Capabilities During Mobilization.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Aug 86-May 87.

MAY 87 98P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Kernodle, Joseph W.

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-87-S32

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; 7 Dec 87. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces, Attn: ICFA-AR, Fort McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) The purpose of this study is to examine the ability of the U.S. industrial base and the DoD acquisition process to support mobilization plans with clothing, individual equipment, and textiles. It provides an historical overview of the military importance of CIE, DoD agencies and their acquisition responsibilities, the methodology for determining war reserve requirements, the status of war reserves and industrial planning, the nature and future direction of the industrial base, Congressional concerns and actions in support of the base, and DoD's potential contribution to the solution of existing mobilization and peacetime problems. The main questions are: Why can mobilization plans not be supported and severe quality and delivery problems not be resolved when the peacetime military consumption of clothing, equipment, and textiles is, in almost every case, less than 2% of industrial capacity? The reasons are found deeply embedded within and shared by the government, the acquisition process, and the industrial base. The primary reasons for these continuing CIE problems are the failure of OSD and the Services to place a single agency totally in charge, the inability to expand the procurement base to a large number of quality firms, and the lack of adequate support from senior leaders who fail to fully appreciate the problems.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ACQUISITION, *CLOTHING, *INDUSTRIES,
*MOBILIZATION, *PLANNING, CONSUMPTION, DELIVERY, HIGH

AD-B115 961L

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AD-B115 957L CONTINUED

AD-B115 957L 15/5 6/12

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) The Capability of the Health Care Industry to Support
Department of Defense Mobilization Requirements.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Aug 88-May 87.

MAY 87 208P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Cuddy, John J.; Davenport, Michael R.;
Foster, C. S.; James, James J.; Johnson, Larry G.

REPORT NO. NDU-ICAF-87-RS-284

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test
and Evaluation; 3 Dec 87. Other requests must be referred
to Industrial College of the Armed Forces, Attn: ICFA-AR,
Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-8000.

ABSTRACT: (U) Presently the health care manufacturing
industry in the U.S. can expand to meet DOD mobilization
requirements for the majority of needed items in 4-8
months after M-Day. This gap from M-Day to P-Day places
increased emphasis on the criticality of funding and
acquiring the War Reserve Materiel Requirement for
medical items to sustain operations prior to P-Day. There
is presently no common method used by the Services to
compute their medical War Reserve Materiel Requirement.
It appears that the number of items contained in the
current medical materiel requirements are overstated. The
unconstrained development of new medical sets, kits, and
outfits, has contributed significantly to this apparent
overstatement of requirements. The use of a little
understood formula by the D.L.A. to compute post D-Day
safety levels in the Other War Reserve Materiel
Requirement appears to overstate quantities of each item
in the requirement. Innovative techniques are required to
reduce the cost of replacing dated and deteriorative
items contained in war reserve stocks. Special actions
are required to insure that adequate supplies of military
unique items, are available. Domestic surgical and dental
instrument forging and manufacturing industries require
protection.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MEDICAL EQUIPMENT, *LOGISTICS SUPPORT,
COSTS, DENTAL EQUIPMENT, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, DOMESTIC,

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UNCLASSIFIED

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FORGING, HEALTH, INDUSTRIES, INSTRUMENTATION,
MANUFACTURING, MATERIEL, MEDICINE, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS,
MOBILIZATION, RESERVE EQUIPMENT, WARFARE.

UNCLASSIFIED

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY

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AD-B115 775L 1/3 15/5

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

AMERICAN POWER JET CO RIDGEFIELD NJ

(U) Construction Industry Limited Mobilization - a Key to Air Power Projection.

(U) U S Army ARAPAH0. Alternative System Concept. Volume 1. Reference Appendices.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Aug 86-May 87.

AUG 87 320P

MAY 87 44P

REPORT NO. APJ-954-3-VOL-1

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Counter, Robert J., Jr

CONTRACT NO DAAK70-88-C-0055

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-87/S12

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; 8 Dec 87. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces, ICFA-AR, Fort McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

Distribution limited to DoD and DoD contractors only; Critical Technology; 19 Oct 87. Other requests must be referred to Commander, U.S. Army Belvoir RD&E Center, Attn: STRBE-FMR, Ft. Belvoir, VA 22060-5608.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 1, AD-B115 775.

ABSTRACT: (U) Have you ever wondered how the needed engineering and construction work would get done in any future war or conflict? What does our history show about the issues and problems that we faced in the past? What lessons have we learned? What should our strategy be for the future to assure effective air power projection? If you have ever wondered about these issues, then read on. To some degree every war and crisis requiring U.S. air power response has been hampered by poor air base and airfield construction support. Another frequent occurrence has been a severely lacking infrastructure in the forward locations of the conflict. Repeatedly the contract construction industry has had to bail us out. However, even this support has never come about when we needed it or with any degree of simplicity. This paper looks into the history of aviation engineering and lessons learned. It reveals many changes that must be made. It looks into the future prospects for conflict and arrives at a limited construction mobilization strategy.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CONSTRUCTION, *MOBILIZATION, *MILITARY ENGINEERING, *AIR FORCE FACILITIES, *AERONAUTICAL ENGINEERING, AIR POWER, AIRPORTS, CONTRACTS, FORWARD AREAS, HISTORY, INDUSTRIES, MILITARY FACILITIES, POSITION(LOCATION), STRATEGY, WARFARE

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ABSTRACT: (U) Army ARAPAH0 is a modularized aviation maintenance facility that may be deployed and operated aboard a commercial container ship. It provides quick response mobile maintenance for contingencies without the peacetime costs of a dedicated ship. ARAPAH0 may be taken off the ship and operated in a normal ground-based mode when required. This report addresses the Alternative System Concept (ASC) based on trade-off variables approved by the Army Joint Working Group. To satisfy the two key criteria - rapid deployment time and flexible, convenient operation afloat - an 'all on top' configuration was also selected i.e., all activities required afloat to include accommodation and maintenance operations) are performed above decks, using the ship holds only for ID&E equipment that is unused until ground based operations begin. The selected configuration is designed to fit the 18,000 ton C-5 Sea Witch Class and is adaptable to approximately 20 U.S. Flag container ships. Only minimum modifications are required, primarily adaptor fittings. ARAPAH0 operation is substantially independent of the ship. ARAPAH0 prototype estimated cost is \$26.8 million and may be further reduced based on refinement of the operational concept. Keywords: Helicopters; Aircraft maintenance.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *HELICOPTERS, *AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE, ADAPTERS, FITTINGS, ARMY, SHIPS, COSTS, PEACETIME, CONTAINERSHIPS, MOBILE, QUICK REACTION, HELIPADS, FLIGHT

AD-B115 775L

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B115 775L CONTINUED

AD-B115 716 15/5 19/1

DECKS, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING, MODULAR CONSTRUCTION,
HUMAN FACTORS ENGINEERING, DIAGRAMS, SHIP STRUCTURAL
COMPONENTS, MAINTENANCE EQUIPMENT, LOGISTICS SUPPORT,
RAPID DEPLOYMENT.

FEDERAL ARMED FORCES ADMINISTRATION OFFICE BONN (WEST
GERMANY)

(U) Information on Consumption of Ammunition by Land
Sources Since 1939.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) ARAPAD Project. Alternative System
Concept.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Rept. for 1939-1986,

JUN 86

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Jung, Jakob

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution: DTIC users only.

ABSTRACT: (U) The study was assigned to investigate: (1)
Ammunition requirement plans of the German Armed Forces
(Army) through 1939, and, if appropriate, other ground
forces after 1945; (2) Ammunition requirement
calculations and actual use during certain successfully
completed operations by ground forces since 1939, by
reference to examples to be selected.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AMMUNITION, *MILITARY REQUIREMENTS,
GERMANY(EAST AND WEST), INFANTRY, PLANNING, REQUIREMENTS,
CONSUMPTION, STOCKPILES, LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT, PRODUCTION
TANKS(COMBAT VEHICLES), CONVENTIONAL WARFARE, RATE.

AD-B115 775L

AD-B115 716

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AD-B115 560 19/9 13/3

AD-B115 538L 15/1

FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY DIV WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH

CENTER FOR NAVAL ANALYSES ALEXANDRIA VA NAVAL PLANNING
MANPOWER AND LOGISTICS DIV

(U) Interaction of Conventional Weapons and Protective
Structures. Volume 2. (Selected Articles).

(U) Issues in Total Force Planning.

SEP 87

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept...

REPORT NO. FTD-ID(AS)T-0510-87

MAY 87

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Hall, John V.

REPORT NO. CRM-87-63

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their
contractors; Copyright, Specific Authority; 25 Sep 87.
Other requests must be referred to FTD/STINFO, Wright-
Patterson AFB, OH 45433.

CONTRACT NO. N00014-87-C-0001

PROJECT NO. R0148

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Trans. of Interaktion Konventioneller
Munition mit Schutzbauten (Germany, F.R.) V2 p433-444,
569-645, 9-13 Mar 87. See also Volume 1, AD-B115 516.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Partial contents: Measurement of Shock
Response Spectra Produced During Contact Detonations on
Protective Structures; Experimental Studies of the
Bearing Capacity of Laminated Construction When Subjected
to Pressure Impact Loads; Concrete and Steel Fiber
Concrete--Comparison of their Performance Under Impact
Stress; Structural Components Made of Steel Fiber
Concrete Subjected to Sudden Impact Stress. Keywords:
Weapons effects; Damage.

Distribution limited to DoD only; Specific Authority; 20
Oct 87. Other requests must be referred to Chief of Naval
Operations (OP-06/DP-01), Washington, DC 20350-2000.

ABSTRACT: (U) The center for Naval analyses, Total
Force Utilization Study continues the analytic support
that CNA has given since 1983 to naval active/reserve mix
initiatives. Originally, the study was intended to
support development of a Total Force Master Plan. When
the Navy deferred that project, the study was refocused
on general total force planning considerations. It soon
became apparent that, no matter how the planning process
is formally organized, there are important questions that
should be answered and others that should be raised in
the guidance given total force planners. This paper
identifies these issues. Some issues have been raised
before, but others are new. All of these issues are
implicit in the total force planning problem. Top-level
guidance, therefore, should either resolve them or flag
them for early resolution. To put the issues in context,
a statement of the problem is useful. What are total
force planners trying to do? One way to say it is find a
feasible, affordable mix of active, reserve, and civilian
personnel that can meet the Navy's peacetime needs and
mobilize within a specified interval to meet the Navy's
wartime needs. Keywords: Maritime strategy; Billets
(personnel); Naval planning; Manpower utilization; EFAP
(Emergency Fleet Augmentation Program).

IAC NO. SR-09351

AD-B115 560

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B115 538L CONTINUED

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *NAVAL PLANNING, ACTIVE DUTY, CIVILIAN
PERSONNEL, EMERGENCIES, FLEETS(SHIPS), MANPOWER
UTILIZATION, MILITARY RESERVES, NAVAL PERSONNEL, NAVY,
PEACETIME, PLANNING, UTILIZATION.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Total force planning, PE05154N.

AD-B115 276L 15/8

MARINE CORPS COMMAND AND STAFF COLL QUANTICO VA
(U) Marine Corps Roles and Missions: A Case For
Specialization.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Research rept. 1986-1987,

MAY 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Crookston, Joseph A.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only;
Administrative/Operational Use; Apr 87. Other requests
must be referred to Marine Corps Command and Staff
College, Education Center, MCDEC, Quantico, VA 22134-5050.

ABSTRACT: (U) The paper begins with a historical
overview of the public pressures that may have been felt
by the Marine Corps to seek new missions following the
experience in Vietnam. Of particular note are the
Brookings Institute and Haynes Board studies and the
annual Defense Department reports to Congress. Subsequent
sections address three areas in which the Marine Corps
has been tasked with missions requiring a higher degree
of expertise than should be expected of a general purpose
force. The first of these, the Marine Amphibious Brigade
reinforcement in Norway, will make tremendous demands on
leadership skills at all levels during intense cold
weather. Next, the potential problems associated with the
units to flight as a mechanized Marine Amphibious Brigade
or force that has married up with the equipment
associated with the Maritime Prepositioning Ships is
addressed. The third area to be reviewed involves the
Special Operations Capable Marine Amphibious Units. The
list of tasks that each unit must demonstrate proficiency
in prior to deployment requires demanding training
preparation.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MARINE CORPS OPERATIONS, AMPHIBIOUS
OPERATIONS, BRIGADE LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, COLD WEATHER,
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, INTENSITY, LEADERSHIP, MARINE
CORPS, MECHANIZATION, NORWAY, PREPARATION, REPLENISHMENT,
SKILLS, SPECIALIZATION, TRAINING, VIETNAM.

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NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI DEPT OF OPERATIONS

MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), MILITARY OPERATIONS,
OPERATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS, PEACETIME, SPACECRAFT,
TELEMETERING DATA, VULNERABILITY, WEATHER.

(U) Meteorological Satellite Systems: Can they Really help
Win Wars?

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Military meteorology.

APR 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Wenzel, Jeffrey M.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their
contractors: Critical Technology: 30 Sep 87. Other
requests must be referred to Naval War College.
Operations Dept., Newport, RI 02841.

ABSTRACT: (U) Military commanders cannot ignore the
impact of weather on operations. They must be able to
recognize this impact, exploit it when possible, and
tailor operations as necessary to minimize the
operational limitations imposed by weather. One very
versatile tool the military services employ to help
monitor and predict the weather is the meteorological
satellite. This paper addresses meteorological satellites
and the roles they can and do play in combat operations.
Following a general discussion of weather satellite
systems, specific spacecraft with military uses, and
satellite data distribution methods, the paper
concentrates on the data provided by these systems and
their specific multi-service warfighting applications. It
then addresses future trends in terms of system
improvements, military dependence on weather satellite
systems, and their vulnerability. The study suggests that
meteorological satellite systems can significantly aid
battlefield commanders in combat operations and that
dependence on data from these systems, based on years of
uninterrupted peacetime availability, is ever increasing.
This paper also suggests military users of meteorological
satellite data must guard against this dependence as the
vulnerability of these systems makes questionable their
viability in times of war.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *METEOROLOGICAL SATELLITES, *WARFARE,
AVAILABILITY, BATTLEFIELDS, DATA PROCESSING, DISTRIBUTION,
LIMITATIONS, METEOROLOGICAL DATA, MILITARY COMMANDERS,

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AIR FORCE LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT CENTER GUNTER AFS AL

READINESS, MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS

(U) Functional Description for a WRM (War Reserve Material) Vehicle Management System.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) WRM(War Reserve Material), CATS(Computer Assisted Transportation System). PE71112A

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Letter rept..

JUL 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Van Scotter, James R. ;

REPORT NO. AFLMC-LT860840

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't, agencies and their contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; 24 Aug 87. Other requests must be referred to Air Force Logistics Management Center, Gunter AFS, AL 36114-6893.

ABSTRACT: (U) The objective of this project was to write a Functional Description (FD) for an automated WRM vehicle management system. The project began when PACAF/LG identified problems base-level transporters in PACAF have in obtaining management information on WRM vehicles and asked the AFLMC for assistance. This information is needed to support contingency planning, fleet status reporting, and day-to-day WRM vehicle management, so it must be timely and accurate. Background information was obtained by reviewing Inspector General reports and Air Force regulations concerned with WRM vehicle management. The project team visited PACAF and USAF bases and WRM storage sites to collect data on system requirements and observe management practices first-hand. Vehicle management activities at USCENAF/LGT and HQ AF/LET were also consulted. Research confirmed the need for a system capable of meeting a wide range of planning, capability assessment, and daily management requirements. The Functional Description written in this project provides detailed information on WRM vehicle management requirements for overseas bases and specifies the data need to satisfy them. The FD consolidates system requirements according to the transportation functions they support. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY TRANSPORTATION, *LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT, *SYSTEMS ANALYSIS, GROUND VEHICLES, AIR FORCE PLANNING, PREPOSITIONING(LOGISTICS), OPERATIONAL

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ARMY FOREIGN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CENTER
CHARLOTTESVILLE VA

under the leadership of Professor N. Korneevy, was
honored with the State Prize of the USSR.

(U) The Scientists Stood in Battle Formation.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *USSR, *SCIENTISTS, *MOBILIZATION,
PRODUCTION ENGINEERING, AERONAUTICS, ALLOYS, ARMY,
BATTLES, CIVIL AVIATION, INDUSTRIAL PLANTS, INDUSTRIES,
JOBS, MATERIALS, SCIENTISTS, SIBERIA, SOCIETIES, STEEL,
USSR, WARFARE

APR 86

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Shalin, R. ;

REPORT NO. FSTC-HT-284-86

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Industrial Mobilization

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their
contractors; Copyright, Specific Authority; 1 Jun 84.
Other requests must be referred to US Army Foreign
Science and Technology Center, 220 7th St., Ne,
Charlottesville, VA 22901-5396.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Unedited trans. of Vozdushnyy
Transport (USSR) n84(1146) 5 May 85.

ABSTRACT: (U) On the eve of the 40th anniversary of the
Victory over Fascism, a correspondent of Air Transport
met with the director of the All-Union, Order of Lenin
and Order of the October Revolution, Scientific Research
Institute of Aviation Materials (VIAM), Laureate of the
Lenin and the State Prizes, Doctor of Technological
Sciences, Professor R. Shalinya and asked him to tell
about the activities of the scientists of the institute
during the Great Patriotic War. The peaceful activities
of VIAM, directed toward the development and perfection
of civil aviation, were suddenly broken off by the war.
The call of the party. Everything for the front.
Everything for victory! became the law of Soviet society.
The temporary retreat of the Soviet Army, the occupation
by the German Fascist troops of the western and southern
regions, created a difficult situation. It was necessary
to create an industrial base in the country's east,
having evacuated the factories from the south; and there,
in the new location, to assimilate in the new factories,
in short order, the high technological culture of
manufacturing the necessary materials for the front. The
scientific workers of the institute were sent to the
Urals and to Siberia to render assistance to the
development of production. For the assimilation of
production of numerous aviation steels and alloys in the
east, a large group of the institute's scientific workers,

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

AD-8113 837 15/1 15/6.2 AD-8113 837 CONTINUED
NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI DEPT OF OPERATIONS
IDENTIFIERS: (U) Naval reserve forces

(U) The Non-Mobilization Employment of Naval Reserve ASW Forces.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

MAY 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Quinn, James J.; Smalley, Lewis H., Jr;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; 19 Aug 87. Other requests must be referred to Naval War College, Newport, RI 02841.

ABSTRACT: (U) NRF ASW assets and limitations are analyzed with the view of substituting these forces for active units. Reserve mobilization is a strategic political decision, however, there remains a capability in the NRF which could be utilized without resorting to mobilization. The limitations and differences between active and reserve forces and the effects these have on mission tasking is examined along with recommendations toward problem resolution. Only programmed force levels to FY 1993 are reviewed. There is no comparison made as to the ideal force size or structure for the NRF to assume additional tasking. The current NRF ASW Forces have a modern capability commensurate with active units and could be substituted for some mission tasking. Because of the limited time reservists are available, there are significant factors that operational and administrative commanders must consider when utilizing the NRF. These forces must not only accomplish mission tasking but must be employed so as not to degrade their readiness for wartime employment. Specific recommendations are made regarding methods and options to best implement peacetime utilization of NRF ASW Forces.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY RESERVES, ANTISUBMARINE WARFARE, MANAGEMENT, MILITARY COMMANDERS, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), MANPOWER UTILIZATION, NAVAL PERSONNEL, PEACETIME, PROBLEM SOLVING, SIZES(DIMENSIONS), TIME, SHORT RANGE(TIME), MILITARY FORCE LEVELS, ACTIVE DUTY, COMPARISON

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NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI DEPT OF OPERATIONS

(U) The Role of United States Conventional Ground Combat Forces in Counterinsurgency, Peacekeeping, and Peacetime Contingency Operations.

ARMY, ARMY PERSONNEL, COMMUNICATIONS NETWORKS, COUNTERMEASURES, GLOBAL, INTEGRATED SYSTEMS, MARINE CORPS, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), MILITARY OPERATIONS, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, MISSIONS, PEACETIME, MISSIONS, UTILIZATION, COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Peacekeeping, *Contingency operations

MAY 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Olds, Bowman M. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Critical Technology; 18 Aug 87. Other requests must be referred to Naval War College, Newport, RI 02841.

ABSTRACT: (U) A study of the United States Army and Marine Corps conventional ground combat units roles in counterinsurgency, peacekeeping, and peacetime contingency operations. Can they meet these requirements in the 1990's? Should special elite units be established to address counterinsurgency challenges no-notice, come as you are peacetime contingency operations? This examination begins with a background analysis of each mission, a survey of available forces, and a comparison of the relative effectiveness of these forces in years past vis-a-vis the threat confronting them in the 1990's. We can conclude from this brief inquiry that (1) elite units need not be added to the force structure to correct LIC deficiencies, (2) we possess no effective countermeasure against the Soviets global influence, (3) the American soldier will exceed mission requirements if he's spared the fog of political and military indecision and non-support, (4) more conventional and SOFs combined exercises are needed, (5) our preoccupation with the Central Front and reliance on SOFs may undermine our orientation to LIC missions. Given these conclusions, courses of action which might be considered include (1) equal time for LIC missions, (2) consideration for more forward deployed MPSS for Army and Marine Corps units, and (3) establishment of a command, control, and communication integrated network at the combined, joint, and allied levels.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *COUNTERINSURGENCY, *ARMY OPERATIONS,

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

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18/5

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI DEPT OF OPERATIONS

(U) Repurchases of FMS Equipment: Filling the D to P Gap.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

JUN 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Brown, Bradford M.; Napolitano, David A.;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; May 87. Other requests must be referred to Naval War College, Newport, RI 02841.

ABSTRACT: (U) Repurchases of U.S. military equipment previously sold to foreign nations offer a previously unexplored option to satisfy critical shortages in times of crisis involving the U.S. and her allies. These foreign sources provide a stockpile or war reserve of U.S. compatible materiel that is globally dispersed. This paper examines the experience of the Armed Services with such transactions and explores the elements needed for such a system to be implemented DOD-wide. From this concept, the thrust of primary and supporting research was to determine if repurchase procedures had been effectively used in peacetime and if data was available on the condition, status, and quantity of U.S. materiel held outside the United States regardless of the method of transfer. The study found a USAF repurchase system which is readily adaptable for DOD use in both peacetime and in crisis. These repurchases are neither specifically authorized nor prohibited in current FMS or procurement regulations. Recommended changes to statutes and regulations are offered to clarify this situation. The data base on such materiel is disparate and limited, as is the identification of requirements. Recommendations are made for the resolution of requirements. Recommendations are made for the resolution of requirements and data base needs. Finally, options are offered for the governmental reassurances that may be necessary to achieve multinational participation in the program.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) STOCKPILES, MILITARY PROCUREMENT, DATA BASES, FOREIGN, IDENTIFICATION, MATERIEL, MILITARY

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EQUIPMENT, NATIONS, PEACETIME, REQUIREMENTS, SHORTAGES, SOURCES, STOCKPILES, CRISIS MANAGEMENT

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Reprocurrency

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B113 777 CONTINUED

AD-B113 777 6/15 15/5

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI DEPT OF OPERATIONS

(U) Drug Shelf Life: A Critical Element in Combat Logistics Planning.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

MAY 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Patroski, Joseph W. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; 19 Aug 87. Other requests must be referred to Naval War College, Newport, RI 02841-5010.

ABSTRACT: (U) The short shelf life of many critical drugs has seriously complicated combat medical logistics planning by raising mobilization inventory costs to an unaffordable level. This paper examines the problems in achieving inventory readiness for drugs, notes actions being taken to resolve these problems, and offers additional recommendations. The paper examines the concepts of D-Day Significant Items, Shelf Life, and Drug Stability. It examines the interaction of key logistics players who include the Defense Personnel Support Center (DPSC), The Defense Medical Standardization Board, and the Food and Drug Administration. It describes three DPSC programs currently being used to alleviate the shelf life problem: The Industrial Stock Rotation Program; The Shelf Life Extension Program, and The Shelf Life Expansion Program. Four conclusions are reached: (1) Critical medical drugs are inherently expensive, subject to deterioration, and require special storage; (2) Inventory quantities of medical drugs necessary for mobilization exceed peacetime requirements and preclude rotation of stocks prior to shelf life expiration; (3) There is a lack of domestic industrial capability to meet surge needs which has been precipitated by foreign competition and inadequate economic incentives to manufacturers, and (4) Procurement legislation produces conflicts between DPSC procurement and inventory management goals.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *LOGISTICS PLANNING, *DRUGS, *LOGISTICS SUPPORT, WARFARE, DEFENSE SYSTEMS, PERSONNEL, STABILITY, MEDICINE, STANDARDIZATION, DOMESTIC, INDUSTRIES, SHELF

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LIFE, ROTATION, INVENTORY CONTROL, OPERATIONAL READINESS, COSTS, INVENTORY MOBILIZATION, LEGISLATION, MOBILIZATION, PROCUREMENT, SHORT RANGE(TIME), DETERIORATION, LOGISTICS, QUANTITY, LOGISTICS PLANNING, PEACETIME, REQUIREMENTS, EXPANSION

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

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NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI DEPT OF OPERATIONS

PLANNING, SURGES, COSTS, PEACETIME, REDUCTION, PERSONNEL,
WORK, FORECASTING, SURGES, WARFARE

(U) Depot Level Repair of Naval Aircraft in a Global War.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

MAY 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Robbins, Spencer E. , II ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; 19 Aug 87. Other requests must be referred to Naval War College, Newport, RI 02841.

ABSTRACT: (U) Depot level repair of naval aircraft in a global war is analyzed by contrasting wartime surge requirements with naval aviation depot capabilities. Current maintenance philosophy has defined a limited role for organic facilities. Validity of the depot maintenance operational planning assumptions and the rationale utilized in formulating the surge forecasts are investigated to determine whether realistic decision making was achieved. Research centered upon issues primarily geared toward the aviation depots within COMUS. Parallel efforts should be accomplished on advanced bases overseas, and the capabilities and capacities of the commercial sector. Currently approved forecasts have driven the aviation community to rely heavily upon untested commercial assets and unsupported in-theater facilities. Peacetime cost reductions have dictated depot level requirements instead of the actual planning needs for contingencies. With the commencement of hostilities, surge activity will peak almost immediately. Demands on depot level repair will be sustained at a high rate throughout the war. Reliance on organic facilities which possess a skilled, controllable, resident work force affords significant advantages. To meet the wartime aircraft repair challenge, naval aviation depots must be expanded and modernized.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *NAVAL AIRCRAFT, REPAIR, *SUPPLY DEPOTS, *AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE, MILITARY FACILITIES, OVERSEAS, AERONAUTICS, COMMUNITIES, COMMERCE, MAINTENANCE, PHILOSOPHY, MAINTENANCE, PLANNING, UNITED STATES, REQUIREMENTS, GLOBAL, WARFARE, HIGH RATE, NAVAL AVIATION,

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SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B113 754

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NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI DEPT OF OPERATIONS

(U) Fuel Support of Naval Forces during Contingency Operations in Remote Areas.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

MAY 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Collins, Ralph ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; May 87. Other requests must be referred to Naval War College, Newport, RI 02821.

ABSTRACT: (U) When operating in a remote area during a peacetime contingency, the carrier battle group staff is faced with a dilemma. Far from normal fuel stockpiles, the force is vulnerable to disruptions in the pipeline. However, cost effective resupply by tanker at sea requires minimum, rather than maximum, reserves aboard the fleet oilers. By positioning stocks of fuel at commercial facilities in a variety of ports worldwide, additional options for resupply are available which can reduce this vulnerability. Unfortunately, access to these stocks is politically less assured than access to stocks at U.S. owned facilities. Operational and Fleet staffs must recognize this vulnerability of their forces and should consider in their plans for fuel resupply in various contingencies, the practical and political implications of relying upon these sources of fuel. Keywords: Logistics, Petroleum resupply, Fuel support, Prepositioning fuel, Support, Contingency operations.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *LOGISTICS SUPPORT, *FUELS, NAVAL PLANNING, COMBAT SUPPORT, NAVAL OPERATIONS, REMOTE AREAS, PREPOSITIONING(LOGISTICS), STOCKPILES, REFUELING, PORTS(FACILITIES), VULNERABILITY, RESERVES(ENERGY)

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15/6

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI DEPT OF OPERATIONS

(U) Strategy for the Persian Gulf.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

MAY 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Tackaberry, Kief S. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; May 87. Other requests must be referred to Naval War College, Newport, RI 02821.

ABSTRACT: (U) The Persian Gulf region is a region where political instability, Soviet proximity and interest, U.S. geographical remoteness, and allied energy dependence combine to make the regional military balance difficult for the West. The balance in Southwest Asia is not favorable to the United States. The United States' options were limited and U.S. forces were poorly positioned to intervene in any kind of Persian Gulf contingency in the early 1980's. The Soviets not only possessed the desire to expand into the Indian Ocean, but they have subsequently established the military capability to do it as well. The fact that the United States seriously considered using nuclear weapons to protect free world oil coming from the Persian Gulf illustrates the lack of alternatives available to the United States in 1980. Today the United States Central Command, the successor of the Rapid Deployment Force, has about five Army and Marine Corps divisions, plus seven Air Force tactical fighter wings and the three Navy carrier battle groups earmarked for Southwest Asia contingencies. Strategic mobility is still a shortfall and a force mismatch still exists, however the United States now has a strategy and alternatives and options available that may preclude the use of nuclear weapons as our first choice.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY STRATEGY, *PERSIAN GULF, *STRATEGIC AREAS, BALANCE OF POWER, ENERGY, INDIAN OCEAN, MILITARY APPLICATIONS, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), MILITARY STRATEGY, MOBILITY, NUCLEAR WEAPONS, PERSIAN GULF, POLITICAL SCIENCE, RAPID DEPLOYMENT, SOUTHWEST ASIA,

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STABILITY, UNITED STATES, MILITARY OPERATIONS

GENERAL ELECTRIC CO CINCINNATI OH AIRCRAFT ENGINE
BUSINESS GROUP

(U) Vendor Technology Modernization Program. Phase 1.
Wyman-Gordon Co.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Sep 86-Mar 87,

JUL 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Rouse, Stephen C. ;

REPORT NO. R87AEB429

CONTRACT NO. F33857-85-C2147

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT
EXPORT CONTROL

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Critical Technology; 18 Aug 87. Other requests must be referred to USAF/AFSC/YZD, Wright-Patterson AFB, OH 454433. This document contains export-controlled technical data.

ABSTRACT: (U) Wyman-Gordon Co. Eastern Div. plants are leading producers of high-strength, high-technology, forged metal components. The company produces forgings for use in jet aircraft engines, aircraft landing gear, airframes, diesel engines, 1 and-based and marine turbine engines, submarine structural components, pumps, valve casings, nuclear reactor components, and helicopter rotor systems. This report describes an extensive effort by Wyman-Gordon Co. to establish integrated, efficient, modernized production facilities tailored to specific industrial requirements and intended to reduce to costs of military programs, improve product quality, reduce lead times, and increase the surge/mobilization capabilities of the aerospace industry. This report presents the results of the Vendor TechMod Phase I Program conducted by Wyman-Gordon Co. and managed by the GE Aircraft Engine Business Group. It describes their approach to a 'Factory of the Future' concept and focuses on the conceptual plans for a Die-Sinking Cell project. Keywords: CIM(Computer Integrated Manufacturing); Management Information services; Computer aided manufacturing; Computer aided design; Cost benefit analysis.

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-B113 747 CONTINUED

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AIRCRAFT ENGINES, *COMPUTER AIDED MANUFACTURING, COMMERCE, AIRFRAMES, PLANNING, COSTS, MILITARY OPERATIONS, FORGING, METALS, AIRCRAFT LANDINGS, LANDING GEAR, COMPUTER AIDED DESIGN, COMPUTERS, INTEGRATED SYSTEMS, MANUFACTURING, COST ANALYSIS, COST EFFECTIVENESS, DIESEL ENGINES, HELICOPTER ROTORS, INDUSTRIES, LEAD TIME, MARINE ENGINES, TURBINES, PRODUCTION CONTROL, QUALITY, PUMPS, REQUIREMENTS, MOBILIZATION, SURGES, JET ENGINES, MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS, NUCLEAR REACTORS, REACTOR SYSTEM COMPONENTS, FACILITIES, PRODUCTION, VENDORS, STRUCTURAL MEMBERS, SUBMARINES

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Management information services, EXPORT CONTROL

IAC NO. MT-005822

IAC DOCUMENT TYPE: MTIAC - MICROFICHE --

IAC SUBJECT TERMS: T--(U)IMIP, AIR FORCE, /CODE A, FACTORY AUTOMATION CIM, CAD, COST ANALYSIS, DIES, WORK CELLS.;

AD-B113 709 19/1 19/10

FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY DIV WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH

(U) International Symposium. The Interaction of Conventional Munitions with Protective Structures. Volume 3 (Selected Pages).

JUL 87

REPORT NO. FTD-ID(RS)T-0511-87

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Copyright, Specific Authority: 30 Jul 87. Other requests must be referred to FTD/STINFO, Wright-Patterson AFB, OH 45433.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Trans. of Interaktion Konventioneller Munition Mit Schutzbauten (Germany, F. R.) v3 pl-5. 1-12. 9-13 Mar 87.

ABSTRACT: (U) TABLE OF CONTENTS: Research Contributions on the Protection Against Mechanical Weapons Effect: The Role of Defense Structures in the Maintenance of Peace.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *HIGH EXPLOSIVES, *KINETIC ENERGY PROJECTILES, *PENETRATION, AMMUNITION, INTERACTIONS, MAINTENANCE, PEACETIME, PROTECTION, STRUCTURES, INTERNATIONAL, SYMPOSIA, MECHANICAL PROPERTIES, WEAPONS EFFECTS, DEFENSE SYSTEMS, STRUCTURES, HARDENED STRUCTURES, PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT, TRANSLATIONS, USSR, WEST GERMANY

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

AD-B113 524 5/9 15/8

NATIONAL WAR COLL WASHINGTON DC

(U) Mobilization of the Army Reserve Forces: Will There be a Problem with No-Shows.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final research rept. Sep 86-Feb 87.

FEB 87 35P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Reeder, Richard F. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/MWC-87-150

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Specific Authority: 13 Jul 87. Other requests must be referred to National War College, Fort McNair, Washington, DC 20318-8000.

ABSTRACT: (U) Currently, plans call for 95 percent of the reservists in reserve units and 70 percent of individual reservists to mobilize when the mobilization order comes. This is a high expectation -- is it too high? Besides the possibility of outright shirkers, there are a number of reasons why reservists might not answer the mobilization call. Among these are: some will not receive the notification of mobilization, some will have medical problems, some will be attending or awaiting initial training, some will be single-parents, some will be high school students, etc. This study looks at the three mobilizations since World War II, mobilization exercises, audit reports and a survey of commanders. In almost every instance, the indications are that the planners are being too optimistic when they project show rates of 95 and 70 percent. The author has recommended a lowering of projected show rates, increased emphasis on go-to-war strength, and modifications in alert procedures and mobilization exercises.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ARMY PERSONNEL, *MILITARY RESERVES, *MOBILIZATION, *INDIVIDUALIZED TRAINING, SCHOOLS, SECONDARY, STUDENTS, WARFARE, AUDITING, MEDICINE, MILITARY EXERCISES, MILITARY COMMANDERS, SURVEYS, ARMY TRAINING, NATIONAL GUARD

AD-B113 524

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AD-B113 403L 5/9 6/10 5/8 15/8

ARMY RESEARCH INST OF ENVIRONMENTAL MEDICINE NATICK MA

(U) Soldier Performance during Continuous Field Artillery Operations.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

MAY 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Knapik, Joseph ; Patton, John ; Ginsberg, Alvin ; Redmond, Daniel ; Rose, Madeleine ;

REPORT NO. USARIEM-T-1/87

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution: Further dissemination only as directed by Director, Army War College, Attn: Strat Studies, Carlisle Barracks, PA 17013-5050, 2 Jul 87 or higher DoD authority.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ARTILLERY UNITS, *PERFORMANCE (HUMAN), *ARMY PERSONNEL, *STRESS (PHYSIOLOGY), *STRESS (PSYCHOLOGY), PHYSICAL FITNESS, CONTINUITY, FIELD ARMY, OPERATION, DEGRADATION, JOBS, SCENARIOS, NUTRITION, MENTAL HEALTH, CAPACITY (QUANTITY), WORK, PSYCHOLOGY, SLEEP, ARMY PERSONNEL, REDUCTION, STRESSES, TRAINING, PHYSIOLOGY, MANAGEMENT

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B113 157 CONTINUED

AD-B113 157 5/9 6/10

INSTITUTE FOR PERCEPTION RVO-TNO SOESTERBERG (NETHERLANDS)

PERFORMANCE(HUMAN), RATIOS, SENSITIVITY, VELOCITY,
WALKING, WOMEN, WORK, WORKLOAD, NETHERLANDS

(U) Het Drazen van Een Last: Een Literatuurstudie (Load
Carriage: A Review).

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Dutch language

OCT 86 49P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: HOLEWIJN, M. ;

REPORT NO. IZF-1986-28

MONITOR: TDCK
86-4726

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution: DTIC users only.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Text in Dutch; abstract in English.

ABSTRACT: (U) The strain during walking with a load, will be determined by the ratio of the external load to the physical work capacity. The factors affecting the physical work capacity and the factors determining the external load are subject to this study. The metabolic strain is minimal when the load is carried on the trunk. Loading the extremities will induce an increase in the metabolic strain. The metabolic costs per kg total weight (body weight & load) does not change significantly with an increase in load; however, the more sensitive parameter, the increase of the metabolic costs per added kg load shows an increase with load. The maximal packweight can be estimated by combining the strain limits of the metabolic, Cardiovascular and Muscular system and tissue pressure. The predicted maximal weights for the Dutch Female and Male Soldier are respectively, 21 and 30 kg. Carrying these weights, the maximal walking speed will be 1.5 m/s for men and women. Carrying a pack will interfere with the physical performance. Performance degradations ranging from 8 to 14% are reported for several light-weight backpacks. These degradations result from the weight-increase, motion restriction, bulk, and imbalance. German Language.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *BACKPACKS, *PERFORMANCE(HUMAN), *STRESS(PSYCHOLOGY), *WORK MEASUREMENT, ARMY PERSONNEL, BACKPACKS, BODY WEIGHT, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), DEGRADATION, EXTERNAL, LIGHTWEIGHT, MALES, METABOLISM, MOTION, MUSCLES.

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ROSENBLATT (M) AND SON INC ARLINGTON VA

(U) Trade-Off Analysis for U.S. Army ARAPAH0 Helicopter Support System.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Technical rept. Jan-Jun 87.

JUL 87

REPORT NO. 13426C

CONTRACT NO. DAAK70-86-C-0054

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; 20 Jul 87. Other requests must be referred to U.S. Army Belvoir RD&E Center, STRBE-FW, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-5806.

ABSTRACT: (U) There is a need for increased helicopter maintenance activity in a theater of operations to expedite return of components, avionics, armament systems, and related support systems, and to rapidly effect aircraft repair based on battle damage criteria. The Army ARAPAH0 Helicopter Support System will embark Aviation Intermediate Maintenance (AVIM) and selected depot maintenance capabilities on a commercial container ship. The inherent flexibility and mobility of the ship based ARAPAH0 will permit its rapid deployment to support mature theaters of operation or limited contingency missions. In addition, the system may be relocated ashore in the area of operations to provide aviation intermediate maintenance and logistics support for extended periods. A Baseline System Concept (BSC) for the U.S. Army ARAPAH0 has been developed using Table of Organization and Equipment TOE-55459J300 and stated operational requirements. The purpose of this report is to document a tradeoff analysis of several of the requirements and constraints that were the basis of the BSC. The resulting recommended alternate system requirements will be used to develop an alternative configuration for ARAPAH0. The goal of the trade-off analysis is to identify solutions to the problems encountered during BSC development, and to find improved alternatives in non-problem areas where possible. Keywords: containers; container ships.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE, *HELICOPTERS, *SHIPBOARD, *TRADE OFF ANALYSIS, REPAIR, BASE LINES, COMMERCE, CONTAINERSHIPS, WEAPON SYSTEMS, AVIONICS, BATTLES, DAMAGE, CONTAINERS, MAINTENANCE, SUPPLY DEPOTS, ARMY AIRCRAFT, PROBLEM SOLVING, LOGISTICS SUPPORT, REQUIREMENTS, THEATER LEVEL OPERATIONS, MOBILITY, SHIPS, RAPID DEPLOYMENT

IDENTIFIERS: (U) AVIM(Aviation Intermediate Maintenance)

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

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AD-B112 858L 5/9

FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY DIV WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH

CENTER FOR NAVAL ANALYSES ALEXANDRIA VA NAVAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT DIV

(U) Radio Monitoring and Electronic Warfare: A Standard Work on Principles, Equipment and Procedures.

(U) SAM (Sea and Air Mariner) A-School Seats Needed to Meet SELRES (Selected Reserves) Rating Requirements.

JUN 87

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Research Memo..

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Grabau, Rudolf ;

JUN 84

REPORT NO. FTD-ID(RS)T-0128-87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Lockman, Andrew R. ; Fletcher, Jean W. ; Curran, L. E. ; Regets, Mark C. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Copyright, Specific Authority; 18 Jun 87. Other requests must be referred to FTD/STINFO, Wright-Patterson AFB, OH 45433.

REPORT NO. CRM-84-3

CONTRACT NO. N00014-83-C-0725

PROJECT NO. R0148

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Trans. of Soldat und Technik (Germany, F.R.) n10 p555-559 1986, by Roger T. Crozier.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Recent years have seen a number of historical publications penetrate the veil of secrecy in which electronic warfare had heretofore been shrouded. These studies make abundantly clear the important role it played during the Second World War. This struggle for supremacy in the electromagnetic spectrum has come to be a matter of even greater importance over the course of the last few decades. The value of electronic warfare will continue to increase as new technologies and methods are employed within the general sphere of intelligence communications and electronics: position location and early warning are no longer possibilities even in peacetime without an electronic intelligence capability. Electronic warfare within the context of military conflicts can take a great variety of forms, as we have seen once again in the recent past in the clashes in Lebanon and the Falklands.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ELECTRONIC INTELLIGENCE, *ELECTRONIC WARFARE, *COMMUNICATION AND RADIO SYSTEMS, *RADIO INTERCEPTION, EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS, PEACETIME, SPHERES, INTELLIGENCE, ELECTROMAGNETIC SPECTRA, ELECTRONICS, FALKLAND ISLANDS, LEBANON, POSITION(LOCATION), GLOBAL, WARFARE, TRANSLATIONS

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AD-B112 858L

UNCLASSIFIED

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Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 23 Jun 87. Other requests must be referred to Chief of Naval Operations (OP-09R), Washington, DC 20350-2000.

ABSTRACT: (U) Each year the Sea and Air Mariner (SAM) program will bring 10 000 recruits without military experience into the Navy Selected Reserve (Selres). This research memorandum describes a model that estimates the number and type of A-school seats needed to train SAM recruits to meet the requirement of the Navy Manpower Mobilization System. Results of the model for three target years under different policy options are presented. Keywords: A-School, GENDET(General Detail), Methodology, NAMMOS(Navy Manpower Mobilization System), Naval personnel, NAVET(Navy Veteran), Ratings, Recruits, Requirements.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *NAVAL TRAINING, *MILITARY RESERVES, *ENLISTED PERSONNEL, *PERSONNEL SELECTION, MANPOWER, MOBILIZATION, NAVAL PERSONNEL, RATINGS, REQUIREMENTS, TARGETS, VETERANS(MILITARY PERSONNEL), RECRUITS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) SAM(Sea Air Mariner), SELRES(Selected Reserves)

UNCLASSIFIED

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY

SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-8112 775 15/4 5/8

AD-8112 773 15/1 15/8

NATIONAL WAR COLL WASHINGTON DC

NATIONAL WAR COLL WASHINGTON DC

(U) Intelligence for Operational-Level Commanders.

(U) Combat Replacements.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Sep 86-Feb 87.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Sep 86-Feb 87.

FEB 87

FEB 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Munson, Margaret R. ;

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Hickerson, Patricia P. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/NWC-87-12

REPORT NO. NDU/NWC-87-18

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Specific Authority: 13 Jul 87. Other requests must be referred to National War College, Fort Lesley J. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-8000.

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Specific Authority: 13 Jul 87. Other requests must be referred to National War College, Fort Lesley J. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-8000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This report discusses the intelligence needs of military commanders at the operational level. An introductory chapter describes the operational level as a distinct military echelon that bridges the strategic and tactical levels. Military intelligence production is then described in terms of five types of analysis done by intelligence organizations funded in the National Foreign Intelligence Program (NFIP). This discussion is important since much of the Military intelligence funded through the NFIP in peacetime can be applied to support military commanders in wartime. Next, the tasks of the operational-level commander are discussed. Important points relevant to this discussion include (1) jointness, (2) analysis of enemy intentions and capabilities, (3) operational-intelligence staff interfaces, and (4) timeframe of operational-level responsibilities. Application of the intelligence produced at the national level in conjunction with intelligence produced at the National level in conjunction with intelligence produced at the operational level, appropriate to the tasks of the operational commander, is then discussed. The paper concludes with recommendation for more effective intelligence support to operational-level commanders.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY INTELLIGENCE, *MILITARY COMMANDERS, MILITARY OPERATIONS, BRIDGES, FOREIGN, ORGANIZATIONS, PEACETIME, PRODUCTION, STRATEGIC INTELLIGENCE, TACTICAL INTELLIGENCE, MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B112 679L 5/1 15/5 15/6.7

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) Birth of a Unified Command for Special Operations Forces.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Study project.

MAR 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Grant, Louis W. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution: Further dissemination only as directed by Director, Military Studies Program, US Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, PA 17013, 23 Mar 87 or higher DoD authority.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *UNCONVENTIONAL WARFARE, *LOGISTICS PLANNING, *MILITARY OPERATIONS, LEGISLATION, SPECIALISTS, DOCUMENTS, COUNTERINSURGENCY, PEACETIME, TERRORISM, JOINT MILITARY ACTIVITIES

ARMY FOREIGN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CENTER
CHARLOTTESVILLE VA

(U) The Threat: The Attack as the Main Type of Combat.

SEP 86

REPORT NO. FSTC-HT-1164-86

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Copyright: Specific Authority: 1 Jun 84. Other requests must be referred to U.S. Army FSTC, 220 7th Street, NE., Charlottesville, VA 22901-5397.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Trans. of Soldat und Technik (USSR), n4 1986.

ABSTRACT: (U) According to Soviet principles of command and control and operations, modern combat conducted by ground forces is combined arms combat with units of all branches of ground forces, combat aircraft and, when fighting occurs near coastal areas, surface naval combat elements being involved. The attack, when pressed with strong determination and at a rapid pace, is designed to insure the total destruction of an enemy in combined arms combat. Soviet ground air forces, together with non-Soviet Warsaw Pact Armies, have in Europe a powerful combat potential which far exceeds that required for defense and consequently Soviet technology must be considered of high and modern quality. A recent noticeable development has been the greater ability of regiments and battalions to conduct independent operations involving them taking on their own responsibilities for respective operations, a change made possible in part by the extensive materiel inventories now available. (West German translations).

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS, *ATTACK, *THREATS, WARFARE, COMBAT FORCES, MILITARY AIRCRAFT, COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS, INFANTRY, INVENTORY, MATERIEL, ARMY, MILITARY FORCES(FOREIGN), USSR, WARSAW PACT COUNTRIES, BATTALION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, WAR POTENTIAL, EUROPE, COASTAL REGIONS, FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY, MILITARY DOCTRINE, COMBAT SUPPORT, LAND WARFARE, NAVAL OPERATIONS, GERMAN LANGUAGE, TRANSLATIONS, WEST GERMANY

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AD-8112 560 5/4

AD-8112 434 5/9 1/2

NATIONAL WAR COLL WASHINGTON DC

AIR COMMAND AND STAFF COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

(U) The Caribbean Basin: Implications for U.S. Military Command Arrangements.

(U) Fighter Pilots' Guide to Night Flying.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final research rept. Sep 86-Feb 87,

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student rept.,

FEB 87

APR 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Jordan, Larry R. ;

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Mudge, Wayne I. ;

REPORT NO. NDU-NWC-87-83

REPORT NO. ACSC-87-1820

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Specific Authority; 14 Jul 87. Other requests must be referred to National War College, Fort McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Administrative/Operational Use, 9 Jul 87. Other requests must be referred to ACSC/EDOC, Maxwell AFB, AL 36112-5542.

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper examines the appropriateness of current US military command arrangements for the Caribbean Basin. It analyzes the requirements of a military command structure both in terms of peacetime mission and theater warfighting. It also considers current and projected political conditions, military threats, US national interests, and US regional strategy. The paper examines current and proposed command structures, and recommends a fundamental change that satisfies military requirements for the region, accommodates evolving political and strategic conditions, and provides effective command and coordination of US military forces throughout the hemisphere.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CARIBBEAN SEA, STRATEGIC AREAS, MISSIONS, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), BASINS(GEOGRAPHIC), MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, PEACETIME, POLITICAL SCIENCE, STRATEGY, STRUCTURES, THREATS, WEST INDIES

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Military command structure

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-3112 368 18/4.2 15/6

AD-B112 368 CONTINUED

KAMAN TEMPO SANTA BARBARA CA

(U) LASEP (LANCE Survivability Evaluation Plan) Evaluation Objectives and Measures of Effectiveness.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Technical rept. 2 Aug 84-11 Apr 85.

OCT 85

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Miller, Robert H. ;

REPORT NO. KT-85-02(R)

CONTRACT NO. DNA001-84-C-0412

PROJECT NO. A89QKXF

TASK NO. B000

MONITOR: DNA
TR-85-185

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; 15 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Director, DNA, Washington, DC 20305-1000.

ABSTRACT: (U) The LANCE Survivability Evaluation Plan (LASEP) is designed to collect data during a field exercise with a European regional battle scenario. This data is to be used to validate the Field Command Defense Nuclear Agency (FCDNA) and the U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command's Systems Analysis Activity (TRASANA) models used for prelaunch survivability (PLS) analyses. The data ultimately is to be used for quantification of PLS. The Evaluation Objectives (EO's) for LASEP are comprised of several sets of parameters upon which PLS is functionally dependent. The fact that EO's consist of sets stems from the regional battle scenario phases and the related LANCE unit posture states and functions. PLS will be quantified for a peacetime, or undispersed environment, phase; a transition, or dispersing, phase; and a prolonged conventional conflict, or dispersed, phase. Keywords: Survivability; Field evaluation exercise; Non Strategic nuclear forces; Theater warfare; LANCE missile system.

AD-B112 368

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DESCRIPTORS: (U) *SURFACE TO SURFACE MISSILES, ARMY TRAINING, BATTLES, EUROPE, SCENARIOS, FIELD CONDITIONS, FIELD TESTS, NUCLEAR FORCES(MILITARY), LAUNCHING, SURVIVABILITY, CONVENTIONAL WARFARE, MILITARY PLANNING, PEACETIME, THEATER LEVEL OPERATIONS, LAND WARFARE, MILITARY EXERCISES

IDENTIFIERS: (U) LANCE missiles, Prelaunch survivability, Measures of effectiveness, PE82715H, WJ21, WUDH008381

UNCLASSIFIED

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

AD-B112 333L 13/8 15/8 13/3

AD-B112 312L 15/8 19/5 23/2

GIANNOTTI AND ASSOCIATES INC VENTURA CA

SYSTEMS RESEARCH LABS INC DAYTON OH

(U) Planning and Design Criteria for Deployable Port Facilities Pier.

(U) Strategic Mission Decomposition. 1. Planning Materials for Advanced Conceptual Bomber Simulation Studies.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Aug 86-Apr 87.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Technical rept..

MAY 87 107P

FEB 87

CONTRACT NO. N00123-84-D-0235

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Simons, John C. ; Kirtland, Wilbur H. , Jr. ; Malmstrom, Frederick V. ; Norwand, Kenneth A. ; Perez, William A. ;

PROJECT NO. Y0816

TASK NO. Y0816001

CONTRACT NO. F33815-85-C-0541

MONITOR: NCEL
CR-87.009

PROJECT NO. 7184

TASK NO. 10

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

MONITOR: AAMRL
TR-87-018

Distribution: Further dissemination only as directed by Naval Civil Engineering Lab., Port Hueneme, CA 93043-2300, 27 Apr 87 or higher DoD authority.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT
EXPORT CONTROL

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *PIERS, *PORTS(FACILITIES), DEPLOYMENT, NAVY, LOGISTICS SUPPORT, PORTS(OPENINGS), AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS, MARINE CORPS, MODULAR CONSTRUCTION, PREPOSITIONING(LOGISTICS), TRANSPORTABLE, CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS, CONCRETE, STEEL, MATERIALS HANDLING EQUIPMENT, NAVAL PLANNING, NAVAL VESSELS

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only: Administrative/Operational Use; 1 Aug 86. Other requests must be referred to Armstrong Aerospace Medical Research Lab., Attn: HED, Wright-Patterson AFB, OH 45433-6573. This document contains export-controlled technical data.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) DPF(Deployable Port Facilities), Berthing facilities, Transportable piers, Navy ports, PE83718N, MU01001A5

ABSTRACT: (U) This report serves as a source document for planning studies and design requirements for Armstrong Aerospace Medical Research Laboratory's (AAMRL) new advanced concept bomber (ACB) simulator. The program is being developed to enhance strike effectiveness and survivability of ACBs flying strategic relocatable target (RT) missions. The report includes lists of candidate scenario elements, mission and crew timelines, crew tasks and procedures, malfunctions, checklists, and system information requirements. The materials were related to a previously reported RT mission scenario description (Frick et al., 1988). An approach for deriving measures of effectiveness (MOEs) as a function of action, mission segment, and mission is briefly described.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *SCENARIOS, *PILOTS, *AIR STRIKES, MALFUNCTIONS, BOMBER AIRCRAFT, PLANNING, OPERATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS, INFORMATION PROCESSING, REQUIREMENTS.

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CHECKOUT PROCEDURES, MISSIONS, DECOMPOSITION, MILITARY STRATEGY, MISSION PROFILES, SURVIVABILITY, FLIGHT CREWS, WORKLOAD, SIMULATORS, JET BOMBERS, ERRORS, AWARENESS, ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE, JOB ANALYSIS, DISPLAY SYSTEMS, WEAPON DELIVERY, LOW ALTITUDE, SURFACE TARGETS, RELOCATION

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) Mobilization Training Base Expansion: Structure and Readiness Implications.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Relocatable targets, Situation awareness, Measures of effectiveness, Crew stations, ACS(Advanced Concept Bombers), EXPORT CONTROL, PE82202F, WJAAWRL71841033

MAR 87 141p

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Alvord, Harold F. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution: Further dissemination only as directed by Director, Military Studies Program, US Army War Coll., Carlisle Barracks, PA 17013, 16 Mar 87 or higher DoD authority.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MOBILIZATION, *ARMY TRAINING, ARMY, ENLISTED PERSONNEL, EXPANSION, INACTIVATION, INSTRUCTORS, JOBS, MANAGEMENT, MILITARY RESERVES, OPERATIONAL READINESS, PHYSICAL FITNESS, ARMY PLANNING

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ARMY ARMAMENT MUNITIONS AND CHEMICAL COMMAND ROCK ISLAND
IL SYSTEMS ANALYSIS OFFICE

AD-B111 803 4/2 1/3.1

ROYAL AIRCRAFT ESTABLISHMENT FARNBOROUGH (ENGLAND)

(U) A Management Decision Tool for Ammunition Acquisition
(The Ammunition Plant Job Scheduling Model).

(U) WSUH-1D: Review of Damage Following Lightning Strike.
30 November 1981 (WSUH-1D: Schadensuebersicht Nach
Blitzschlag).

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Apr 84-May 87.

SEP 86

MAY 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Gobl, T. A. ;

REPORT NO. AMSMC/SA-TN-8701

REPORT NO. RAE-TRANS-2103

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

MONITOR: DRIC
BR-101809

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only;
Administrative/Operational Use; 10 Jun 87. Other requests
must be referred to U.S. Army Armament, Munitions and
Chemical Command, Attn: AMSMC-SAD, Rock Island, IL 61298-
6000.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution: DTIC users only.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Trans. of Gefr Dipl. -eng(FH)
Unterreitweler. Technical Inspection rept. 29/81 BWP-ML,
by Barbara Crossland.

ABSTRACT: (U) The Ammunition Plant Job Scheduling Model
(PJSM) was developed to support the management decision
process used to generate the five year ammunition program
and subsequent yearly budgets. The model is based on a
set of heuristic rules and upon physical constraints
associated with ammunition production. The system
attempts to achieve improved workload at government owned
contractor operated (GOCO) and government owned
government operated (GOGO) plants through efficient use
of production lines, without exceeding predesignated
ammunition item inventory levels or failing to fill Army
or other service peacetime needs. The model is evolving
into a decision support system with concomitant
relational data base management, executive menu systems,
graphics, screen driven data access, and numerous reports
of model results. The PJSM is being implemented at the
functional management level to be used as a primary tool
in ammunition planning, programming and budgeting.
Keywords: Requirements, Decision Tool.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *DATA BASES, *AMMUNITION, *JOB SHOP
SCHEDULING, *ARMY PROCUREMENT, *PLANNING PROGRAMMING
BUDGETING, DATA MANAGEMENT, DECISION MAKING, EFFICIENCY,
INVENTORY, MANAGEMENT, MENU, MODELS, PEACETIME,
PRODUCTION, WORKLOAD, COMPUTERIZED SIMULATION, HEURISTIC
METHODS, ARMY BUDGETS, COMPUTER GRAPHICS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) PJSM(Plant Job Scheduling Model)

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AD-B111 803

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *LIGHTING EQUIPMENT, *AIRCRAFT,
*HELICOPTERS, *LIGHTNING, AIR FORCE, REGIMENT LEVEL
ORGANIZATIONS, ALUMINUM, HONEYCOMB CORES, CRACKS,

ABSTRACT: (U) This report describes an investigation
into the effects of a lightning strike to a BELL UH-1D
helicopter operated by the German Air Force. The
investigation was made by the Aircraft System
Investigation Section of the Air Force Service Regiment,
at ERDING. Lightning attachments occurred to one main
rotor blade, one tail rotor blade and to one
undercarriage skid. It was found that arcing had occurred
within the aluminum honeycomb core of the main rotor
blade sufficient to initiate fatigue cracks in the
trailing-edge extrusion. Arcing had also occurred within
bearings and between moving parts of the rotor head
mechanism. The damage to the rotor head was revealed
during routine maintenance and rectification of leaking
hydraulic actuators rather than by post-strike inspection.
Some of the internal damage to the rotor blade only
became evident when the blade was dismantled and was not
detectable by NDT methods. Voltage surges induced into
the helicopter electrical system caused failure of
certain equipment. Keywords: Translations; Great Britain;
Photographs.

UNCLASSIFIED

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY

SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

AD-B111 803 CONTINUED

FATIGUE(MECHANICS), GREAT BRITAIN, HYDRAULIC ACTUATORS,
ATTACHMENT, BEARINGS, GERMANY(EAST AND WEST), ELECTRICAL
EQUIPMENT, DAMAGE, INTERNAL, MECHANICAL COMPONENTS, ROTOR
BLADES, RECTIFIERS, HEAD(ANATOMY), MAINTENANCE,
TRANSLATIONS, TAIL ROTORS, EXTRUSION, TRAILING EDGES,
SURGES, VOLTAGE

AD-B111 776L 13/4

ARMY DEVELOPMENT AND EMPLOYMENT AGENCY FORT LEWIS WA
(U) 2000 Gallon Semi-Mounted Fabric Tank.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Appraisal rept.

FEB 87

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only;
Proprietary Info.; 28 May 87. Other requests must be
referred to Army Development and Employment Agency, Attn:
MODE-TEO, Fort Lewis, WA 98433-5000.

ABSTRACT: (U) The ADEA/91D (MTZ) appraisal of a
prototype 2000 gallon Semi-Mounted Fabric Tank (SMFT)
designed specifically for use with the Palletized Loading
System (PLS). The 2000 gallon SMFT with both the M871
trailer and PLS prototype for bulk water transport. Use
of the 2000 gallon SMFT with the PLS is a viable concept
for bulk water distribution. It is recommended that
future Army consideration of expanding the PLS resupply
concept incorporate this method of bulk water
distribution and transport.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *WATER DISTRIBUTION, *WATER TANKS,
WATER, REPLENISHMENT, LOADING(HANDLING), PALLETS, WATER
SUPPLIES, TRANSPORTABLE, TEST AND EVALUATION, FIELD TESTS,
PORTABLE EQUIPMENT, LOGISTICS SUPPORT

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Semi-mounted fabric tank, Army
requirement

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AD-B111 776L

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AD-B111 478L

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NAVAL INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT CENTER WASHINGTON DC
TRANSLATION DIV

(U) Development of Yugoslav Maritime Shipping, 1981-85
(Razvoj Jugoslovenskog Pomorskog Brodarstva 1981-85),

MAY 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Ivovic, J. ;

REPORT NO. NISC-TRANS-8314

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only;
Copyright, Proprietary Info.; 15 May 87. Other requests
must be referred to Naval Intelligence Support Center,
Translation Div., NISC-82, 4301 Suitland Rd., Washington,
DC 20390.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Trans. of Mornaricki Glasnik
(Yugoslavia) n4 p500-517 1986.

ABSTRACT: (U) Worldwide seaborne trade, at something more than 3 billion tons, is the same as it was in the first half of the 1970s (the 3.3 billion ton figure for 1985 is at the 1974 level), yet the capacity of the world fleet has increased by about one-third (874 million tons in 1985, versus 494 million dwt in 1974). The introduction of new technology should have increased the average productivity of the world fleet, but instead and as measured by the amount of associated cargo per ton of available shipping space, several of the recent years have seen a steady decline because of the unevenness in the development of shipping and trade by sea. The result has been a decline in real, as well as in normal carriage. The listing for this 5-year period of ships of 149.5 million dwt (a record 42.5 million tons was reached in 1985), or some 4% of the annual capacity, requires that this great imbalance between supply and demand be alleviated. In the meantime, world shipbuilding, mainly supported by subsidies, delivered 244 million cubic meters of new construction in this same period, thus neutralizing restoration of any balance. However, world fleet tonnage, for the first time in the postwar period, experienced a negative trend in growth in the past three years, with carrying capacity of 873.7 million tons in 1985, at about the 1980 level. (Translations; Yugoslavia).

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DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MERCHANT VESSELS, CAPACITY(QUANTITY),
CARGO, CONSTRUCTION, FLEETS(SHIPS), GLOBAL, PATTERNS,
PRODUCTIVITY, SHIPBUILDING, TRANSLATIONS, YUGOSLAVIA,
MARINE TRANSPORTATION

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Serbo-Creation Language

AD-B111 478L

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY

SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B111 429

15/5

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI DEPT OF OPERATIONS

(U) Supplying a Marine Amphibious Brigade in a Mechanized Combat Environment.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

JUN 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Grimmett, John L. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; 20 May 87. Other requests must be referred to Naval War College, Newport, RI 02841.

ABSTRACT: (U) In today's mechanized combat environment, the Marine Corps' ground combat elements are capable of maneuvering at speeds once never before thought possible. In fact, a strong argument can be made that the days of the foot marine are gone. Modern mobility assets available to the ground combat commander give him the capability to out-run and out-maneuver practically everything on the battlefield, including his primary source of resupply. In light of the new technologies that have increased or will increase battlefield mobility, it is incumbent upon Marine Corps logistics planners to routinely review field resupply techniques, specifically taking into consideration the inherent problems that increased battlefield mobility presents. Accordingly, a standing operating procedure should be developed that specifically addresses the resupply effort in a mechanized combat environment, and this procedure should be practiced in future amphibious exercises at the level where marines will most likely organize for combat -- the Marine Amphibious Brigade. Only then can combat service support element commanders be reasonably assured that they will be capable of properly supporting ground combat commanders on the battlefield.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *REPLENISHMENT, *MARINE CORPS OPERATIONS, *LOGISTICS SUPPORT, AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS, BATTLEFIELDS, BRIGADE LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, COMBAT FORCES, LAND WARFARE, LOGISTICS, MARINE CORPS, MARINE CORPS PERSONNEL, MECHANIZATION, MILITARY COMMANDERS, MOBILITY, WARFARE

AD-E111 429

UNCLASSIFIED

AD-B111 362

15/1

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI DEPT OF OPERATIONS

(U) The Role of the Army National Guard in the Total Force

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

FEB 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Sitero, Charles ; Whitney, Gary ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Critical Technology; 18 May 87. Other requests must be referred to Naval War College, Newport, RI 02841-5010.

ABSTRACT: (U) The purpose of this paper is to analyze the role of the Army National Guard in the Total Force policy of our nation's defense, to reach conclusion about its ability to perform its responsibilities in that role, and to make recommendations for enhancing the Guard's effectiveness in performing its role in the Total Force. This analysis looks at the underpinnings of our tradition of citizen soldiers, and at the social, political and military foundations of the Total Force policy. It also addresses force structuring, mobilization planning, operational evaluation, and cost effectiveness of the Guard, and it focuses on the Guard's problems in manpower, equipment, logistics and mobilization readiness, and at how the Army's CAPSTONE program and Army Training and Evaluation Program are effectively integrating the Guard into the active force. This analysis concluded that serious problems in retention of trained manpower, and equipment shortages and obsolescence, may seriously hinder the Guard's ability to perform its role in the Total Force. The authors recommend that the Army continue to upgrade equipment to Guard units based on wartime missions and develop more effective personnel retention policies, as it has been doing since 1984. With these developments, an the Army CAPSTONE and ARTEP programs, the Guard should be fully mission capable by the early 1990's.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *NATIONAL GUARD, *ARMY OPERATIONS, ARMY, COST EFFECTIVENESS, POLICIES, MANPOWER, MOBILIZATION, DEFENSE SYSTEMS, ARMY TRAINING, SHORTAGES, LOGISTICS, OPERATIONAL READINESS, PERSONNEL RETENTION, ARMY PLANNING,

AD-B111 362

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-B111 333L CONTINUED

ARMY TRAINING BOARD FORT MONROE VA

MILITARY FORCES (FOREIGN), MILITARY LAW, OPERATIONAL
READINESS, ECONOMICS

(U) Allied Army Training Study of the Federal Republic of
Germany.

AUG 86

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only;
Specific Authority: 15 May 87. Other requests must be
referred to U.S. Army Training Board, Ft. Monroe, VA
23061-6320.

ABSTRACT: (U) The role of the Bundeswehr in the Federal Republic of Germany is outlined in her Basic Law. Article 12A of the Basic Law establishes universal obligation of males to military service. Since 1986, conscription has become well established in German society. It has become customary to all and provisions have been made for conscientious objectors. Society accepts the Bundeswehr and views the obligation to serve as a necessary fact of life. The Bundeswehr in peacetime serves to preserve peace through readiness as a deterrent, participating in alliances, and contributing to NATO. In wartime the Bundeswehr has the mission of defending Germany's way of life against outside attack, ensuring the security of territorial Germany, and preserving her political freedom of action, all of this within the framework of NATO. The conclusion of World War II saw the dissolution of the German Army. In response to the Soviet block threat in 1949, NATO was formed. While occupation troops were still stationed in Germany, the early 50's saw the rejuvenation of the German people and the German economy. As planning for the removal of occupation troops was accomplished, it became increasingly evident that Germany needed the ability to provide for her own self defense. West Germany needed the ability to provide for her own self defense. West Germany is bordered on the east by the Warsaw Pact and its vast economy and industry make it a lucrative target.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ARMY TRAINING, *POLITICAL ALLIANCES, GERMANY(EAST AND WEST), SOCIETIES, ARMY, MALES, NATO, PEACETIME, WEST GERMANY, INDUSTRIES, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), JOBS, MILITARY PERSONNEL, REMOVAL, DEFENSE SYSTEMS, WARSAW PACT COUNTRIES, WARFARE, THREATS, USSR, MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS, MILITARY OPERATIONS,

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY

SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

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NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI DEPT OF OPERATIONS

(U) Space-Based Enhancement of Air Defense: Strategic Defense as well as the AirLand Battle.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

FEB 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Kuffner, Stephen J. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; 20 May 87. Other requests must be referred to Naval War College, Newport, RI 02841.

ABSTRACT: (U) As the ballistic missile defense being investigated under the auspices of the Strategic Defense Initiative proves technologically, economically, and militarily feasible, the United States moves closer to the decision point for deployment. The objective of the program is to ultimately decrease dependence on nuclear weapons by the super powers and thus potentially allow their removal from respective stockpiles. The concept is fatally flawed, however, if the strategic defense does not also consider the increasing nuclear threat from bombers and cruise missiles. While the technologies being investigated under SDI have considerable potential against an air breathing threat, the program currently ignores the problem. This paper encourages the revitalization of the North American air defenses by incorporating it as a necessary part of the overall strategic defense under SDI. Once accomplished, significant benefits would be achieved in the defense of NATO to include war fighting abilities on the tactical battlefield.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AIR DEFENSE, AIR BREATHING, AIRBORNE, THREATS, ANTIMISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEMS, CRUISE MISSILES, NATO, NUCLEAR WARFARE, OPTIMIZATION, SPACE BASED, DEFENSE SYSTEMS, MILITARY STRATEGY, BOMBER AIRCRAFT, NUCLEAR WEAPONS, DECISION MAKING, STOCKPILES, ANTIMISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEMS, AIR DEFENSE COMMAND, NORTH AMERICA, BATTLEFIELDS, TACTICAL WARFARE, SKILLS, WARFARE, UNITED STATES

IDENTIFIERS: (U) AirLand Battle, NORAD

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AD-8111 283L

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FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY DIV WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH

(U) Forging and Stamping (Selected Articles).

NOV 84

REPORT NO. FTD-ID(RS)T-0385-84

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Copyright, Proprietary Info.; 13 May 87. Other requests must be referred to FTD/STINFO, Wright-Patterson AFB, OH 45433.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Edited trans. of Kuznechno-

Shtampovochnoye Proizvodstvo (USSR) n6 p2-11, 14-15, 18-20 Jun 83, by Charles T. Ostertag, Jr.

ABSTRACT: (U) In 1983 the universally known industrial collective - Uralmashzavod - is 50 years old. The contribution of the leader of heavy machine building in the bringing into being and development of many leading branches of the national economy of the country is ponderous. Heavy mining equipment, including the remarkable uralmash walking excavators with a scoop capacity of up to 100 m3 and a hundred-meter boom, powerful crushing equipment, processing in one hour an echelon of rock mass, sintering and roasting machinery, each of which produces in a year more than three million tons of sintered enriched raw material for blast furnaces, which are fitted out with mechanisms which are produced at Uralmash, machines for the continuous pouring of steel rolling mills, oil-drilling installations, and many others - such is the production of the 'Uralmash' PO (planning department). A considerable share of these unique items is being produced in the country for the first time.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *BLAST FURNACES, *FORGING, *CRUSHING, *MINING ENGINEERING, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), EXCAVATION, PLANNING, PRODUCTION, ROLLING MILLS, SCOOPS, SINTERING, WALKING, USSR, RUSSIAN LANGUAGE, TRANSLATIONS

IAC NO. MT-004435

IAC DOCUMENT TYPE: MTIAC - MICROFICHE --

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

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AD-B111 263 1/3.3 1/3.7

IAC SUBJECT TERMS: T--(U)FORGING, STAMPING, HYDRAULIC
EQUIPMENT, PRESSES, MACHINE TOOLS, FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY,
USSR...

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI

(U) The V-22 Osprey: A Viable Replacement for the S-3A/B?

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

MAR 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Caldwell, Warren L. . Jr;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; 11 May 87. Other requests must be referred to Naval War College, Newport, RI 02841. Availability: Document partially illegible.

ABSTRACT: (U) The Soviets current force of anti-ship missile and torpedo-equipped attack submarines comprise the most serious threat to the survivability of U.S. and NATO naval surface combatants as well as naval and merchant supply vessels. This force is becoming both numerically and technologically enhanced such that, by the turn of this century, traditional methods of conducting airborne tactical anti-submarine warfare (TACASW) may well prove ineffective and thereby unacceptable. This is particularly true regarding protection of high-value surface units such as the Carrier Battle Group (CVBG), Underway Replenishment Group (URG) or allied-bound resupply ships. The proposed ASW variant of the V-22 Osprey VSTOL aircraft (SV-22) embodies in a single platform many of the necessary requirements and characteristics desirable for contending with the projected submarine threat while offering heretofore unavailable multi-mission operational and tactical flexibility. This paper will review and discuss both advantages and limitations of the SV-22 vis a vis the S-3 and their respective proposed and current concept of operations. It will concurrently present the case for necessarily new thought and decisions on how to conduct ASW business so as to more successfully and consistently deal with the projected Soviet submarine threat 20-30 years hence, as well as potential impact on the TACASW role in support of the Maritime Strategy.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *SHORT TAKEOFF AIRCRAFT, *ANTISUBMARINE AIRCRAFT, AIRBORNE, ANTISUBMARINE WARFARE, TACTICAL

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AD-B111 250L 15/1

WARFARE, AIRCRAFT CARRIERS, BATTLE GROUP LEVEL
ORGANIZATIONS, SUBMARINES, THREATS, SURVIVABILITY, NATO,
NAVAL VESSELS (COMBATANT), OCEAN SURFACE, REPLENISHMENT,
USSR, REPLACEMENT, TILT ROTOR AIRCRAFT, REPLENISHMENT AT
SEA, MULTIMISSION

ARMY TRAINING BOARD FORT MONROE VA

(U) Allied Army Training Study of the Republic of France.

OCT 86

IDENTIFIERS: (U) V-22 aircraft, S-3 aircraft

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only;
Administrative/Operational Use; 5 May 87. Other requests
must be referred to the U.S. Army Training Board, Fort
Monroe, VA 23851-5320.

ABSTRACT: (U) France's military defense policy is based
on a unilateral capacity for deterrence designed to avoid
war by convincing potential aggressors that they would
face unacceptable risks by launching a major attack on
France. France's strategy for deterrence is centered on
its nuclear force backed by a five-division rapid action
force, a 10-division standing army and a large
mobilization base for conventional forces. The Army is
backed by a highly modernized Air Force and a strong and
active Navy. Direction and management of training,
doctrinal development and combat development is
centralized at Army level using essentially different
procedures for each. There is no equivalent of TRADOC or
FORSCOM in the French Army although the First French Army
Commander is roughly equivalent to our FORSCOM Commander.
Training guidance is published annually by the Army staff.
This guidance is specific with regard to major exercises,
resources in man-days for reserve training, units to be
evaluated and some standards and is general (focusing on
goals, objectives) with regard to all other training. The
training system of France differentiates between
education (training in schools) and training (training in
units). It oversees the training responsibilities of 30
service schools which orient on officer, NCO and
technical training by acting as the Army's agent for POI
approval.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *FRANCE, *MILITARY FORCES (FOREIGN),
*MILITARY TRAINING, ACTIVE DUTY, AIR FORCE, ARMY, ARMY
PERSONNEL, ARMY TRAINING, CENTRALIZED, GUIDANCE, MILITARY
RESERVES, MOBILIZATION, NAVY, POLICIES, POLITICAL
ALLIANCES, TRAINING, NATIONAL DEFENSE

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

AD-B111 227 15/6.1

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI

(U) Maintaining Operational Readiness in the United States
Atlantic Fleet.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

MAR 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Kelfrider, William F. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; 20 May 87. Other requests must be referred to Naval War College, Newport, RI 02841.

ABSTRACT: (U) Maintaining operational readiness in a peacetime environment is a complicated endeavor, made even more so by a large number of competing and often conflicting tasks. It should be of concern that fleet units may not be ready to respond to a crisis or contingency as rapidly as requested because of operational readiness deficiencies. The readiness issue is too broad to be completely covered here, therefore this paper will concentrate only on select areas involved with getting the ships out to sea so they can conduct needed training. It will address the need to review and revise the scheduling system through which fleet units attain and maintain operational readiness. It will also address the need to establish a stable fuel allocation which best supports operational readiness. What is needed is not a new menu of scheduling priorities, but rather a revised one, one that gives operational readiness highest priority. A second great need is to establish a stable fuel allocation, one based on the most effective OPTEMP, which will give fleet units a dependable amount of underway time for operational readiness training. A protected list of scheduling priorities is presented, along with study results on the impact of OPTEMP on readiness. Expanded studies on OPTEMP and its impact on readiness are needed, which is the final recommendation of the paper. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *OPERATIONAL READINESS, *NAVAL OPERATIONS, *FLEETS(SHIPS), ALLOCATIONS, ATLANTIC OCEAN.

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DEFICIENCIES, EXPANSION, FUELS, IMPACT, MENU, MILITARY TRAINING, PEACETIME, SCHEDULING, STABILITY, SUPPORTS, UNITED STATES

UNCLASSIFIED

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY

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FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY DIV WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH

ARMY SOLDIER SUPPORT CENTER FORT BENJAMIN HARRISON IN

(U) Nuclear Strategy and Common Sense.

(U) Wartime Replacement System Study.

APR 87

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Sep 85-Feb 87.

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Luzin, N. P. ;

MAR 87

REPORT NO. FTD-ID(RS)T-1243-86

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Tarbutton, Thomas R. ; Hughes, Kenneth W. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Copyright: Specific Authority: 21 Apr 87. Other requests must be referred to FTD/STINFO. Wright-Patterson AFB, OH 45433.

Distribution limited to DoD only; Critical Technology: 28 Apr 87. Other requests must be referred to U.S. Army Soldier Support Center, Attn: ATSG-DDN, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, IN 46218-5700. Availability: Document partially illegible.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Trans. of mono. Yadernaya Strategiya i Zdravyy Smysl Moscow 1984 p1-171.

ABSTRACT: (U) The study began with a historic review of allied, U.S., and enemy Army wartime personnel replacement systems. This was followed by a review of human factor insights from contemporary research, surveys of current officers/NO's and a review of Army peacetime COHORT experience. The current replacement system doctrine was then evaluated through an indepth analysis of alternative systems and their impact on combat capability. The measures of effectiveness were both quantitative and qualitative. Field input to the study included proponents TRADOC school review of the TAA-92 force structure and current doctrine to employ those units on the AirLand Battlefield. Proponents recommended an exhaustive list of units as candidates for replacement. This list was reviewed by theater commander's representatives and selections for unit replacement were then designated. The list was evaluated for resource impact and finally entered into a computer simulation model to evaluate system constraints. Those units essential to maintaining combat capability were then determined to be a part of the preferred wartime personnel replacement system. Finally these components were incorporated into a Concept Statement for Wartime Personnel Replacement on the AirLand Battlefield.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY DOCTRINE, *NUCLEAR WARFARE, *MILITARY STRATEGY, REASONING, LIMITED WARFARE, FIRST STRIKE CAPABILITY, THREAT EVALUATION, SPACE WEAPONS, SPACE WARFARE, EUROPE, PEACETIME, RUSSIAN LANGUAGE, STRIKE WARFARE, THREATS, TRANSLATIONS, USSR

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Common Sense

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS, *REPLACEMENT, *ARMY PERSONNEL, *PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT, ARMY OPERATIONS, ENEMY, FIELD CONDITIONS, HUMAN FACTORS, ENGINEERING, INPUT, MILITARY COMMANDERS, OFFICER PERSONNEL, MILITARY DOCTRINE, PEACETIME, COMPUTERIZED SIMULATION, SURVEYS, ARMY.

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-B111 018L CONTINUED
THEATER LEVEL OPERATIONS

AD-B110 863L 1/2 1/3
AIR FORCE FLIGHT TEST CENTER EDWARDS AFB CA

IDENTIFIERS: (U) WRSS (Wartime Replacement System Study)

(U) B-1B Air Refueling Qualification Evaluation with KC-135 and KC-10 Tankers.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Interim rept. 18 Feb-13 Sep 86.

MAR 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Tompkins, Clifford D. ;

REPORT NO. AFFTC-TR-87-03

PROJECT NO. 2731

TASK NO. AD

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT
EXPORT CONTROL

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; Mar 87. Other requests must be referred to ASD/BIT, Wright-Patterson AFB, OH 45433-8503. This document contains export-controlled technical data.

ABSTRACT: (U) The overall objective was to evaluate air refueling system operation and tanker compatibility. Testing was accomplished between 18 February 1986 and 13 September 1986 on B-1B Number 1 and B-1B Number 5. The testing with the KC-135 consisted of compatibility testing consisted of compatibility checks, emergency refueling, envelope expansion, tension reverse refueling. Testing with the KC10 consisted of compatibility checks, emergency refueling, boom envelope expansion, tension disconnects, slow rate disconnects, fuel transfer, pressure surges, reverse refueling, and altitude and airspeed envelope expansion testing.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *REFUELING IN FLIGHT, *TANKER AIRCRAFT, ENVELOPE(SPACE), EXPANSION, PRESSURE, SURGES, REFUELING, REVERSIBLE, TENSION, AIRSPEED, TEST METHODS, EMERGENCIES, FUELS, TRANSFER, FIGHTER BOMBERS, JET TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT, AERONAUTICAL BOOMS, AVIATION FUELS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) KC-10 aircraft, KC-135 aircraft, B-1B aircraft, PEG4362F, WJAFIC2371A0, Export control

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AIR FORCE INST OF TECH WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH SCHOOL OF
ENGINEERING

INDUSTRIAL PLANTS, FORWARD AREAS, SCHEDULING, INVENTORY,
JOBS, OPERATION, SHOPS(WORK AREAS), THESES

(U) Heuristics and Their Application to Job Shop
Scheduling.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) PEG1102F, WUAFIT2306P9

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis.

MAR 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Bradewie, Ted J. ;

REPORT NO. AFIT/GE/ENG/87M-4

PROJECT NO. 2306

TASK NO. P9

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test
and Evaluation; 4 Mar 87. Other requests must be referred
to Air Force Wright Aeronautical Labs./MLTC, Wright-
Patterson AFB, OH 45433.

ABSTRACT: (U) This research investigated heuristics for
scheduling job shops. Lead time conditions were found
that explicitly relate sales lead time to both factory
span time and material lead time and determine whether
forecasting and raw and work in process inventory are
necessary. These conditions were generalized to include
not only to job shops but all manufacturing facilities.
Methods were determined for forward scheduling to
determine a job's earliest finish date, based on infinite
capacity, and backward scheduling to determine the
sensible start date for each job operation. Bottlenecks
were found while the back scheduling computed the amount
of processing needed for a job operation. Heuristics for
solving the bottleneck condition were found or developed.
Back and forward scheduling from the optimized bottleneck
schedule should lead to achievable schedules that
maximize throughput and minimize raw and work in process
inventory. Keywords: Production control; Inventory
control; Algorithms; Theses.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *INVENTORY CONTROL, *JOB SHOP
SCHEDULING, *PRODUCTION CONTROL, ALGORITHMS,
CAPACITY(QUANTITY), HEURISTIC METHODS, LEAD TIME.

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AD-B110 078L CONTINUED

CENTER FOR NAVAL ANALYSES ALEXANDRIA VA NAVAL PLANNING
MANPOWER AND LOGISTICS DIV

NARF(Naval Air Rework Facility), PE65154N

(U) NALC (Naval Aviation Logistics Center) Mobilization
Planning System.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Interim rept. Jun-Aug 85.

DEC 85

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Boves, Marianne ;

REPORT NO. CRM-85-131

CONTRACT NO. N00014-83-C-0728

PROJECT NO. R0148

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only;
Operational/Administrative; 31 Mar 87. Other requests must
be referred to Chief of Naval Operations (OP01),
Washington, DC 20350.

ABSTRACT: (U) The Naval Aviation Logistics Center (NALC)
has developed its own planning system to estimate the
resources that Naval Air Rework Facilities (NARFs) will
need to meet mobilization requirements. The system
involves generating the total aviation depot maintenance
mobilization work load, distributing it among commercial
sources of repair and the NARFs, translating the
mobilization work load for each NARF into a peacetime
core work load, and comparing the core work load with the
actual work load. This paper briefly discusses the main
steps in the NALC's planning process, and also describes
some potential extensions of the model that would improve
the usefulness of the manpower mobilization requirements
that it generates. Keywords: Maintenance management;
naval planning.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *NAVAL LOGISTICS, *MOBILIZATION,
*AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE, COMMERCIAL EQUIPMENT, MAINTENANCE
MANAGEMENT, WORKLOAD, NAVAL PLANNING, MANPOWER,
REQUIREMENTS, NAVAL AVIATION, CORES, PEACETIME, MILITARY
REQUIREMENTS, SUPPLY DEPOTS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) ADM(Aviation Depot Maintenance).

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AD-B109 660 11/12 13/3

ARMY FOREIGN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CENTER
CHARLOTTESVILLE VA

CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING RESEARCH LAB (ARMY) CHAMPAIGN
IL

(U) Labor Safety Standards System Method of Determination
of the Working Capacity of a Man Fitted with
Individual Protection Means.

(U) Description and Evaluation of a Construction
Demonstration for Wood-Frame Expedient Mobilization
Structures.

OCT 86

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

REPORT NO. FSTC-WT-1122-85

JAN 87

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Williamson, John H.; Blackmon, Robert B;
Glaser, Susan E.;

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their
contractors; Copyright, Specific Authority; 1 Jun 84.
Other requests must be referred to US Army Foreign
Science and Technology Center, 220 7th St., N.E.,
Charlottesville, VA 22901-5396.

REPORT NO. CERL-TR-P-87/06

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Unedited trans. of Russian State
Standard GOST 12.4.061-78 p1-13 1979.

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their
contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; Jan 87.
Other requests must be referred to Headquarters, US Army
Corps of Engineers, DAEN-CWO, Washington, DC 20314-1000.

ABSTRACT: (U) The Standard establishes a method for
determining the working capacity of a person fitted with
an individual protective device (SIZ) under laboratory
conditions, while evaluating existing and newly-developed
SIZ used in the various branches of industry. The
Standard does not cover waterproof suits, pressure suits,
or diving suits. The sense of the method is the
determination of influence of the SIZ on work capacity by
measuring functions of a subject doing a measured
physical task; with the SIZ, and without it. Changes in
the following physiological indicators are compared:
energy expenditure, heart rate, muscle strength and
endurance, the transmission capability of the visual
analyzer, motor response times, and visual acuity.
(Russian Translations)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT, *PROTECTIVE
CLOTHING, ANALYZERS, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), DETERMINATION,
DIVING SUITS, ENDURANCE(GENERAL), ENERGY CONSUMPTION,
HEART RATE, INDICATORS, INDUSTRIES, MEASUREMENT, MUSCLES,
PHYSIOLOGY, PRESSURE SUITS, RUSSIAN LANGUAGE,
STRENGTH(PHYSIOLOGY), TRANSLATIONS, TRANSMITTANCE, USSR,
VISION, VISUAL ACUITY, WATERPROOFING, WORK, SYSTEM SAFETY

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B109 596L 1/3

AMERICAN POWER JET CO FALLS CHURCH VA

(U) Army ARAPAHO Baseline System Concept.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Scientific and technical rept..

87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Chernowitz, George ; Best, J. W. ;
Smolinski, R. ; LaChance, R. ;

REPORT NO. APJ-954-1

CONTRACT NO. DAAK70-86-C-0055

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to DoD and DoD contractors only;
Critical Technology; 12 Mar 87. Other requests must be
referred to Cdr, US Army Belvoir R&E Center, Attn: ST&E-
FMR, Ft. Belvoir, VA 22066-5606.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Prepared in cooperation with
(McMullen) JJ Associates, Inc., Arlington, VA and VSE
Corp., Alexandria, VA.

ABSTRACT: (U) Army ARAPAHO is a modularized aviation
maintenance facility that may be deployed and operated
aboard a commercial container ship. It provides quick
response mobile maintenance for contingencies, without
the peacetime costs of a dedicated ship. ARAPAHO may also
be taken off the ship and operated in a normal ground-
based mode when so required. To provide a baseline, BRDEC
required the application of the ARAPAHO BSC concept to an
Army AVIM standard unit aboard the approximately 18,000
ton, SEA WITCH Class container ship. This report addresses
the Baseline Systems Concept and identifies the variables
recommended for the subsequent Trade-Off Analysis and
Alternate System Concept tasks. To satisfy the two key
criteria - rapid deployment time and flexible, convenient
operation afloat - APJ selected an 'all on top'
configuration, i.e., all required activities afloat (to
include accommodation and maintenance operations) are
performed above decks, utilizing the ship holds only for
TDAE equipment that is unused until ground-based
operations begin.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *RAPID DEPLOYMENT, *MAINTENANCE

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EQUIPMENT, *AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE, BASE LINES, COMMERCIAL
EQUIPMENT, CONTAINERSHIPS, GROUND LEVEL, OPERATION,
MAINTENANCE, MOBILE, QUICK REACTION, TRADE OFF ANALYSIS,
SHIPS, COSTS, PEACETIME, TIME, SHIPBOARD, ARMY FACILITIES,
CONFIGURATIONS, OPERATIONAL READINESS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) ARAPAHO project, Sea Witch Vessel

UNCLASSIFIED

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY

SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

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AD-B109 300L 15/6

MARINE CORPS DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION COMMAND QUANTICO
VA

AIR FORCE LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT CENTER GUNTER AFS AL

(U) Navy Exploratory Development Program FY 1987 Block
Plan for Marine Corps Landing Technology CCIA.

(U) Contingency Requirements Forecasting.

SEP 86

AUG 86

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Burleson, Robert E. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

REPORT NO. AFLMC-LS821101

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their
contractors: Critical Technology; 28 Mar 87. Other
requests must be referred to Chief of Naval Research, ONT
20P, Arlington, VA 22217-5000.

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only;
Administration/Operational Use; 2 Feb 87. Other requests
must be referred to Air Force Logistics Management Center
XR, Gunter AFS, AL 36114-6693.

ABSTRACT: (U) AMW constitutes attacks launched from the
sea by Navy forces and landing forces embarked on ships
and craft. Its purpose is to achieve a landing on a
hostile shore. It includes fire support of troops in
enemy contact using close air support and shore
bombardment. AMW also includes Maritime Prepositioning of
Ships (MPS) which provides for afloat prepositioning of
selected equipment and supplies of a Marine Air Ground
Task Force (MAGTF). This enhances the Marine Corps
capabilities as a force in readiness by enabling a MAGTF
to be quickly deployed by strategic airlift and linked up
with combat supplies and heavy equipment. Therefore the
primary objective of this PE is to develop the technology
needed to meet the Marine Corps unique responsibilities
for amphibious warfare and subsequent operations ashore.
Needs are derived from specific threat capabilities and
the requirement to operate in a variety of climates and
tactical scenarios worldwide.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS, AIRLIFT
OPERATIONS, BOMBARDMENT(ATTACK), CLIMATE, CLOSE SUPPORT,
FIRE SUPPORT, LANDING FORCES, MARINE CORPS, MILITARY
PERSONNEL, NAVAL RESEARCH, SCENARIOS, SHORES, STRATEGIC
WARFARE, SUPPLIES, TACTICAL AIR SUPPORT, TACTICAL
ANALYSIS, THREATS, WARFARE, NAVAL PLANNING,
PREPOSITIONING(LOGISTICS), DEPLOYMENT

ABSTRACT: (U) The Combat Follow-On Support System (CFOSS)
is the Air Force system to identify, compute, assemble
and ship the necessary supplies and demand data to
convert from remove and replace (RR) to remove, repair
and replace (RRR) maintenance for deployed units. The
CFOSS creates a Follow-On Spares Kit (FOSK) which is an
air transportable package of peacetime operating stocks,
repair parts, and supplies intended to deploy with the
intermediate maintenance capability and sustain planned
wartime activities from D+31 until resumption of normal
resupply. This report identifies weaknesses and
recommends improvements to the CFOSS. Additionally, this
report shows how the CFOSS concept can be used to compute
support requirements for essential base support functions
such as Transportation and Civil Engineering. The CFOSS
as it stands today, would not be able to support a full-
scale contingency operation. We make several
recommendations which will significantly improve the
CFOSS's ability to fulfill its intended purpose. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *COMBAT SUPPORT, *DEPLOYMENT,
MAINTENANCE, PEACETIME, REPAIR, SPARE PARTS, LOGISTICS
SUPPORT, REPLENISHMENT, AIR FORCE PLANNING, WEAPON
SYSTEMS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) CFOSS(Combat Follow On Supply Support
System), FOPSK(Follow On Spares Kit)

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B109 285 5/1 15/5

AD-B109 217 7/1

DAVID W TAYLOR NAVAL SHIP RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CENTER
BETHESDA MD

FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY DIV WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH

(U) Navy Exploratory Development Program FY 1987 Block
Plan for Logistics NO2A.

(U) Determination of the Capability of the Plastisols of
Polyvinyl Chloride for Deaeration.

OCT 86

FEB 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Sheehan, Joseph M. ;

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Zhuko, G. V. ; Sembayeva, R. A. ;
Maystrova, Ye. Yu. ; Morozov, Yu. L. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

REPORT NO. FTD-ID(RS)T-0055-87

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their
contractors; Specific authority; 18 Feb 88. Other
requests must be referred to Chief, Naval Research, Attn:
Code 400R1, Arlington, VA 22217-5000.

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their
contractors; Copyright, Specific Authority; 26 Feb 87.
Other requests must be referred to FTD/STINFO, Wright-
Patterson AFB, OH 45433.

ABSTRACT: (U) The overall objective of the Logistics
Block Program is to develop a technology base to improve
the readiness and increase the sustainability of Naval
forces in carrying out their assigned missions. The
program supports three technology thrusts: 1) Acquisition/
Supply - (MISAS) - Reduce response time, costs and
increase availability of supplies and spares; 2)
Replenishment - (MISREP) - Move materials and provide
services to operating forces more effectively; and 3)
Reliability/Maintainability - (MISRM) - Improve
reliability/maintainability of existing and emerging
weapon systems.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Edited machine trans. of Kauchuk i
Rezina (USSR) n2 p25-28 1982.

ABSTRACT: (U) The plastisols of polyvinyl chloride (PVC)
find ever increasing use in industry. The majority of the
methods of treatment/processing provides for the
deaeration of plastisols. Otherwise remaining air during
the gelatinization causes defects in the articles. Air
falls into the plastisol at different stages of its
preparation: together with the source material (resin PVC,
ingredients), also, during the mixing. Most effective
method of deaeration of plastisols is deaeration in
vacuum during mixing. Sometimes produce deaeration of
plastisols with thin layer during rarefaction/evacuation.
In this case the plastisol, supplied to the upper part of
the deaerating capacity, flows down, passing the stage of
baffles, and it is collected on the bottom of capacity.
Since there are varieties of this method, the
determination of the capability of plastisols for
deaeration is very important. (Russian Translations)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *LOGISTICS PLANNING, *NAVAL LOGISTICS,
ACQUISITION, AVAILABILITY, MAINTAINABILITY, NAVAL
RESEARCH, RELIABILITY, SUPPLIES, WEAPON SYSTEMS,
REPLENISHMENT, SPARE PARTS

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *PLASTICIZERS, *THERMOSETTING PLASTICS,
*POLYVINYL CHLORIDE, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), COLLOIDS,
DEAERATION, EVACUATION, INDUSTRIES, LAYERS, MATERIALS,
RAREFACTION, RUSSIAN LANGUAGE, THINNESS, TRANSLATIONS,
USSR

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Plastisols

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-B108 147L 15/5 15/6

AD-B109 147L CONTINUED

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Repair Parts Support to U.S. Army Europe. Does the Direct Support System Remain Viable?

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final research rept. Sep 85-May 86.

MAR 86

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Link, James M.; Whitt, Sandra S.;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-86-N51

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Specific Authority; Jun 86. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces, Fort McLean, Washington, DC 20319-6000. Availability: Document partially illegible.

ABSTRACT: (U) This study examines the viability of the Army's standard supply distribution system for repair parts, called the Direct Support System (DSS). Present and future logistical requirements in support of U.S. Army Europe (USAREUR) are reviewed in an effort to evaluate the current system and make recommendations for improvements. Emphasis is placed on the Air Line of Communication (ALOC) system which, as a part of DSS, expedites the delivery of repair parts to selected Supply Support Activities (SSA's), and represents the Army's primary repair parts distribution system in both peacetime and wartime. In an effort to evaluate the current system, a review of previous support systems is undertaken keying on Army experience in the post-World War II era. Special emphasis is placed on the lessons learned during the Vietnam conflict since these led directly to many features of the current system. Modern supply distribution concepts of throughput, containerization, intransit visibility, and automation are discussed as they relate to DSS/ALOC. The study attempts to evaluate the distribution system not only from a historical perspective but by looking forward to the challenges of the future.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *LOGISTICS SUPPORT, *INVENTORY CONTROL, LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT, ARMY OPERATIONS, MILITARY SUPPLIES, AIRLIFT OPERATIONS, COMMERCIAL AVIATION, COMMUNICATION

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AND RADIO SYSTEMS, CONTAINERIZING, DISTRIBUTION, REPAIR, SPARE PARTS, VIETNAM, WARFARE, EUROPE, DELIVERY, PEACETIME, DISTRIBUTION THEORY, ARMY

IDENTIFIERS: (U) DSS(Direct Support System), ALOC(Air Line of Communication), Direct Support System

UNCLASSIFIED

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY

SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B109 145L 86/86.86

AD-B109 122L 18/1

AIR FORCE LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT CENTER QUNTER AFS AL

NAVAL ORDNANCE STATION INDIAN HEAD MD

(U) DIFM Asset Requisitioning.

(U) Quality Evaluation. Navy Stockpiled Cutter Mark 18 Mod 0.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

SEP 86

JAN 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Moller, Randy ;

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Ortiz, Jose E. ;

REPORT NO. AFLMC-LS850210

REPORT NO. NDS-IMTR-1077

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; administrative/Operational Use; 27 Feb 87. Other requests must be referred to Air Force Logistics Management Center/XR, Qunter AFS, AL 36114-8893.

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; 18 Jan 87. Other requests must be referred to Commanding Officer, Naval Ordnance Station, Attn: Code 51 via 102, Indian Head, MD 20640-5000.

ABSTRACT: (U) Currently the Standard Base Supply System (SBSS) considers an asset in the maintenance cycle as an on-hand serviceable asset. This assumption affects the SBSS requirements determination. The base cannot requisition a replacement for an item in the maintenance cycle, even when it is probable the item will not be repaired. This causes a delay in the stock replenishment requisition in the event the item cannot be repaired. This report documents three analyses which stem from the policy of considering an asset in the maintenance cycle as a serviceable asset: 1) immediate requisitioning of items instead of waiting for the turn-in, 2) immediate requisitioning of items awaiting parts (AMP) for a long period of time, and 3) canceling stock replenishment requisitions before it is determined whether or not the item in the repair cycle will be turned-in unserviceable or repaired. This study determined the cost and benefits of requisitioning a replacement item before the repairable in the maintenance cycle was turned-in. It also studied the cost and benefits of doing the same thing for AMP items.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT, *SYSTEMS ANALYSIS, CYCLES, REPAIR, DETERMINATION, REQUIREMENTS, REPLISHMENT, MAINTENANCE, REPLACEMENT, SUPPLIES, COST ANALYSIS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Requisitions, SBSS(Standard Base Supply System), AMP(Awaiting Parts)

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ABSTRACT: (U) We evaluated the performance and reliability of the stockpiled Cutter Mk 18 Mod 0 and the feasibility of extending the total life. We tested 48 cutters and found no visual defects; all cutters showed complete and proper assembly; none of the hermetically sealed containers exhibited a leak; and all cutters completed the firing cycle (three cutters failed the specification limit). In spite of the possible specification failures the main purpose of the cutter is to delay the deployment of the parachute and extra time would not jeopardize the functioning of the cutter nor the safety or success of the operation. We recommend that the total life of the Cutter Mk 18 Mod 0 be extended from its current 36 to 60 months.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CARTRIDGES(PAD), *CABLE CUTTING DEVICES, CUTTERS, PARACHUTES, RELIABILITY, NAVY STOCKPILES, QUALITY, CONTAINERS, SEALED SYSTEMS, VISUAL DEFECTS, ELECTRIC IGNITERS, LIFE EXPECTANCY(SERVICE LIFE)

IDENTIFIERS: (U) LPN-A4200420/183-4/8420000001

UNCLASSIFIED

OTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-B109 058 5/4 15/8.3

FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY DIV WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH

(U) Army Courier (Selected Articles).

FEB 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Aart, Dick van der ; Reissmuller, Johann G. ;

REPORT NO. FTD-ID(RS)T-1008-86

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Copyright, Specific Authority: 4 Feb 87. Other requests must be referred to FTD/STINFO, Wright-Patterson AFB, OH 45433.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Trans. of Legatkoerler (Netherlands) v30 n1 p19 Jan 80.

ABSTRACT: (U) Chemical Weapons of the Warsaw Pact: An Alarming Situation for the NATO Forces; and Yugoslavia, Romania, Hungary: Three Different Regimes.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CHEMICAL ORDNANCE, *WARSAW PACT COUNTRIES, MILITARY FORCES(FOREIGN), NATO, HUNGARY, YUGOSLAVIA, CHEMICAL WARFARE, COMBAT SUPPORT, ELECTRONIC WARFARE, CHEMICAL WARFARE AGENTS, STOCKPILES, MILITARY TRAINING, COMBAT READINESS, COMMUNISM, DOCTRINE, TRANSLATIONS, NETHERLANDS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Dutch language

AD-B109 034L 1/3 23/8

NAVAL ORDNANCE STATION INDIAN HEAD MD

(U) Logistics Management Report for Aircrew Escape Propulsion System (AEPS) Devices

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Special rept.

JAN 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Coleman, B. H. ;

REPORT NO. NOS-IHSP-87-240

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; 31 Jan 87. Other requests must be referred to Commanding Officer, Naval Ordnance Station, Code 51 via 102, Indian Head, MD 20840-5000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This report is prepared to summarize the status of aircrew escape propulsion system (AEPS) stocks, to detail the logistics support given or required for aircraft escape system changes, and to highlight other matters pertaining to AEPS logistics support and acquisition management. The subject report also serves as a reference source for general AEPS information. Presented is information concerning the AEPS devices utilized in Navy and Marine Corps aircraft. Each subject aircraft is treated separately. The AEPS devices are listed under their respective ejection seat configuration. In general, each AEPS device is identified as to National Stock Number, Department of Defense identification code/ Navy ammunition logistics code (DODIC/NALC), service life and quantity per aircraft. The serviceable inventory is reported, with both production lot quantities and quantities per lot installed in aircraft reported in many cases. Quantities installed in aircraft are based on inventories of installed assets conducted in cooperation with Type Commanders and aircraft manufacturers and compiled at Indian Head. Lot quantity figures indicate the amount delivered by a contractor for Navy use/Navy stock.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ESCAPE SYSTEMS, *PROPULSION SYSTEMS, *EJECTION SEATS, *INFORMATION SYSTEMS, ACQUISITION, AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY, CONFIGURATIONS, FLIGHT CREWS, INVENTORY, INVENTORY CONTROL, LIFE EXPECTANCY(SERVICE

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B108 034L CONTINUED

I.FE). LOGISTICS SUPPORT, MANAGEMENT, MANUFACTURING,
MARINE CORPS AIRCRAFT, MILITARY COMMANDERS, NAVAL
LOGISTICS, PRODUCTION, STOCKPILES, NAVAL AIRCRAFT,
TABLES(DATA)

DYNAMICS RESEARCH CORP ANDOVER MA

(U) Application of the HARDMAN Methodology to the Army's
Armored Gun System (AGS). Volume 1. Executive Summary.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) AEPS(Aircrow Escape Propulsion System)

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Jan 85-Apr 86,

APR 86

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Mannle,Thomas , Jr.;Hemenway,Mark ;
Davis,James ;Mills,Richard ;Tse,Raymond ;

REPORT NO. E-11322U

CONTRACT NO. DABT80-84-C-0077

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to DoD and DoD contractors only;
Premature Dissemination; 15 Dec 86. Other requests must
be referred to USA Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC),
Attn: ATCA LADS HARDMAN, Fort Eustis, VA 23604-5538.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 3, AD-B108 791L.

ABSTRACT: (U) This report presents the results obtained
from the application of the HARDMAN methodology to an
emerging Army weapon system. The methodology was employed
to determine the manpower, personnel, and training (MPT)
requirements, and the associated training costs of the
system concepts proposed to meet the Army's requirements
for an Armored Gun System (AGS). The proposed Armored Gun
System is envisioned as an air transportable, lightly
armored, direct fire, kinetic energy mobile gun system
with the capability to support the light forces. No
weapon system currently exists which meets these
requirements. Main battle tanks currently in the Army
inventory are unable to meet the air transportability
requirements inherent in the rapid deployment mission of
the light forces. The AGS is expected to incorporate the
technology existing in or planned for current armor
weapon systems. The HARDMAN methodology is an integrated
set of analytical tools and data base management
techniques which address these issues.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *WEAPON SYSTEMS, *ANTITANK GUNS,
*SYSTEMS ANALYSIS, AIR TRANSPORTATION, REQUIREMENTS,
ARMORED VEHICLES, ARMY, INVENTORY, DATA BASES,

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AD-B108 790L

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AD-8108 790L CONTINUED

AD-8108 489 13/6 25/3

TANKS (COMBAT VEHICLES), MISSIONS, RAPID DEPLOYMENT,
MATHEMATICAL ANALYSIS, ARMY EQUIPMENT, ARMY OPERATIONS,
INTEGRATED SYSTEMS, MANPOWER, METHODOLOGY, ARMY PLANNING,
TRADE OFF ANALYSIS, ARMY TRAINING

FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY DIV WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH

(U) Automatic Telephone Communication in Rail Transport
(Selected Pages).

IDENTIFIERS: (U) AGS (Armored Gun System), HARDMAN
methodology

DEC 86

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Istratova, V. M.; Kosenko, S. S.;

REPORT NO. FTD-ID(RS)T-1181-86

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their
contractors; Copyright, Specific Authority: 29 Jan 86.
Other requests must be referred to FTD/STINFO, Wright-
Patterson AFB, OH 45433.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Edited machine trans. of
Avtomaticheskaya Telefonnaya Svyaz' na Zheleznodorozhnom
Transporte, Moscow, 1985 p85-115, 198-222, 305-340.

ABSTRACT: (U) Contents: Coordinate Station ATSK-100/2000;
ATS of Low Capacity, Organization of Communication in
Local Networks, Quasi-Electronic and Electronic ATS,
Quasi-Electronic Station UPATS KE 'Kvant.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *TELEPHONE SYSTEMS, *RAILROADS,
AUTOMATIC, CAPACITY (QUANTITY), COMMUNICATION AND RADIO
SYSTEMS, NETWORKS, RUSSIAN LANGUAGE, USSR

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B108 426L 13/8

ARMY DEVELOPMENT AND EMPLOYMENT AGENCY FORT LEWIS WA
OPERATIONS RESEARCH OFFICE

(U) Analysis of the HMMV (High Mobility Multipurpose
Wheeled Vehicle) as Desert Mobility Vehicle System.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Apr-Aug 86.

AUG 86

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Bradford, Elliot B. ;

REPORT NO. ORD-8241

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to DoD and DoD contractors only;
Critical Technology; 17 Nov 86. Other requests must be
referred to Army Development and Employment Agency, Ft.
Lewis, WA 98433-5000.

ABSTRACT: (U) Key results: (a) Mobility: HMMV (High
Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicle) meets SDF
requirements in terms of average speeds over typical
terrain. Off-road trafficability and performance on the
worst trails may significantly decrease speed due to the
combined effects of driving at night, in bad weather and
pulling a trailer. (b) 21 day mission is feasible with
M101 trailer for each HMMV or with resupply by air;
short mission (less than 10 days) is feasible without
either. If one motorcycle per two trucks is used in 21
day mission, either the cycle must be ridden during
insertion phase or (with trailer dedicated to motorcycle)
overloading by several hundred lbs. per vehicle is
necessary. (c) Night travel and scout on motorcycle are
key tactics to avoid encounter. Considering M101 trailer,
trafficability limitations may increase vulnerability.
HMMV (or any standard Army vehicle) is likely to be
classified as hostile if detected by Threat. (d) HMMV
and trailer are transportable by C-130 according to
Military Airlift Command doctrine, but special
requirements for SDF missions should be considered. (e)
Among desirable modifications to enhance DMS (Desert
Mobility Vehicle System) performance, an improved high-
mobility trailer is particularly important.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MOTORCYCLES, *TRAILERS, *GROUND
VEHICLES, *MILITARY VEHICLES, ARMY EQUIPMENT, VEHICLES.

AD-B108 426L

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DESERTS, MOBILITY, NIGHT, TRAVEL, REPLENISHMENT,
REQUIREMENTS, LIMITATIONS, MILITARY DOCTRINE, OFFROAD
TRAFFIC, TRAFFICABILITY, MISSIONS, SHORT RANGE(TIME),
TERRAIN, MOTORCYCLES, VULNERABILITY, TRUCKS, WEATHER,
MULTIPURPOSE, AIR TRANSPORTABLE EQUIPMENT, AIRLIFT
OPERATIONS, COMPUTERIZED SIMULATION, SOUTHWEST ASIA,
SCENARIOS, SURVIVABILITY

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Desert Vehicles, HMMV(High Mobility
Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicles), SDF(Special Operations
Forces), Wheeled Vehicles

UNCLASSIFIED

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

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13/8

15/8

AD-B108 250 CONTINUED

MILITARY TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT COMMAND TRANSPORTATION
ENGINEERING AGENCY NEWPORT NEWS VA

(U) Ports for National Defense. Analysis of Unit
Deployments through US Ports.

SEP 86

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Henry, Douglas A. ; Snyder, Allen ;

REPORT NO. MTMC-TE-85-3D-68

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Critical Technology; 18 Jan 87. Other requests must be referred to Military Traffic Management Command, Attn: MTT-SEM, P. O. Box 8276, Newport News, VA 23608-0276.

ABSTRACT: (U) Ports for National Defense focuses on the need to identify port facilities necessary for the rapid deployment of major US combat forces. Movement requirements for various deploying units have been used to simulate equipment loading aboard vessels for the various ship mixes. The number of berths and other vessel support system requirements are identified for each ship mix. Berths are recommended based on their capability to handle transshipments of equipment from deploying units. The objective of this analysis is to identify the port terminal(s) and berths that are best suited to meet the deployment requirements of the specific types of units based on different ship mixes. The number and characteristics of berths discussed required for rapid deployment of forces depend upon the type of vessel used. Because of the uncertainty as to type or class of vessel that would be available at any given time, four assumed ship mixes were chosen for evaluation. These mixes provide a range of possible vessel combinations. The mixes are drawn from ships in the Sealift Readiness Program (SRP), Ready Reserve Force (RRF), and Military Sealift Command (MSC). Each ship mix is comprised as follows: Roll-on/roll-off (RO-RO) vessels, which are considered to be the best suited for unit deployments, RO-RO, lighter aboard ship (LASH), and breakbulk vessels and other vessels likely to be available, Seatrain, breakbulk, and LASH vessels, all of which require breakbulk loading, and The Fast Sealift Ships (FSS).

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DESCRIPTORS: (U) *RAPID DEPLOYMENT, *PORTS(FACILITIES), SHIPS, DEPLOYMENT, HARBORS, MILITARY RESERVES, COMBAT FORCES, MARINE TRANSPORTATION, NATIONAL DEFENSE, OPERATIONAL READINESS

UNCLASSIFIED

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY

SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

AD-B108 135L 5/9 12/5 12/6
 ARMY TRADOC ANALYSIS COMMAND WHITE SANDS MISSILE RANGE NM
 (U) Automation of the Theater Shelf Requisitioning Process
 (AUTOREP).

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. May 85-Nov 86,

DEC 86

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Goodman, Jess L., Jr.; Catherson, Ronald L.;

REPORT NO. TRAC-WSMR-TD-24-86

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to DoD only; Premature Dissemination;
 Dec 86. Other requests must be referred to US Army
 Military Personnel Center, Attn: DAPC-MOC, Alexandria, VA
 22332.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also users guide AD-B108 136L.

ABSTRACT: (U) This report presents the results of a software development study conducted for the US Army Military Personnel Center. The objectives were to: 1) to analyze the shelf requisitioning process to determine scope, feasibility, and utility of automation; 2) To determine types of automated data processing assets, to include locally developed software, currently available and determine additional ADP asset requirements; and 3) To develop a software package that will automate the shelf requisitioning process using a common microcomputer system.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT, COMPUTER APPLICATIONS, MOBILIZATION, MANPOWER, MICROCOMPUTERS, COMPUTER PROGRAMS, AUTOMATION, THEATER LEVEL OPERATIONS
 IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Shelf requisitioning. *AUTOREP project, LPN-TRADOC-ACN-87579

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AD-B107 913 5/1 13/8
 GENERAL ELECTRIC CO CINCINNATI OH AIRCRAFT ENGINE
 BUSINESS GROUP

(U) Vendor Technology Modernization Program. Phase I.
 American Welding.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Aug 85-Jul 86,

DEC 86

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Stahlgren, Kenneth L.;

REPORT NO. R88AEB538

CONTRACT NO. F33657-83-C-2065

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT
EXPORT CONTROL

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Critical Technology; 5 Jan 87. Other requests must be referred to Commander, ASD/YZD, Wright-Patterson AFB, OH 45433. This document contains export-controlled technical data.

ABSTRACT: (U) This report describes an extensive effort by American Welding & Manufacturing Company - Warren, Ohio to establish integrated efficient, modernized production facilities tailored to specific industrial requirements that intended to reduce costs of surge/mobilization capabilities of the aerospace industry. It describes their approach to a factory of the future concept involving two projects: Intelligent Process Planning and Estimating System (IPPES) and Automated Sizing Work Cell (ASW).

DESCRIPTORS: (U) INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, *MANAGEMENT PLANNING AND CONTROL, *MANUFACTURING, AEROSPACE INDUSTRY, FACILITIES, INDUSTRIES, MOBILIZATION, PRODUCTION, REQUIREMENTS, SURGES, VENDORS, WELDING, MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS, CONTRACTS, RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Modernization, Export Control

IAC NO. MT-003639

IAC DOCUMENT TYPE: MTIAC - MICROFICHE --

IAC SUBJECT TERMS: T--(U)INCP, AIR FORCE, /CODE A, CIM,

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

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AD-B107 912 5/1 13/8

GENERAL ELECTRIC CO CINCINNATI OH AIRCRAFT ENGINE
BUSINESS GROUP

(U) Vendor Technology Modernization Program. Phase I.
Hitchcock Industries.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Aug 85-Jul 86,

DEC 86

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Stahlgren, Kenneth L. ;

REPORT NO. R88AE8537

CONTRACT NO. F3857-83-C-2085

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT
EXPORT CONTROL

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Critical Technology; 5 Jan 87. Other requests must be referred to Commander, ASD/Y2D, Wright-Patterson AFB, OH 45433. This document contains export-controlled technical data.

ABSTRACT: (U) This report describes an extensive effort by Hitchcock Industries Incorporated-Minneapolis to establish integrated efficient, modernized production facilities tailored to specific industrial requirements that intended to reduce costs of military programs, improve quality, reduce lead times and increase the surge/mobilization capabilities of the aerospace industry. It describes their approach to a factory of the future concept involving six projects: Coremake and Cleaning Cell (CIRC); Batching and Robotic Cleaning Cell (BENROC); Foundary Computer Integrated System (FOCIS); Alternate Casting Process (ALCAP); Real Time X-Ray and Tomography Cell (REL-X); and Robotic Plug Welding Cell (ROW).

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, *MANUFACTURING, *MANAGEMENT PLANNING AND CONTROL, AEROSPACE INDUSTRY, CASTING, CELLS, CLEANING, COMPUTERS, COSTS, FACILITIES, INDUSTRIES, INTEGRATED SYSTEMS, LEAD TIME, MILITARY OPERATIONS, MOBILIZATION, PLUGS, PRODUCTION, REAL TIME, REQUIREMENTS, ROBOTICS, SURGES, VENDORS, WELDING, X RAYS, CONTRACTS, MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Modernization, Export Control

AD-B107 913

AD-B107 912

UNCLASSIFIED

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-8107 912 CONTINUED

IAC NO. MT-003840

IAC DOCUMENT TYPE: MTIAC - MICROFICHE --

IAC SUBJECT TERMS: T--(U)IMIP, AIR FORCE, /CODE A, CIM,
MIS..;

AD-8107 909 5/1 11/8.2

GENERAL ELECTRIC CO CINCINNATI OH AIRCRAFT ENGINE
BUSINESS GROUP

(U) Vendor Technology Modernization Program. Phase I.
Western Gear.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Nov 85-Sep 86,

DEC 86

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Frey, Lee ;

REPORT NO. R88AEB539

CONTRACT NO. F33857-83-C-2085

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT
EXPORT CONTROL

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their
contractors; Critical Technology; 5 Jan 87. Other
requests must be referred to Commander, ASD/YZD, Wright-
Patterson AFB, OH 45433. This document contains export-
controlled technical data.

ABSTRACT: (U) Western Gear Corp. is an international,
diversified manufacturer of component machinery and
systems for a broad assortment of aerospace, mining,
metals, marine, petroleum, construction, and
transportation applications. This report describes an
extensive effort by Western Gear Corporation to establish
integrated efficient, modernized production facilities
tailored to specific industrial requirements that
intended to reduce costs of military programs, improve
quality, reduce lead times and increase the surge/
mobilization capabilities of the aerospace industry. It
provides a Top Down analysis of current operations and a
modernization master plan for the future. It focuses on
proposal for a Spur Gear Flexible Manufacturing Center
for aerospace quality gears.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, *MANUFACTURING,
*MANAGEMENT PLANNING AND CONTROL, AEROSPACE INDUSTRY,
AEROSPACE SYSTEMS, COSTS, GEARS, INDUSTRIES, LEAD TIME,
METALS, MILITARY OPERATIONS, MOBILIZATION, PETROLEUM
PRODUCTS, PLANNING, QUALITY, REQUIREMENTS, SURGES,
TRANSPORTATION, VENDORS, CONTRACTS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Modernization, Export Control

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AD-8107 909

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

AD-B107 908 CONTINUED

AD-B107 898L

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ARMY CONCEPTS ANALYSIS AGENCY BETHESDA MD

IAC NO. MT-003643

IAC DOCUMENT TYPE: MTIAC - MICROFICHE --

IAC SUBJECT TERMS: T--(U)INIP, AIR FORCE, /CODE A, CIM, MIS..;

(U) Constrained Munitions Procurement (COMP) Model. User's Manual.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Apr 85-Sep 88.

SEP 86

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Berry, Oia C. ; Stoll, George ; Schreiner, Joni ;

REPORT NO. CAA-D-88-6

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 17 Dec 88. Other requests must be referred to Office, Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans, Dept. of Army, Attn: DAMO-FDL, Washington, DC 20310.

ABSTRACT: (U) This user's manual documents the procedures that are necessary to use the COMP Model. COMP is a goal program based tool which determines a combat effective mix of conventional munitions to procure given variable prioritized goals and constrained budget and production capacity. The model development as enhanced and demonstrated during the Resource Constrained Procurement Objectives for Munitions (RECPOM-85) Study is the basis for this documentation. In addition to providing model operating procedures, the manual includes procedures to derive the extensive COMP data base. The documentation assumes a Sperry 1100/84 computer environment. Keywords: Resource allocation, Munition effectiveness analysis, Sequential linear goal programming, Prioritized force objectives, Constrained munitions procurement.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *COMPUTER PROGRAM DOCUMENTATION, *WEAPON MIXES, COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS, ALLOCATIONS, AMMUNITION, BUDGETS, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), DATA BASES, GOAL PROGRAMMING, LINEAR PROGRAMMING, MODELS, PRODUCTION, RESOURCE MANAGEMENT, RESOURCES, TOOLS, USER MANUALS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) COMP(Constrained Munitions Procurement)

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

AD-B107 642L 5/1 12/8 12/6 15/5

SEACO INC KAILUA HI

(U) Computer-Aided Embarkation Management System (CAEMS).
Functional Description.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Apr-Oct 85,

DEC 85 212P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Graham, C. W. ; Kishimoto B. H. ; Heyer, W. A. ; Davis, N. S. ;

CONTRACT NO. N00123-82-D-0058

MONITOR: NOSC
TR-1104

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution: Further dissemination only as directed by Commander, Naval Ocean Systems Center, San Diego, CA 92152-5000, Dec 85 or higher DoD authority.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *COMPUTER APPLICATIONS. *MANAGEMENT PLANNING AND CONTROL. *MARINE CORPS PLANNING. AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS. CARGO. COMPUTER PROGRAMS. DATA BASES. DATA MANAGEMENT. DISTRIBUTION. ENGINEERING DRAWINGS. INFORMATION PROCESSING. LOGISTICS. MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS. MARINE CORPS PERSONNEL. MICROCOMPUTERS. ONBOARD. PERFORMANCE (ENGINEERING). PLANNING. RAPID DEPLOYMENT. REAL TIME. REQUIREMENTS. SHIPS. TIMELINESS. LOGISTICS SUPPORT. RESOURCES

IDENTIFIERS: (U) WUDN488817

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AD-B107 487 1/3.3 15/8

CHARLES STARK DRAPER LAB INC CAMBRIDGE MA

(U) A Methodology for Operational Performance Evaluation of an Aircraft in a Tactical Environment.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. 1 Aug 82-1 Apr 88,

APR 88 83P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Beaton, Robert M. ; Adams, Milton B. ;

CONTRACT NO. F33615-82-K-3810

PROJECT NO. 2307

TASK NO. K1

MONITOR: AFWAL
TR-86-3078

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't, agencies and their contractors; Critical Technology; Apr 88. Other requests must be referred to Air Force Wright Aeronautical Labs./FIGL, Wright-Patterson AFB, OH 45433-8523.

ABSTRACT: (U) This report presents a methodology for evaluating the operational performance of an aircraft in both hostile (wartime) and nonhostile (peacetime) environments. The methodology is applied to an investigation of the effect of self-repairing flight control system architectures on the system effectiveness, reliability, and maintainability of fighter aircraft. A two stage procedure for evaluating operational performance is described. First, a model for predicting operational performance is developed in the form of a decision tree, where each branch of the tree represents a trajectory through the space of possible operational histories. Operational performance is defined as a function of the aircraft's reliability/survivability characteristics, mission planning strategy and maintenance strategy. The reliability/survivability characteristics are represented in a Markov model. Second, the probabilistic model is evaluated yielding expected values for the operational performance criteria. The performance criteria and probability of occurrence for each possible trajectory of the decision tree are

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SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

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computed using a depth-first exhaustive search. The information associated with each trajectory (or branch) of the decision tree is then combined to produce the expected operational performance of the aircraft over the entire operational history space.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *TACTICAL AIRCRAFT, AIRCRAFT, JET FIGHTERS, DECISION MAKING, COMPUTERIZED SIMULATION, MAINTENANCE, STRATEGY, MISSION PROFILES, PEACETIME, PROBABILITY, RELIABILITY, SURVIVABILITY, FIGHTER AIRCRAFT, MARKOV PROCESSES, OPERATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS, TEST AND EVALUATION, FLIGHT CONTROL SYSTEMS, REPAIR, SELF OPERATION, TACTICAL WARFARE, TRAJECTORIES

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Decision trees, PEG3205F, WJAFWAL2307K101

AD-B107 430 15/6.3

BATTELLE COLUMBUS LABS OH

(U) Feasibility of Automated Decontamination.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Contractor rept. Jul 85-Jul 86.

OCT 86

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Schultz, Arthur C.; Reidy, John J.; Kenney-Garrett, Suzanne M.; Zamejic, Edward R.; O'Donnell, Richard H.;

CONTRACT NO. DAAA15-85-C-0053

MONITOR: CRDEC
CR-87012

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; Oct 86. Other requests must be referred to Commander, U.S. Army Chemical Research Development and Engineering Center. Attn: SMCOR-SPS-T, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010-5423.

ABSTRACT: (U) This report describes an investigation to determine if and where automation should be considered in the decontamination of military equipment. Decontamination technologies for the removal/destruction of chemical agents were reviewed and conceptual systems using some of the technologies were developed for four levels of automation. The developed systems were evaluated on their wartime performance, logistics requirements, technical feasibility, peacetime utilization, and cost for three different battlefield situations. The evaluation results were then analyzed to determine how the systems' performance change with level of automation and battlefield situation. The results of this investigation indicate that for the next 10 to 15 years, the most applicable frontline equipment for the decontamination technologies investigated will be powered, manually controlled equipment. In the rearward areas of the battlefield, where some of the system requirements can be relaxed, decontamination systems employing a higher level of automation could result in an improvement in some important aspects of performance.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY EQUIPMENT, *DECONTAMINATION.

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

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*AUTOMATION, *DECONTAMINATION EQUIPMENT, BATTLEFIELDS,
PEACETIME, UTILIZATION, FEASIBILITY STUDIES, CHEMICAL
AGENTS, AUTOMATION, DESTRUCTION, REMOVAL,
PERFORMANCE(ENGINEERING), DETECTION

AD-B107 248L 15/8

INSTITUTE FOR DEFENSE ANALYSES ALEXANDRIA VA

(U) Planning Conventional Forces: The JCS (Joint Chiefs of
Staff) Forces Planning Program. Volume 1. Summary.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Annual rept. no. 1 (Final).

APR 86 57P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Gould, Phillip ; Anderson, Lowell B. ;
Brooks, Peter ; Goree, Paul F. ; Grotte, Jeffrey H. ;

REPORT NO. IDA-R-295-VOL-1

MONITOR: IDA/HQ
85-30149

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to DoD only; Premature Dissemination;
23 Jun 88. Other requests must be referred to Joint
Chiefs of Staff (JAD), The Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301-
5000.

ABSTRACT: (U) The JCS Forces Planning Program is an
ambitious, long-term effort to improve the force planning
capabilities of the JCS(Joint Chiefs of Staff) IDA is
working on this program of studies together with OJCS's
SPRAA and JAD. The program addresses the issue of the
interrelationships among U.S. strategic objective, U.S.
defense budgets, and the posture of U.S. military forces.
The JCS Forces Planning Methodology (JCSFPM), being
developed in the context of the overall program, will
provide an integrated tool for analyzing both the cost
and the effectiveness of all major force components.
Through the use of this methodology, it will be possible
to examine the cost and effectiveness implications of
alternative allocations of resources to force structure,
modernization, readiness, and sustainability. In addition,
the methodology will have flexibility to evaluate such
alternative force postures against a broad range of
scenarios, threats, and war-fighting strategies. The
JCSFPM includes a Cost Model and an Effectiveness Model.
Initial versions of these models are now running on
computers at IDA and OJCS. The initial version of the
Cost Model (CM-1) estimates the changes in obligation
authority resulting from changes in the force units and
systems in the FYDP; by the end of FY 1988 the Cost Model

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

AD-B107 248L CONTINUED

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will have the capability to make estimates of outlays (and obligation authority) for a time period extending more than a decade beyond the end of the FYDP. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY PLANNING, *CONVENTIONAL WARFARE, *COMBAT READINESS, ALLOCATIONS, COST MODELS, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, MILITARY BUDGETS, SCENARIOS, TIME INTERVALS, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), STRATEGIC ANALYSIS, ECONOMIC MODELS, MOBILIZATION

IDENTIFIERS: (U) LPN-IDA-T-16-228

CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING RESEARCH LAB (ARMY) CHAMPAIGN IL

(U) Mobilization Construction Scheduling System (MCSS). Volume 3. Program Specifications.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

SEP 86 87P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Blackmon, Robert B. ;

REPORT NO. CERL-TR-P-86/14-VOL-3

PROJECT NO. 4A162731AT41

TASK NO. A

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Critical Technology; Sep 86. Other requests must be referred to Office of the Chief of Engineers, Attn: DAEN-ECC, Washington, DC 20314-1000.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 1, AD-B107 221.

ABSTRACT: (U) The Army's Mobilization Construction Scheduling System (MCSS) provides a rapid, automated technique for producing an optimized Critical Path Method (CPM) network-based schedule used in planning mobilization construction projects. The MCSS is a flexible system, allowing the user to input many different factors with minimal effort for scheduling up to 200 separate facilities per installation. Program specifications are given for the MCSS. Volumes I and II are a user's manual and Functional Description, respectively.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CRITICAL PATH METHODS, *MOBILIZATION, *SCHEDULING, CONSTRUCTION, PLANNING, AUTOMATION, USER MANUALS, OPTIMIZATION, SPECIFICATIONS, USER NEEDS, PLANNING PROGRAMMING BUDGETING

IDENTIFIERS: (U) MCSS(Mobilization Construction Scheduling System), WU074, PE82731A, AST41

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AD-B107 222 CONTINUED

CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING RESEARCH LAB (ARMY) CHAMPAIGN IL

*SCHEDULING, INPUT, COMPUTER AIDED DIAGNOSIS, COSTS, PLANNING, OUTPUT, NETWORK ANALYSIS(MANAGEMENT), COMPUTER PROGRAMS, ARMY PLANNING

(U) Mobilization Construction Scheduling System (MCSS). Volume 2. Functional Description.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) MCSS(Mobilization Construction Scheduling System), MU074, PE02731A, AST41

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

SEP 88 88P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Blackmon, Robert B.; Holcomb, Timothy D.;

REPORT NO. CERL-TR-P-88/14-VOL-2

PROJECT NO. 4A182731AT41

TASK NO. A

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Critical Technology; Sep 88. Other requests must be referred to Office of the Chief of Engineers, Attn: DAEN-ECC, Washington, DC 20314-1000.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 3, AD-B107 223.

ABSTRACT: (U) This functional Description for the Mobilization Construction Scheduling System (MCSS) provides: (1) system requirements to be satisfied by the software program which will serve as the basis for mutual understanding between potential users and the system developer and (2) information on the system design. The MCSS is designed to expedite the preparation of the critical path method (CPM) network analysis for planning mobilization construction. The MCSS uses the summarized Mobilization Estimate Generator (MEG), which uses the Computer-Aided Cost Estimating System (CACES) as a source of unit process, project descriptions, and a series of algorithms to generate all input data needed by the CPM part of the program. Based on the output, users can enter a wide range of changes and recycle through the program until an acceptable solution is developed. The program has been assigned to provide users with a great degree of flexibility while minimizing the amount of input needed. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CRITICAL PATH METHODS, *MOBILIZATION.

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO 065893

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AD-B107 221 CONTINUED

CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING RESEARCH LAB (ARMY) CHAMPAIGN
IL

(U) Mobilization Construction Scheduling System MCSS)
Volume 1: User's Manual

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.

SEP 86 70P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Blackmon, Robert B.

REPORT NO: CERL-TR-P-86/14-VOL-1

PROJECT NO: 4A182731AT41

TASK NO: A

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't, agencies and their
contractors; Critical Technology; Sep 86. Other requests
must be referred to Office of the Chief of Engineers.
Attn: DAEN-ECC, Washington, DC 20314-1000.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 2, AD-B107 222.

ABSTRACT: (U) The Army's Mobilization Construction
Scheduling System (MCSS) provides a rapid, automated
technique for producing an optimized Critical Path Method
(CPM) network-based schedule used in planning
mobilization construction projects. The MCSS is a
flexible system, allowing the user to input many
different factors with minimal effort for scheduling up
to 200 separate facilities per installation. The MCSS
uses summarized cost and labor data from the Mobilization
Estimate Generator (MEG) in conjunction with the Computer-
Aided Cost Estimating System (CACES), the project
description, and a series of algorithms to generate all
input data needed by the CPM portion of the program.
Based on the output, users can enter a wide range of
changes and recycle through the program until an
acceptable solution is developed. Step-by-step guidance
is given on use of the system with instructions on how to
make full use of its capabilities in optimizing
mobilization planning and scheduling to meet national
goals. This report also provides derivations of the
algorithms that are available for revision by users.

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Volumes II and III contain the functional description and
program specifications, respectively. Although the MCSS
addresses mobilization construction, it can be used to
plan and schedule any type of construction provided the
data base is modified to properly reflect the new type of
construction. The system was demonstrated at the Office
of the Chief of Engineers (DCE) and the Fort Worth
District Office. Review comments have been provided for
use in designing future system enhancements. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *SCHEDULING, *MOBILIZATION, *CRITICAL
PATH METHODS, *USER MANUALS, ALGORITHMS, OUTPUT, LABOR,
CONSTRUCTION, INPUT, COMPUTER AIDED DIAGNOSIS, DATA BASES,
PLANNING, AUTOMATION, SPECIFICATIONS, USER NEEDS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) MCSS(Mobilization Construction
Scheduling System), MU074, PE82731A, AST41

UNCLASSIFIED

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-B106 894L 15/5

GENERAL DYNAMICS FORT WORTH TX FORT WORTH DIV

(U) Combat Maintenance Capability Project. Methodology.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Dec 82-Feb 85,

OCT 86

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Dunigan, John M.; Dickey, Guy E.; Borst, Mary B.; Navin, Dennis; Parham, David P.;

CONTRACT NO. F33815-82-C-0007

PROJECT NO. 1710

TASK NO. 00

MONITOR: AFHRL
TR-86-47

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT
EXPORT CONTROL

Distribution limited to DoD and DoD contractors only; Critical Technology; Oct 86. Other requests must be referred to AFHRL/TSR, Brooks AFB, TX 78235-5801. This document contains export-controlled technical data.

ABSTRACT: (U) The objective of this project was to develop methodology for a systematic and critical examination of the differences between current peacetime maintenance and future combat maintenance. The primary issue was to examine the effects of these differences on the generation of effective combat sorties. Detailed peacetime and combat scenarios were developed for a European-based US Air Force fighter wing, using realistic mission requirements and threats. TSAR and TSARINA computer simulation models were used to simulate wartime operations and maintenance. Both qualitative and quantitative maintenance asset and capability data were gathered through field surveys and research. Model simulations were conducted to examine specific Air Force-identified issues concerning aircraft battle damage repair, chemical warfare effects, alternate maintenance procedures, organizations, and wartime critical tasks. The sensitivities of model simulation results to data and model assumptions were investigated. The impacts of alternate procedures, practices, and organization on combat maintenance were evaluated, and recommendations

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AD-B106 894L CONTINUED

were made for changes in design and acquisition to improve maintenance.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE, WESTERN EUROPE, AIR FORCE OPERATIONS, PEACETIME, COMPARISON, AERIAL WARFARE, SCENARIOS, MATHEMATICAL MODELS, COMPUTERIZED SIMULATION

IDENTIFIERS: (U) TSAR computer program, TSARINA computer program, EXPORT CONTROL, PE82205F, WUAFHRL17100008

IAC NO. SR-07893

UNCLASSIFIED

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B106 703L 15/5 15/6

AD-B106 703L CONTINUED

AIR FORCE INST OF TECH WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH SCHOOL OF
SYSTEMS AND LOGISTICS

communication, the high intensity level of the combat,
and traffic congestion along Israel's supply route to the
Suez Canal.

(U) Israeli Defense Force Logistics in the Yom Kippur War.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *LAND WARFARE, *LOGISTICS SUPPORT,
ISRAEL, EGYPT, MILITARY FORCES(FOREIGN), MOBILIZATION

SEP 86

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Arab Israeli War(1973)

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Maxwell, George S. . III ;

IAC NO SR-08802

REPORT NO. AFIT/GLM/LSM-86S-47

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only;
Administrative/Operational Use; 22 Apr 85. Other requests
must be referred to Marine Corps Command and Staff
College, Education Center (MCDEC), Quantico, VA 22134-
5050.

ABSTRACT: (U) This investigation determined the factors
which favorably or unfavorably affected the Israeli
Defense Force (IDF) logistic effort in the war. For the
purposes of the study, logistic effort was defined as (1)
the ability to mobilize combat forces, and (2) the
ability to provide combat forces with sufficient
equipment and munitions. The method used in the analysis
was a synthesis of published and unpublished materials
which contained information on the mobilization and
supply aspects of the Yom Kippur War. The findings
indicate the factors which favorably affected Israel's
mobilization were the date of the initial Arab attack,
the Israeli preparations for transition from peacetime to
wartime, and the individual initiative of Israeli field
commanders in moving forces to the fronts. Severe traffic
congestion along road networks, deviation from the
mobilization plan, and failure to recall sufficient
numbers of tank transporters were all factors which
unfavorably affected the IDF's mobilization. Factors
which favorably affected the IDF's ability to provide
supplies and equipment to its units were the U.S. airlift
to Israel, the use of forward based supply and mobile
repair teams, the initiative of Israeli commanders during
the Suez Canal crossing, the pre-war preparation of the
crossing site, and the lack of Egyptian air strikes. The
major factors which unfavorably affected the IDF's
provision of supplies were Israel's extended lines of

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ARMY FOREIGN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CENTER
CHARLOTTESVILLE VA

ARMY ENGINEER STUDIES CENTER FORT BELVOIR VA

(U) CW WEAPONS PROHIBITED.

(U) Staging Base Facilities for Underdeveloped Areas
(Southwest Asia). Addendum.

AUG 86

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Mar 85-Oct 86,

PERSONAL AUTHORS: MYASNIKOV, V. ;

SEP 86 128P

REPORT NO. FSTC-MT-1017-84

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Wright, Susan J. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

REPORT NO. USAESC-R-86-8-ADD

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Copyright, Specific Authority; 1 Jun 84
Other requests must be referred to US Army Foreign Science and Technology Center, 220 7th St., NE., Charlottesville, VA 22901-5396.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to DoD and DoD contractors only; Critical Technology; 15 Oct 86. Other requests must be referred to US Army Engineer Studies Center, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-5583.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Unedited trans. of mono. Pravda (USSR) p4. 15 May 82.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Addendum to AD-C039 753.

ABSTRACT: (U) This report discusses Russia's perspective of the United States' production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and military training in tactics, means and methods of using chemical weapons and protection from them. The Soviet Union's effort to prohibit chemical weapons are strongly emphasized in this report.

ABSTRACT: (U) This study was sponsored by the US Central Command, Director of Logistics and Security Assistance, to determine the minimum amount of permanent facilities that must be built, or made available by host nations, in peacetime to meet the requirements of a multifunctional wartime staging base in the south-west Asia area of responsibility. This report documents the development of the Army and Air Force modules and facility planning factors, and the methodology applied to calculate facility requirements. Facility requirements were developed for 9 different Air Force squadron modules, an Air Force core operations support module, 5 different Army divisions, and 3 Army echelon above corps support modules. The study then estimated which facilities should be constructed in peacetime or identified as available for use by the host nation in peacetime to support the forces' mobilization and deployment requirements during wartime. The study also recommended consolidation of ammunition and POL facility requirements among and across service lines, and construction of a standard-sized runway that could be used by all aircraft considered in the study. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CHEMICAL WARFARE AGENTS, *CHEMICAL ORDNANCE, *ARMS CONTROL, DISARMAMENT, CHEMICAL WARFARE, MUNITIONS INDUSTRY, INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, STOCKPILES, MILITARY TRAINING, DEFENSE SYSTEMS, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), PROPAGANDA, TRANSLATIONS, USSR, RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

IAC NO. CB-004242

IAC DOCUMENT TYPE: CBIAC - HARD COPY --

IAC SUBJECT TERMS: D--(U)NERVE AGENTS, CHEMICAL AGENTS, FREE WORLD THREAT, CB THREAT, CHEMICAL THREAT (FREE WORLD), FREE WORLD STOCKPILES (CHEMICAL), BINARY MUNITIONS, TOXINS, BIOLOGICAL AGENTS, BIOLOGICAL THREAT (FREE WORLD), VX, V AGENTS, GB, G AGENTS, USSR VS US COMPARISON, SOVIET THREAT...

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY FACILITIES, *MILITARY PLANNING, *SOUTHWEST ASIA, PEACETIME, MOBILIZATION, DEPLOYMENT, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, ARMY FACILITIES, AIR

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FORCE FACILITIES

AD-B106 026L 5/9 13/2

ARMY COMMAND AND GENERAL STAFF COLL FORT LEAVENWORTH KS

(U) Military's Peacetime Role (Implications of the
Civilian Conservation Corps Experience).

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis May 85-Jun 86.

JUN 86 159P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Brennan, Gerald M. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only;
Proprietary Info.; 8 Jun 86. Other requests must be
referred to U.S. Army Command and General Staff College.
Attn: ATZL-SWD-GD, Fort Leavenworth, KS 66027-8900.

ABSTRACT: (U) This thesis evaluated military's role in
the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), 1933-1942. The
purpose of the study was to determine the effects of the
military's involvement in the CCC on national defense, on
the economy and to deduce a net effect on national power.
The study looked briefly at other well known peacetime
ventures (Lewis and Clark Expedition, Panama Canal
Project, air mail service) in which the military has been
involved to see if there were comparable effects. An
historical research methodology was used. Facts and
expert opinion were gleaned from sources and evaluated to
discern effects. The findings of this thesis were that
the peacetime military's involvement in nation building
and domestic service programs, especially the CCC, had
predominantly positive effects on both the economic
strength and the military strength of the nation, and
that there was an interactive net positive effect on
national power. In view of the positive impacts of the
military's involvement in the CCC and other civilian-like
pursuits, this study concluded that the military should
have an enunciated dual purpose in peacetime: to provide
for the common defense and to promote the general welfare.
Finally, it was suggested that a home-for-the-homeless
training and public works program and a youth program,
involving free technical education, para-military
training and conservation work might serve the best
interests of the nation today as the CCC did in the
1930's.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CIVILIAN PERSONNEL, *MILITARY ADVISORS,

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-B106 026L CONTINUED

*RESOURCE MANAGEMENT, CONSERVATION, NATURAL RESOURCES,
RURAL AREAS, PEACETIME, THESES

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Public works, *Civilian Conservation
Corps

AD-B105 933L 1/3

SYSTEMS EXPLORATION INC DAYTON OH

(U) Maintenance Task Timelines for Integrated Maintenance
Information System.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. May-Nov 84.

SEP 88

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Fischer, George W. ; Jernigan, Johnnie H. ;
Brandt, Craig M. ; Welmer, Richard E. ;

CONTRACT NO. F33815-81-C-0015

PROJECT NO. 1710

TASK NO. 00

MONITOR: AFHRL
TP-86-14

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT
EXPORT CONTROL

Distribution limited to DoD and DoD contractors only;
Premature Dissemination; Sep 88. Other requests must be
referred to AFHRL/TSR, Brooks AFB, TX 78235-5801. This
document contains export-controlled technical data.

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper documents the analysis and
findings of a study conducted to establish maintenance
information timelines. The objective of the study was to
produce an inventory of representative aircraft
flightline maintenance tasks expressed in terms of
timelines. A maintenance timeline is a detailed
description of the activities involved in the maintenance
technician's performance of a complete maintenance job.
The primary purpose of the timeline task inventory is to
help specify how the Integrated Maintenance Information
System (IMIS) will be tailored to meet real maintenance
requirements. Using the common elements of a maintenance
task, a generic timeline was developed for the F-16,
Advanced Tactical Fighter (ATF), F-111, and C-5 aircraft
flightline environments. The selection criterion for
maintenance task timeline development was based on the
task's being mission essential, representative, a large
resource consumer, applicable to IMIS objectives,
supported by data, and achievable in the real-world
environment. Eight basic timelines for each subject

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AD-B105 933L CONTINUED

aircraft were developed in the peacetime environment. The tasks were also timed against applicable combat scenarios and unusual basing arrangements at collocated operating bases and dispersed operating locations.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE, *INFORMATION SYSTEMS, AIRCRAFT, CONSUMERS, ENVIRONMENTS, INVENTORY, JOBS, MAINTENANCE, MAINTENANCE PERSONNEL, PEACETIME PERFORMANCE(HUMAN), REQUIREMENTS, RESOURCES, SCENARIOS, TECHNICIANS, WARFARE

IDENTIFIERS: (U) IMIS(Integrated Maintenance Information System), F-16 Aircraft, FB-11 Aircraft, C-5 Aircraft, EXPORT CONTROL, PEB2205F, WUAFHRL17100005

IAC NO.

AD-B105 898L 14/2 19/1

NAVAL ORDNANCE STATION INDIAN HEAD MD

(U) Quality Evaluation: Navy Stockpiled/Fleet-Returned Impulse Cartridge, MBEU 50058 (DDIC M783).

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

SEP 86 25P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Lewis, Paul T. ;

REPORT NO. NOS-IHTR-1060

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only: Test and Evaluation; 12 Sep 86. Other requests must be referred to Commanding Of ficer, Naval Ordnance Station, Attn: Code 51 via 102. Indian Head, MD 20640-5000.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Rept. no. NOS-IHTR-819, AD-B073 695L.

ABSTRACT: (U) The Naval Ordnance Station evaluated a sample of Impulse Cartridges, MBEU 50058, to determine their reliability at the assigned service life limits and to evaluate the feasibility of extending these limits. Since stockpiled cartridges were included in this evaluation, we also sought to verify the adequacy and quality of the present stockpiled assets. The visual inspection revealed no external defects and the X-rays revealed no internal defects. None of the cartridges leaked. One cartridge was slightly above the upper specification limit for maximum pressure. All other cartridges were well within the specification limits. We recommended that the total life of the Navy and Air Force impulse cartridge, MBEU 50058, be extended from 84 and 72 months, respectively, to 102 months. The Navy installed life should be increased from 56 to 86 months. Keywords: Aircrew escape system, Navy F-14A, A-6, EA-88, F-4 aircraft, and Air Force F-4 aircraft.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CARTRIDGES(PAD), EJECTION SEATS, JET FIGHTERS, AIR FORCE, DEFECTS(MATERIALS), ESCAPE SYSTEMS, EXTERNAL, FLIGHT CREWS, INTERNAL, LIFE EXPECTANCY(SERVICE LIFE), QUALITY, RELIABILITY, SPECIFICATIONS, STOCKPILES, TEST AND EVALUATION, VISUAL INSPECTION

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B105 896L CONTINUED

AD-B105 858L 5/8 15/8

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Impulse Cartridges, F-14A Aircraft, F-14 Aircraft, A-6 Aircraft, EA-88 Aircraft, F-4 Aircraft, LPN-A4200420/163-4/6420000001

ARMY COMMAND AND GENERAL STAFF COLL FORT LEAVENWORTH KS

(U) Arms Control: Shaping the Army's European Nuclear Arsenal.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis Aug 85-Jun 86.

JUN 86 97P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Moon, Alan B. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Proprietary Info.; 6 Jun 86. Other requests must be referred to U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, Attn: ATZL-SWD-GD, Fort Leavenworth, KS 66027-6900.

ABSTRACT: (U) The thesis seeks to determine how and why the US Army's European nuclear arsenal has been impacted by arms control issues and decisions from 1985 to 1985-- specifically, fluctuations in the European nuclear stockpile are examined for arms control's impact. This is done by documenting and analyzing stockpile changes in relation to arms control events. Additionally, the nuclear stockpile levels in Europe are contrasted to the nuclear stockpile levels in Europe are contrasted to the nuclear warfighting requirements with the disparities analyzed to determine arms control relationships. The author concludes that the Pershing II missile system was deployed to Europe, in part, as a reaction to SALT agreements. By retention of obsolete and militarily useless nuclear warheads, the Army's European nuclear stockpile is shown to be held at levels above wartime requirements for the purpose of gaining bargaining positions at arms control negotiations. The announced nuclear stockpile reductions in Europe during the late 1970s and early 1980s were motivated by arms control considerations. The author recommends that the Army's nuclear stockpile in Europe be structured to accommodate both the military requirements and the realities of arms control negotiating positions.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ARMS CONTROL, *NUCLEAR WEAPONS, *STOCKPILES, REDUCTION, OBSCURITY, HISTORY, DECISION MAKING, POLITICAL NEGOTIATIONS, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, SURFACE TO SURFACE MISSILES, NUCLEAR FORCES(MILITARY), DEPLOYMENT, TACTICAL WEAPONS, THESE

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B105 858L CONTINUED

AD-B105 661L 5/6

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Bargaining chips. Tactical nuclear forces

DYNAMICS RESEARCH CORP ANDOVER MA

(U) FAAD (Forward Area Air Defense) C2I (Command, Control and Intelligence System) Cost and Training Effectiveness Analysis (CTEA). Volume 2. Appendix C. Collective Task Analysis.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Technical rept.

MAY 86 259P

REPORT NO. E-112014-VOL-2-APP-C

CONTRACT NO. N00140-82-G-BZ99

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to DoD and DoD contractors only; Specific Authority: 15 Oct 86. Other requests must be referred to US Army Air Defense Artillery School. Attn: ATSA-DTN-SV, Fort Bliss, TX 79910-7090.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 1, AD-B105 852L.

ABSTRACT: (U) This document consists of training and evaluation outlines of mission profiles listing the standards for each.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ARMY TRAINING, *STANDARDS, *MISSION PROFILES, AIR DEFENSE, COMBAT SUPPORT, DEPLOYMENT, MOBILIZATION

IDENTIFIERS: (U) FAAD(Forward Area Air Defense), C2I(Command Control and Intelligence), CTEA(Cost and Training Effectiveness Analysis), SHORAD(Short Range Air Defense)

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AD-B105 661L

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-B105 400L CONTINUED

NAVAL ORDNANCE STATION INDIAN HEAD MD

(U) Quality Evaluation: Navy Stockpiled Impulse Cartridge
Mark 82 Mod 0 (DODIC W521).

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

AUG 86 28P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Clagett, Steven B. ;

REPORT NO. NOS-IHTR-1043

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test
and Evaluation; 29 Aug 86. Other requests must be
referred to Commanding Officer, Naval Ordnance Station,
Code 51 via 102, Indian Head, MD 20640-5000. Availability:
Document partially illegible.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Rept. no. NOS-IHTR-915, AD-
B091 244L.

ABSTRACT: (U) The Impulse Cartridge Mk 82 Mod 0 is used
as the power source to open the emergency escape hatch of
the A-3A/B, NA-3A/B, KA-3B, EKA-3B, and VA-3B aircraft.
The cartridge is electrically initiated and uses a four-
pin, dual independent ignition element which is threaded
into an aluminum cup-type case. The booster and main
charge are separated by celluloid cups. The output end of
the cartridge is closed with a paper cover and sealed
with varnish. The Naval Ordnance Station evaluated a
sample of 20 stockpiled Impulse Cartridges Mk 82 Mod 0.
The purpose of the program was to determine performance
deterioration attributable to age and to evaluate the
feasibility of a service life extensions. The currently
assigned total life for the cartridge is 80 months. The
test parameters are ignition delay, maximum pressure, and
resistance. All units fired successfully and ballistic
values are within the specification limits. However,
maximum pressure and resistance values are considerably
higher than those for fleet-retained units tested in a
1984 quality evaluation. Also, the aging trends for
maximum pressure and resistance are inconsistent. For
both parameters the trends decrease for fleet-retained
units and increase for stockpiled units. Investigation
suggests that this is an unlikely occurrence. Because of

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this discrepancy, the report recommends that the total
life for the Impulse Cartridge Mk 82 Mod 0 remain at 80
months. It also recommends that a quality evaluation of
both fleet-retained and stockpiled units be conducted.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CARTRIDGES(PAD), AGING(MATERIALS),
PATTERNS, IGNITION, NAVY, STOCKPILES, POWER SUPPLIES,
RESISTANCE, SPECIFICATIONS, BALLISTICS, IGNITION LAG,
PAPER, QUALITY, TEST AND EVALUATION, LIFE
EXPECTANCY(SERVICE LIFE), ATTACK BOMBERS, EXPLOSIVES
INITIATORS, NAVAL AIRCRAFT, IGNITERS, EMERGENCIES, ESCAPE
SYSTEMS, HATCHES, VARNISHES, PATTERNS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Impulse cartridges, Mark-83 cartridges,
A-3 aircraft, LPN-A420-0420/163-4/6420-000-001

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Information Management Support System), LPN-MITRE-471A

AD-B105 229 5/2 15/5

MITRE CORP BEDFORD MA

(U) LIMSS (Logistics Information Management Support System)
Long Range Development Plan (Roadmap)

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

JUL 86 114P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Dolberg, C. E.; Gagnon, M. H.; Johnson, J.
L.; Zenlea, S.;

REPORT NO. MTR-9729

MONITOR: ESD
TR-88-233

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT
EXPORT CONTROL

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; 25 Mar 88. Other requests must be referred to HQ, ESD/PLS-3, Hanscom AFB, MA 01731-5000. This document contains export-controlled technical data.

ABSTRACT: (U) The logistics information management support system (LIMSS) long range development plan, or roadmap, addresses evolutionary integration of current, developing, planned, and future logistics and engineering information systems and processes into a cohesive, worldwide integrated logistics information system. The document provides a concept of the circa 2000 overall logistics and engineering information system architecture and outlines the sequence of activities that are germane to the incremental implementation of that architecture. The overall objective of the LIMSS program is to ensure that logistics and engineering activities at all levels of command have the information needed to improve weapon system combat readiness in peace and sustain them in war. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS, *LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT, SYSTEMS ENGINEERING, COMBAT READINESS, INTEGRATED SYSTEMS, AIR FORCE PLANNING, ARCHITECTURE, INFORMATION SYSTEMS, LOGISTICS, PEACETIME, LONG RANGE(TIME)

IDENTIFIERS: (U) EXPORT CONTROL, LIMSS(Logistics

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B105 208L 15/5

SEACO INC KAILUA HI

(U) Computer-Aided Embarkation Management System (CAEMS).

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

DEC 85 38P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Kishimoto, B. H. ;

CONTRACT NO. N00123-82-D-0059

MONITOR: NOSC
TD-915

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution: Further dissemination only as directed by Commander, Naval Ocean Systems Center, San Diego, CA 92152-5000 or higher DoD authority.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *COMPUTER APPLICATIONS, *LOADING(HANDLING), *NAVAL LOGISTICS, AIR FORCE, AIRCRAFT, AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS, AMPHIBIOUS SHIPS, AUTOMATION, CARGO, COMMERCE, DATA BASES, DATA MANAGEMENT, LIFT, MANAGEMENT PLANNING AND CONTROL, MARINE CORPS, MARINE CORPS PERSONNEL, MICROCOMPUTERS, PLANNING, REQUIREMENTS, SHIP'S, TIME, CARGO HANDLING, RAPID DEPLOYMENT, CARGO SHIPS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) CAEMS(Computer Aided Embarkation Management System)

AD-B105 192L 15/6

SEACO INC KAILUA HI

(U) Computer-Aided Embarkation Management System (CAEMS). Feasibility Study (FS).

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Preliminary rept. Apr 84-Dec 85.

JUL 85 83P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Graham, C. W. ; Kishimoto, B. H. ; Meyer, W. A. ;

CONTRACT NO. N00123-82-D-0059

MONITOR: NOSC
TR-1084

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution: Further dissemination only as directed by Commander, Naval Ocean Systems Center, San Diego, CA 92152-5000, Jul 85 or higher DoD authority.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS, *RAPID DEPLOYMENT, DATA BASES, DATA MANAGEMENT, MANAGEMENT PLANNING AND CONTROL, USER NEEDS, COMPUTER APPLICATIONS, LOGISTICS, COMPUTERS, AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS, FEASIBILITY STUDIES, REQUIREMENTS, LIFE CYCLE COSTS, COST ANALYSIS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) CAEMS(Computer Aided Embarkation Management System), WUDN488817

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY

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AD-B105 085L

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI ADVANCED RESEARCH PROGRAM

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI ADVANCED RESEARCH PROGRAM

(U) A Long Term National Strategy for the Employment of the Guard and Reserve in the Total Force.

(U) Industrial Mobilization: Issues for the 1990's.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.

MAY 86 79P

JUL 86 118P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Lampo, Steve F.

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Jori, Carol D.

REPORT NO. NWC/ARP-86-30

REPORT NO. NWC/ARP-86-34

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Specific Authority: 28 Sep 86. Other requests must be referred to Naval War College, Center for Naval Warfare Studies, Newport, RI 02841-5010. Availability: Document partially illegible.

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Specific Authority: 15 Sep 86. Other requests must be referred to the Center for Naval Warfare Studies, Naval War College, Newport, RI 02841-5010.

ABSTRACT: (U) The ability of the United States to execute its national military strategy depends on the mobilization, deployability, and capability of the National Guard and Reserve. However, it appears there is no long term national strategy for their employment in the Total Force. The dependence seems to have randomly evolved after Secretary of Defense Laird conceived the Total Force, a concept of giving concurrent consideration to active and reserve forces in all aspects of planning, programming, manning, equipping and employment. This random evolution was caused by a variety of influences, some of which were: the historical tradition of the Guard and Reserve, domestic politics and separate military Service decisions about the mix of their Active and Reserve Components. This paper examines the effect of these influences on the current Total Force structure. The formal organization of the Guard and Reserve is described. Their capabilities are assessed; and there is a discussion of how the reserve-dependent force structure may determine whether or not, when and where the United States may use military force as an instrument of policy.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *NATIONAL GUARD, DECISION MAKING, DOMESTIC, EVOLUTION(GENERAL), MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), MILITARY STRATEGY, MOBILIZATION, POLITICAL SCIENCE, UNITED STATES, DEPLOYMENT

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ABSTRACT: (U) Industrial mobilization in the 1990's will pose significant challenges. Our ability as a nation to identify and meet those challenges will act as a strategic deterrent and enhance our warfighting capabilities should deterrence fail. Operational plans often overlook shortcomings of the defense industrial base. By introducing strategic and operational planners to the limitations of the defense industrial base in exercises such as Global War Game 1988 greater understanding will be generated which will provide the impetus to further improve the defense industrial base. Mobilization issues which are common to elements of heavy industry (the shipbuilding and machine tool industries), and resources which are considered critical to our national defense are examined in greater detail. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, *MOBILIZATION, DEFENSE SYSTEMS, INDUSTRIES, OPERATION, PLANNING, MACHINE TOOLS, NATIONAL DEFENSE, CRISIS MANAGEMENT, COMBAT READINESS, STRATEGY, PREPARATION, DETERRENCE, SHIPBUILDING, ELECTRONICS, MUNITIONS INDUSTRY, CRITICALITY(GENERAL)

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Industrial mobilization, Defense Industrial Base

UNCLASSIFIED

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY

SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B104 896L 15/5

AD-B104 801L 15/5

AIR FORCE LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT CENTER GUNTER AFS AL

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Base-Level Contracting Wartime Concepts,

(U) Adequacy of Procedures for Supply of Ammunition to Combat Units in Central Europe.

JUL 86 83P

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Sep 85-May 86,

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Ferguson, J.

MAY 86 198P

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Friel, George R.; Johnson, Richard H.; Odom, Ronald G.; Smalls, Thomas E.; Willis, Roy R.;

Distribution limited to DoD only; Critical Technology; 21 Sep 86. Other requests must be referred to Air Force Logistics Management Center, Attn: LGC, Gunter AFS, AL 36144.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This report contains a revised base contracting wartime Concept of Operations (CONOP) for implementation in the Contingency Contracting Support Program (AFR 70-7) and in the USAF War and Mobilization Annex E. The CONOP complements the current role base contracting has in supporting wartime commitments in terms of theater combat and CONUS sustaining support. Although this project was not an in-depth study of the Contingency Contracting Program, it provides recommendations which may enhance all areas of contingency contracting. The problems, find solutions, and answer any questions as to the current role of base contracting activities during war. We believe this document is a good start for more detailed concept thinking on contracting's future role in support of wartime contingencies.

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Specific Authority; Jun 88. Other requests must be referred to ICAF, Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-8000.

ABSTRACT: (U) The thesis of this paper is that ammunition support of combat forces in Europe is based upon an invalid doctrinal approach to ammunition support that: (1) erroneously assumes a mature theater and a mature support structure and (2) does not provide for transition to war in a European short war scenario. Findings/Conclusions: (1) High consumption rates will occur very early, as opposed to later on as assumed in maturing theater doctrine; (2) the Ammunition Transfer Point concept will not work in the current European environment; (3) It is not yet possible to centrally manage ammunition distribution in Europe; (4) Previous ammunition studies have not used a realistic model of the ammunition system in Europe.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CONTRACT ADMINISTRATION, *LOGISTICS SUPPORT, WAR POTENTIAL, THEATER LEVEL OPERATIONS, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, AIR FORCE PLANNING

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AMMUNITION, *LOGISTICS SUPPORT, NATO, CENTRAL EUROPE, MILITARY DOCTRINE, MILITARY TRANSPORTATION, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Contingency Planning, Base Contracting, CONOP(Concept of Operations), Wartime, CCSP(Contingency Contracting Support Program), LPN-LC85044ST

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Ammunition supply, Resupply operations

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

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AD-B104 741L CONTINUED

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

APPLICATIONS, TAXES, BENEFITS

(U) The Capability of the Civil Air Carrier Industry to Satisfy DoD Requirements during a Period of Mobilization.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Military Airlift Command, Civil Reserve Air Fleet, Tax credits

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Sep 85-May 86.

MAY 86 39P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Parker, W. T., Jr.; Christian, Stephen T., Jr.

REPORT NO. NDU-ICAF-86-M-10

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Specific Authority: Jun 86. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces, Fort McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This analysis includes: (1) a review of the DoD airlift requirements under mobilization; (2) the current and projected capability of the Military Airlift Command (MAC) to satisfy these requirements with their organic resources; (3) the current posture of the Civil Reserve Air Fleet (CRAF) and its ability to augment MAC; and (4) other sources for airlift assets to assist mobilization. Airlift requirements during mobilization are substantial. In the course of our study we determined that: 1. Passenger aircraft assets are more than adequate to meet DoD needs, but cargo aircraft assets are insufficient. 2. Expansion of MAC beyond that already planned is extremely hard to justify in times of deficit reduction. 3. Airlift assets available from other nations are 'situation specific' and even with their help, there remains a significant tonnage shortfall. 4. Since current CRAF participation, although growing, is still inadequate to meet mobilization needs, improvements to the CRAF program appear to be the primary means for a long term solution. The authors suggest four remedies in the form of federal prescriptions and incentives.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AIRLIFT OPERATIONS, *CIVIL AVIATION, MOBILIZATION, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY, PASSENGER AIRCRAFT, TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT, RESERVE EQUIPMENT, REGULATIONS, MANUFACTURING, COMMERCIAL AVIATION, MILITARY

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

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AD-B104 809L CONTINUED

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Industrial base, Military industrial complex

(U) DoD Needs to Better Define the Intended Role of the U. S. Industrial Base for Meeting Future Requirements.

IAC NO. MT-003710

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Sep 85-May 86,

IAC DOCUMENT TYPE: MTIAC - MICROFICHE --

MAY 86 40P

IAC SUBJECT TERMS: T--(U)Defense Department, *Industrial Base, /Code E, /Code B.;

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Lane, Robert J. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-86-M88

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Specific Authority: Jun 86. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces, Fort McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) The ability of American industry, and particularly the defense industrial base, to meet national security requirements in a crisis situation could determine whether the United States succeeds or fails in such a situation. How well the United States is prepared to meet future challenges will depend, to a large extent, on the actions taken in times of peace. The question of whether or not the U.S. industrial base can respond adequately to a national emergency is one that has been debated for many years without satisfactory resolution. Since World War I, the U.S. policymakers have continuously debated the idea that the Nation needed a responsive industrial base in order to be ready for future wars on conflicts. This paper presents from an historical perspective, the various efforts that have been made to develop and maintain a responsive industrial base. It also discusses, from a public administration perspective, why past efforts have not been successful and what current and future efforts will be needed if the United States seriously intends to develop an industrial base that will be responsive to future defense requirements.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CRISIS MANAGEMENT, *INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, *MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, NATIONAL SECURITY, OPERATIONAL READINESS, EMERGENCIES, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, HISTORY, COMBAT READINESS, MOBILIZATION

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BDM CORP MCLEAN VA

(U) Weapons Assessment Model (WAM) User's Manual.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Technical rept. 11 Apr 84-31 Jan 86.

FEB 86 140P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Bitinas, E. J. ; Carr, T. T. ;

CONTRACT NO. DNA001-84-C-0281

PROJECT NO Q49000N

TASK NO. H000

MONITOR: DNA

TR-85-197

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT
EXPORT CONTROL

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Critical Technology; 28 Sep 85. Other requests must be referred to Director, Defense Nuclear Agency, Washington, DC 20305-1000. This document contains export-controlled technical data.

ABSTRACT: (U) The objective of this effort was to implement the DNA Weapons Assessment Model (WAM) on the computers at SHAPE Headquarters and the Studies and Analysis and Gaming Agency, and to provide the WAM users with a user friendly user's manual. WAM is a stochastic computer simulation of theater weapons delivery and effects. The WAM model considers target size, location, and type; weapon range, yield and accuracy; target acquisition probabilities and target location errors; troop safety and collateral damage constraints. The WAM model provides the capability to perform detailed analysis of tactical nuclear weapons requirements. This user's manual includes discussions on WAM input requirements, WAM output results provided, and WAM methodology. To facilitate the learning process, a question and answers section addressing many of the common questions asked by WAM users is also provided. This manual includes data to allow random acquisition of targets and prioritized use of weapons.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *NUCLEAR WEAPONS, WEAPON DELIVERY.

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NUCLEAR EXPLOSION DAMAGE, DAMAGE ASSESSMENT, STOCHASTIC PROCESSES, THEATER LEVEL OPERATIONS, WEAPON SYSTEM EFFECTIVENESS, COMPUTER PROGRAMS, TACTICAL WEAPONS, MILITARY PLANNING, WEAPON MIXES, SENSITIVITY, STOCKPILES, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, RANGE(DISTANCE), YIELD(NUCLEAR EXPLOSIONS), TARGET ACQUISITION, NATO, LIMITATIONS, INPUT OUTPUT MODELS, USER MANUALS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) WAM computer program, NWRS (Nuclear Weapons Requirements Study), Weapons assessment models, Prioritizing, sensitivity analysis, Export control, PEB2715H, WUDH251257, WU01

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-B104 353L 15/6

AD-B104 350L 5/3

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Mobilization Studies Program Report. Intertheater
Airlift: What's There To Do Once the Sealoc Closes?

(U) Oil Crisis and Total Mobilization during Wartime: A
National and Global Economic Evaluation.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Sep 85-May 86.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Sep 85-May 86.

MAY 86 103P

MAY 86 128P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Crumley, James P., Jr.

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Rosenquist, John T. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-86-N32A

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-88-M14

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only;
Specific Authority: Jun 86. Other requests must be
referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces,
Washington, DC 20319-8000.

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only;
Specific Authority: Jun 86. Other requests must be
referred to ICAF, Fort McNair, Washington, DC 20319-8000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper investigates the need for
intertheater airlift after the initial deployment of men
and equipment and, looking at historic uses of airlift,
projects future needs. Airlift is an integral factor in
maintaining our national military power. Because
potential battlefields are distant, and political and
fiscal constraints will not allow stationing the
necessary combat forces near each world trouble spot,
airlift is the only alternative capable of deploying our
military forces during the early days of any conflict.
After numerous studies and after analyzing the
operational and cost tradeoffs between airlift, sealift,
and prepositioning, the Air Force, Department of Defense,
and the Congress have agreed that an airlift force
capable of 66 million ton-miles per day (MTM/D) during a
sure period is a realistic intertheater airlift objective.
However, no-one has seriously looked at the airlift
requirement after the sea lines of communication become
effective. The purpose of this paper is to investigate
that airlift need.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AIRLIFT OPERATIONS, MISSIONS, MOBILITY,
HISTORY, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, MOBILIZATION, MILITARY
PLANNING, KOREA, VIETNAM

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Intertheater airlift, C-17 airlift.
Sea lines of Communications, SEALOCs(Sea lines of
communications)

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AD-B104 350L CONTINUED

AD-B104 338L 15/5 15/8

IDENTIFIERS: (U) IEP(International Energy Program)

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI

(U) Fourth Marine Aircraft Wing Mobilization and Logistics Support.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

MAY 86 63P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Torsak, John F. ;

REPORT NO. NWC-86-15

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 11 Aug 86. Other requests must be referred to the Center for Naval Warfare Studies, Naval War College, Newport, RI 02841-5010.

ABSTRACT: (U) The Fourth Marine Aircraft Wing (MAW) is a component of the Marine Corps Reserve. In wartime Marine air reserve unit; from the 4th MAW would be tasked to reinforce or augment active forces in forming Marine Air-Ground Task Forces that are committed to combat. While the Total Force Concept firmly commits the Marine reserve to full integration in wartime operational plans, logistics support for Marine reserve aviation elements is markedly different from active force structure. Much of the supply and other logistics support for reserve forces is held in peacetime by Naval supply depots and centers as wholesale prepositioned war reserve material. To enable reserve aviation squadrons to rapidly reinforce a MAGTF several factors in the Naval aviation logistics system must be changed to accommodate the rapid deployment policy of the Marine Corps. By using capabilities inherent in a Contingency Support Package concept, it is possible to rapidly build any level of spares support for any mix of aircraft assigned to a MAGTF; to comply with current directives governing war reserve material; and to ensure that the Marine reserve aviation units logistics support are a mirror image of the active forces.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MOBILIZATION, *LOGISTICS SUPPORT, *MARINE CORPS AVIATION, WING LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, MILITARY RESERVES, RAPID DEPLOYMENT, TASK FORCES, MARINE CORPS AIRCRAFT, SQUADRONS, WEAPON MIXES, ALLOCATIONS.

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PREPOSITIONING(LOGISTICS), SUPPLY DEPOTS, SPARE PARTS,
COMPATIBILITY, NAVAL LOGISTICS, LOGISTICS PLANNING

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Marine corps logistics, MAGTF(Marine
Air Ground Task Forces), Total force concept, Contingency
support package concept

NAVAL OCEAN SYSTEMS CENTER SAN DIEGO CA

(U) Computer-Aided Embarkation Management System (CAEMS).
Computer-Aided Embarkation Planning Support for
Maritime Prepositioning (MPS) T-AKX (Maersk Line) E-
Class Ships.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Interim rept. Mar 84-Nov 85.

NOV 85 109P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Kishimoto, B. H. ;

REPORT NO. NOSC/TR-1082

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to DoD and DoD contractors only;
Software Documentation; Nov 85. Other requests must be
referred to Commander, Naval Ocean Systems Center, San
Diego, CA 92152-5000. Availability: Document partially
illegible.

ABSTRACT: (U) The problem: Develop a software package
for the Computer-Aided Embarkation Management System
(CAEMS) that will assist US Marine Corps personnel in
preparing loading plans for the Maersk Line E-Class
maritime prepositioning ships (MPS). In April 1984, NOSC
was tasked by Headquarters USMC, Deputy Chief of Staff,
Installations and Logistics (Code LPL), to develop a
software package for a microsystem that will aid in the
preparation and development of ships' loading plans. From
April to October 1984, studies were conducted to
determine (1) the operational requirements of the Fleet
Marine force for developing embarkation plans for
amphibious and other rapid deployment operations; and (2)
the feasibility of developing an automated embarkation
planning aid to support the Marine Corps embarkation
community. Design and development of CAEMS have been
completed, along with a functional description.
Investigation and evaluation of candidate design concepts
through prototyping also have been completed. In March
1985, NOSC was tasked by HQMC to use existing CAEMS
software technology to develop a software package for
existing microcomputers to aid MC personnel in developing
loading plans for maritime prepositioning ships. By April
1985, the first software package was developed, and user
training for MPS-2 (7th Marine Amphibious Brigade)

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embarkation personnel was completed.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *PREPOSITIONING(LOGISTICS), *COMPUTER APPLICATIONS, *LOADING(HANDLING), MARINE CORPS PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS PLANNING, MICROCOMPUTERS, RAPID DEPLOYMENT, FLEETS(SHIPS), NAVAL VESSELS, COMPUTER PROGRAMS, AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS, TEMPLATES, DIAGRAMS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) CAEMS(Computer Aided Embarkation Management System), MUDN488617

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Avionics Standardization: A Rational Approach for Mobilization and Peacetime Conditions.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Sep 85-May 86.

MAR 86 114p

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Dulal, Ajmal S. ;

REPORT NO NDU/ICAF-88-M15

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Specific Authority: Jun 86. Other requests must be referred to ICAF, Fort McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) Is it really of value to standardize avionics at some level from either mobilization or peacetime resource management points of view? If the results revealed it to be of value, this author intended to develop a rational standardization approach based on the inputs received from the surveyed avionics experts and on knowledge contained in existing literature. Industry, civil servants and military personnel came to significantly close agreement on many of the key issues and factors that involve standardization. In general, they looked on judicious standardization efforts favorably. This conclusion, in essence validated the hypothesis of this research and reinforced what numerous other authors have written about standardization, specifically that: 1. Standardization is worthwhile from a mobilization point of view, 2. Standardization is also worthwhile from a peacetime point of view, 3. Standardization is especially of great value when the combined effects of mobilization and peacetime conditions are considered, and 4. Neither standardization nor non-standardization proves a panacea for managing avionics resources.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MOBILIZATION, *AVIONICS, DECISION MAKING, LOGISTICS, COSTS, ACQUISITION, STANDARDIZATION, THESES

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Peacetime conditions, Technology insertion

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

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AD-B104 161L 5/1 15/5

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) An Evaluation of Dual Source Competition in Ship Acquisition Programs.

(U) Interoperability among Army Mobilization Information Systems.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Sep 85-May 86.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Sep 85-May 86.

MAY 86 80P

MAY 86 89P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Robinson, Paul M. ; Sullivan, Michael P. ;

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Bernosky, Laurence A. ; Surbey, Jerry J. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-86-N38

REPORT NO. NDU-ICAF-86-M8

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Specific Authority: Jun 86. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Specific Authority: Jun 86. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces, Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-8000.

ABSTRACT: (U) Competition has always been at the center of federal procurement policy. This paper provides a historical perspective on the evolution of competition in a broad sense and then focuses on the technique of dual sourcing as a means of enhancing production competition in U.S. Navy shipbuilding. Seven shipbuilding programs are evaluated in terms of the key factors the authors feel are most critical to program success. These factors are cost, configuration control, quality, government management complexity, mobilization base enhancement, schedule control, contractor responsiveness, and Integrated Logistics Support. Conclusions are drawn from this evaluation regarding the effect of dual sourcing on each of these factors and recommendations made for future programs. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *NAVAL PROCUREMENT, *LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT, SHIPBUILDING, COSTS, CONFIGURATION MANAGEMENT, MOBILIZATION, SCHEDULING, CONTRACTORS, LOGISTICS SUPPORT

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Competition, ILS(Integrated Logistics Support)

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ABSTRACT: (U) This paper investigates the various ADP information systems in use or planned for the mobilization and command and control environment. Increasing numbers of information systems are being implemented with little regard for how they will interoperate, vertically and horizontally. In order to provide reliable and accurate information in support of the mobilization mission. The following three areas have a direct bearing on whether the mobilization systems achieve an adequate level of interoperability: (1) The lack of a mature and widely accepted standard long-haul communication carrier is seriously impeding interoperability. (2) More dynamic and flexible ADP security controls are required in order to permit timely and accurate data base updates, especially among vertical systems, and (3) Little, if any, attention has been given to standardization of data elements, formats and file structures among mobilization systems.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MOBILIZATION, *MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS, NATIONAL DEFENSE, ARMY OPERATIONS, ARMY PERSONNEL, ACTIVE DUTY, MILITARY RESERVES, COMBAT FORCES, MISSIONS, COMBAT READINESS, COMBAT SUPPORT, COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS, SECURE COMMUNICATIONS, MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS, NATIONAL GUARD

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Interoperability

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AD-B104 093L 5/4

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Lessons Learned from the Falklands Campaign:
Employment of Merchant Vessels.

(U) Telecommunications Industry Mobilization.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Sep 85-May 88.

MAR 88 30P

MAY 88 80P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Garver, M. W. ;

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Garing, John J. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-88-MSA

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Administrative/Operational Use 22 Aug 88. Other requests must be referred to Naval War College, Newport, RI 02841.

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Specific Authority: Jun 88. Other requests must be referred to ICAF, Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) The British victory over the Argentines in the Falklands was due in large part to the support provided to Operation Corporate by the Merchant Marine. Fifty-four vessels were taken up from trade by either charter or requisition and modified to meet the requirements of the Royal Navy. These vessels transported 8,000 personnel, 100,000 tons of freight, 85 aircraft, and 400,000 tons of fuel in support of the campaign. The prior planning that existed for the employment of merchant vessels was only for the support of the NATO mission and inadequate to meet the demands of this operation. The British were very fortunate that the shipyards were able to muster adequate manpower to modify the ships. Shipyard workers had received termination or employment notices, but responded to the needs of their country. The vessels used were readily available due to the poor status of the merchant economy. The use of these vessels came at a very high price to the country but there was no other choice if the operation was to succeed. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MERCHANT VESSELS, *MOBILIZATION, GREAT BRITAIN, MILITARY OPERATIONS, WARFARE, FALKLAND ISLANDS, MODIFICATION, UTILIZATION

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Falkland Islands War

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ABSTRACT: (U) Contents: Mobilization: What Is It?; The Case For Plausibility; Telecommunications Mobilization; A Closer Look at the Three Phases; Who's in Charge? The NCS and the NSTAC; Divestiture and Regulatory Change; The Technical Issues; Planning and Incentives; The Problem with Requirements; Foreign Dependency as an Example; and The Way Ahead.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *TELECOMMUNICATIONS, *MOBILIZATION, INDUSTRIES, EMERGENCIES, POLICIES

IDENTIFIERS: (U) TIM(Telecommunication Industry Mobilization)

UNCLASSIFIED

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY

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AD-B103 899L 10/2

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

SCIENCE APPLICATIONS INTERNATIONAL CORP MCLEAN VA

(U) Mobilization Studies Program Report. Continuation of Recruiting After M-Day.

(U) Integrated Power and Environmental Control System (IPECS) Programmatic Analysis.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Sep 85-May 86.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Technical rept. Aug 85-Jun 88.

MAY 86 55P

JUN 86 138P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Baker, Ronnie B.; Canzonieri, Ronald J.;

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Lott, Thomas W.; Wing, Thomas; Narro, Arthur A.;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-86-M3

REPORT NO. SAIC-86/1884

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

CONTRACT NO. DAAK70-84-D-0053

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Specific Authority: Jun 86. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper examines the effects of the current policy of permitting continued recruiting of all draft eligible males on the Department of Defense (DoD) Mobilization Manpower Acquisition Process. Two other options are also evaluated: (1) Suspend the voluntary enlistment of all draft eligible males; (2) Suspend the voluntary enlistment of males in the prime year selection group (i.e., those individuals in the year group currently receiving draft notices).

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *RECRUITING, *ENLISTED PERSONNEL, *MILITARY PERSONNEL, *MANPOWER, ALL VOLUNTEER, REENLISTMENT, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, SELECTION, POLICIES, MOBILIZATION

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation: 4 Aug 86. Other requests must be referred to U.S. Army Belvoir Research Development and Engineering Center, Attn: STRBE-EMG, Fort Belvoir, VA 22080.

ABSTRACT: (U) The U.S. Army is fielding a modernized force which uses high technology command, control, communications, and intelligence systems requiring shelter support. Therefore, a need exists for an Integrated Power and Environmental Control System (IPECS) which provides electrical power for a safe, comfortable environment free of chemical and biological agents for U.S. personnel operating shelter mounted equipment. Such a system must be capable of rapid deployment when attached to a shelter, be survivable under battlefield conditions, and be logistically sustainable. The purpose of this technical report is to outline the alternatives analyzed for a successful IPECS developmental program and to recommend a course of action. It is recommended that acquisition of IPECS be a multi-phased, tailored acquisition cycle. A tailored acquisition cycle will take full advantage of ongoing technical developments and reduce both program risks and costs while increasing the possibility of an accelerated fielding of IPECS. Initial contractor support will involve research and development of prototype designs and manufacture of candidate systems; associated integrated logistic support; program analysis; and documentation.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ELECTRIC POWER, *POWER SUPPLIES.

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*MILITARY APPLICATIONS, PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT, SHELTERS,
FIELD ARMY, BATTLEFIELDS, SURVIVABILITY, USER NEEDS,
RAPID DEPLOYMENT, LOGISTICS SUPPORT, SELF CONTAINED,
CHEMICAL WARFARE, BIOLOGICAL WARFARE

NATIONAL WAR COLL WASHINGTON DC

(U) The Peacetime Employment of the Maritime Quarantine

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Sep 85-Feb 86.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) IPECS(Integrated Power and
Environmental Control System), C3I(Command Control
Communications and Intelligence)

FEB 86 24P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Bethesda, M. D.

REPORT NO NDU/NWC-86-1-B-55

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their
contractors; Specific Authority: Jun 86. Other requests
must be referred to National War College, Ft. McNair,
Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper examines the capability of the
maritime quarantine in a peacetime environment and
addresses principal advantages and disadvantages. It
discusses distinctions between the belligerent blockade,
the pacific blockade and the quarantine and concludes
with criteria for quarantine employment. It also examines
the use of a quarantine in Central America. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *NAVAL OPERATIONS, *POLITICAL SCIENCE,
*QUARANTINE, PEACETIME, EMPLOYMENT, CENTRAL AMERICA,
BLOCKING, WARFARE, PACIFIC OCEAN, REGIONS, GEOGRAPHIC
AREAS, INTERNATIONAL LAW, *MILITARY STRATEGY

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Belligerent, Naval blockades

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15/8

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI DEPT OF OPERATIONS

(U) Operational Impact of Philippine Base Relocation.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

JUN 86 35P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Hilderbrand, William C. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Critical Technology; 18 Jul 86. Other requests must be referred to Naval War College, Operations Dept., Newport, RI 02841.

ABSTRACT: (U) A review of the support currently provided by the American bases in the Philippines to operations in Southeast Asia, Northeast Asia, and the Indian Ocean/Persian Gulf, with follow-on consideration to how operations in those areas would be impacted if the forces at those areas had to be relocated as a result of a peacetime loss of the bases. These alternative basing arrangements are considered with two alternative Soviet threat scenarios addressed. The report concludes that there is no alternative basing arrangement that is nearly as effective as the present arrangement, and the most likely alternatives will require major increases in the operating force structures with requirements rising as high as an additional six carrier battlegroups in time of war. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY FACILITIES, PHILIPPINES, RELOCATION, MILITARY OPERATIONS, FAR EAST, SOUTHEAST ASIA, PACIFIC OCEAN, INDIAN OCEAN

AD-B103 444

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NATIONAL WAR COLL WASHINGTON DC

(U) The Future of Atlantic Defense.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Sep 85-Feb 86.

MAR 86 35P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Bare, C. G. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/NMC-86-3-B-3A

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Specific Authority; Jun 86. Other requests must be referred to National War College, Washington, DC 20319-8000.

ABSTRACT: (U) The Atlantic Alliance now appears to be at the brink of a period of retrenchment that could threaten the political consensus, the institutional base, and the force structure that has so successfully maintained the peace for forty years. This paper sketches out three broad alternative futures for Europe and the Atlantic relation - an Atlanticist future, a Europeanist future and a neutralist future. Even under relatively optimistic circumstances, there are significant possibilities of major declines in the number forces available to NATO and of failure of needed modernizations. These circumstances will almost certainly preclude the conventional force improvements which are the preferred choice for strengthening the Western posture. To partially offset these adverse possibilities, the United States should reorient its priorities toward strategic defense and maritime forces and should seek to lead the Alliance toward greater reliance on certain manpower and resource sparing strategies and forces while encouraging a greater assumption of European responsibility for its own security.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *NATO, EUROPE, MANPOWER, MILITARY STRATEGY, PEACETIME, UNITED STATES, WESTERN SECURITY (INTERNATIONAL)

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NATIONAL WAR COLL WASHINGTON DC

(U) Army Reserve Forces: Relationship to the Threat.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Sep 85-Feb 86.

FEB 86 42P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Lemhart, Warren W. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/MWC-88-1-B-4S

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Specific Authority: Jun 86. Other requests must be referred to National War College, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This study provides background on Army National Guard and Army Reserve force requirements and their relationship to the threat under a range of conflict from terrorism to general nuclear war. The paper looks at some implications of increased reliance on army reserve forces and analyzes the readiness and likelihood of these units being able to respond to a diversity of threats to U.S. security interests. Assessments are made about what kinds of conflict reserves will be mobilized to flight in the future and how ready they are at different levels of the conflict spectrum. Political and military decisions regarding future army reserve force utilization is discussed in terms of the nature of the threat, army reserve force capability, and the national will to mobilize. Recommendations are made for improving the effectiveness of army reserve forces. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY RESERVES, *ARMY, COMBAT READINESS, DEFENSE PLANNING, CONFLICT, NATIONAL SECURITY, MOBILIZATION, DECISION MAKING

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ARMY ARMAMENT RESEARCH AN DEVELOPMENT CENTER DOVER NJ

(U) Lessons Learned: Deterioration of Munitions Stored under Extreme Conditions (Bulk Ship Cargo, Etc.)

JUL 86

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Schenk, Kenneth C. ; Krause, Andrew ;

REPORT NO. ARDC-LL-88002

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use: Jul 86. Other requests must be referred to ARDC. Attn: SMCAR-MSI, Dover NJ 07801-5001. Availability: ARDC, Attn: SMCAR-MSI, Dover, NJ 07801-5001 (No copies furnished by DTIC).

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: The form 1473 constitutes the entire document.

ABSTRACT: (U) To assure the availability of ammunition, stocks are stored aboard vessels in specific locations. After downloading the munitions following 2 years in storage, extensive deterioration was observed particularly on the 105-mm mortar items and in a variety of other items as well. The temperature aboard the vessels ranged from 80 F to as high as an estimated 133 F on above-deck barges subjected to solar heating. The humidity was typically 50% relative; however, some vessels maintained much drier conditions (29% RH). Although deterioration was general in nature (tight to heavy corrosion) propellant deterioration was particularly prevalent, resulting in low stabilizer content and cloth bag disintegration. The munitions in fiber-type packing were most susceptible to deterioration. Lessons learned: Although munitions are designed for storage under extreme natural environmental conditions, extensive deterioration may result under unusual (man-made) environments. Either the man-made environment should be maintained to approximate normal storage conditions, or tests should be conducted to assure that appropriate storage life will be achieved under unusual conditions.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *GUN PROPELLANTS, PACKAGING, DETERIORATION, BULK CARGO, STORAGE, BARGES, HIGH

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

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AD-B103 212 15/5

TEMPERATURE, HUMIDITY, ARTILLERY AMMUNITION, MORTAR
AMMUNITION, CORROSION, BAGS, PREPOSITIONING(LOGISTICS),
SHIPBOARD, SHELF LIFE, TEMPERATURE CONTROL

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI DEPT OF OPERATIONS
(U) Naval Prepositioning and the Maritime Strategy.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) D01473 only

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

JUN 88 27P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Hayes, Edward F. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their
contractors; Specific authority: 22 Jul 88. Other
requests must be referred to Naval War College,
Operations Dept., Newport, RI 02841.

ABSTRACT: (U) The Commander, Striking Fleet Atlantic,
expects an early movement into the North Atlantic and
Norwegian Sea areas in support of the Maritime Strategy.
This would be a high-threat environment, especially from
Soviet aircraft and submarines. With regards to the
aircraft threat, the possible shortage of aviation
ordnance has been identified as a potential 'strategy
stopper'. If the current three-tiered concept of resupply
is employed. This paper examines the advantages and
disadvantages of prepositioning aviation ordnance in
Norway to eliminate the potential shortage. Both land-
based and maritime-based prepositioning are reviewed. The
conclusion is reached that some form of prepositioning,
probably maritime, appears to be a worthwhile alternative.
The recommendation is made that a detailed cost/benefit
analysis be conducted.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *PREPOSITIONING(LOGISTICS), *NAVAL
AVIATION, ORDNANCE, NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN, NORWEGIAN SEA,
REPLENISHMENT AT SEA, NAVAL LOGISTICS, SEA BASED, NORWAY,
AIRCRAFT AMMUNITION, AIRCRAFT GUNS, GUIDED MISSILES, AIR
LAUNCHED, AIR STRIKES, NAVAL PLANNING

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Aviation ordnance, Resupply

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO 085693

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AD-B103 184 CONTINUED

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI DEPT OF OPERATIONS

ORGANIZATIONS, RAPID DEPLOYMENT

(U) Maritime Prepositioned Force: What It Is; What It Does;
How It Works.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) MPF Maritime Prepositioned Forces).
Marine Amphibious brigades, Contingency response

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.

JUN 86 35P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Peoples, William C. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Critical Technology; 21 Jul 86. Other requests must be referred to Naval War College, Operations Dept., Newport, RI 02841.

ABSTRACT: (U) In the late 1970's, American leaders acknowledged that the United States lacked sufficient means to rapidly deploy its military forces to protect national interests in likely trouble spots around the globe. In response to this acknowledgement, a concerted effort was begun to improve our strategic mobility and responsiveness. Of the several programs subsequently initiated, one presently approaches the final stages of fruition - the maritime prepositioned force (MPF). Originally conceived in concert with, and frequently mistaken for, the now extinct RDF concept developed as a specific response measure to Southwest Asian contingencies, MPF prescribes the maritime prepositioning of equipment and supplies for three each-heavy Marine Amphibious Brigades (MAB) aboard specially designed commercial ships at three locations around the globe. The goal of MPF is to improve the responsiveness of U.S. Marine Corps forces to contingencies requiring immediate and persuasive U.S. action. Keywords: Amphibious operations; Contingency responses; Maritime prepositioning; Maritime prepositioned force; Mobility enhancements; Near-term prepositioning; Prepositioning; Rapid deployment forces; Sealift; and Strategic mobility enhancements.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *PREPOSITIONING(LOGISTICS), *MARINE CORPS OPERATIONS, AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS, MARINE CORPS PERSONNEL, MARINE TRANSPORTATION, MERCHANT VESSELS, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), MILITARY STRATEGY, MOBILITY, RESPONSE, UNITED STATES, BRIGADE LEVEL

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AD-B103 181 CONTINUED

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI DEPT OF OPERATIONS

(U) XVIII Airborne Corps Command and Control Philosophy:
Predeployment to Corps Area Establishment.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

JUN 88 21P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: McWhorter, Patrick J. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Critical Technology; 21 Jul 88. Other requests must be referred to Naval War College, Operations Dept., Newport, RI 02841.

ABSTRACT: (U) A discussion of the XVIII Airborne Corps command, control and communications philosophy is presented. The methodology used is to show the electronic communications capabilities of the subordinate corps units from division level down to company level. Once the reader has this background, the command and control aspects of corps deployments through execution of tactical missions is presented. The reader is then presented the organization, mission and capabilities of the Corps Signal Brigade. This brigade's only function is to provide the corps commander physical means and procedural ability to direct the battle and his subordinate units in a combat environment. Because the corps has a strategic mission and is COMUS based, it must build in the ability to rapidly deploy. The XVIII Airborne Corps has established and architecture of battle which increments the corps combat, combat support and combat service support elements into 3 differently sized battle sets. The synergism between these sets provides the logical force deployment package for the entire mission spectrum in an effective manner. Keywords: Army corps; Battlefield communications; Multichannel radio system; Single channel radio system; Tactical satellite system; Tropospheric scatter system.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *TACTICAL COMMUNICATIONS, *CORPS LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, *COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS, BRIGADE LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, CHANNELS, COMBAT SUPPORT, AIRBORNE, ARCHITECTURE, BATTLES, BATTLEFIELDS, ARMY, COMMUNICATION AND RADIO SYSTEMS, COMPANY LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, LAND

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WARFARE, ARMY OPERATIONS, DIVISION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, LOGISTICS SUPPORT, MILITARY COMMANDERS, MILITARY SATELLITES, MISSIONS, MULTICHANNEL COMMUNICATIONS, PHILOSOPHY, RADIO EQUIPMENT, SPECTRA, SYNERGISM, TACTICAL WARFARE, TROPOSPHERIC SCATTER COMMUNICATIONS, UNITED STATES, RAPID DEPLOYMENT, SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) 18TH Airborne Corps, Command control and communications, Battlefield communications

UNCLASSIFIED

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY

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NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI DEPT OF OPERATIONS

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI DEPT OF OPERATIONS

(U) Strike Planning Criteria in Peacetime.

(U) The Prepositioned MAB (Marine Amphibious Brigade) in Norway: A Deterrent?

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

JUN 86 23P

JUN 86 27P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Longworth, Michael W. ;

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Schopfel, William H. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Critical Technology; 18 Jul 86. Other requests must be referred to Naval War College, Operations Dept., Newport, RI 02841.

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Critical Technology; 21 Jul 88. Other requests must be referred to Naval War College, Operations Dept., Newport, RI 02841.

ABSTRACT: (U) Specific instances of the United States government using its military forces in regional hot spots to make another country pay a price for its unacceptable behavior will be examined. Generally, these instances are one-time evolutions where the damage inflicted would be expected to be repaired or replaced within a reasonable timeframe. Successful use of military force as a political instrument in peacetime must be measured by different means than force used in wartime. The planning priorities must reflect different priorities. Means by which success in peacetime can be enhanced by using the revised priority of planning criteria will be analyzed. Keywords: Military planning priorities; Political instrument; Politically cost effective; No POWs; Hit the target; Civilian casualties; Low risk own forces; Military success; Proportionate response; Public support. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY PLANNING, *POLITICAL SCIENCE, CASUALTIES, CIVILIAN PERSONNEL, HOT SPOTS, INSTRUMENTATION, PEACETIME, REGIONS, RISK, SALARIES, UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, COST EFFECTIVENESS, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), TARGETS, WARFARE, MILITARY STRATEGY, AIR STRIKES

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *PREPOSITIONING(LOGISTICS), *AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS, ARCTIC REGIONS, BRIGADE LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, DEFENSE SYSTEMS, DETERRENCE, FLEETS(SHIPS), MARINE CORPS, MILITARY STRATEGY, NATIONS, NATO, NAVAL OPERATIONS.

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-B103 152 CONTINUED

NORTH(DIRECTION), NORWAY, NORWEGIAN SEA, POLITICAL
ALLIANCES, SIGNALS, STRATEGIC WARFARE, USSR, AIRLIFT
OPERATIONS, BALANCE OF POWER, REPLENISHMENT, JOINT
MILITARY ACTIVITIES, MARINE CORPS EQUIPMENT, RAPID
DEPLOYMENT

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Marine Amphibious Brigade

AD-B103 149 15/8

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI DEPT OF OPERATIONS

(U) The Case for Legitimate Interdiction of Commerce
during Peacetime.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

JUN 86 24P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Negin, Jerrald J. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their
contractors; Critical Technology; 18 Jul 86. Other
requests must be referred to Naval War College,
Operations Dept., Newport, RI 02841.

ABSTRACT: (U) Warfare has advanced such that the
international law concept of commerce interdiction by
blockade being only a wartime act must be supplemented by
legitimate acts to interdict commerce during peacetime.
Blockade's role is to aid in the termination of
hostilities by denying the enemy resources which he needs
to continue fighting. Today, it is the positioning of
offensive strategic weapons, not just their firing, which
can provide maximum peril. This was the rationale for the
quarantine of Cuba in 1962. It was justified under the UN
Charter and the Rio Pact as a regional act of
anticipatory self-defense. But what if a country had to
act alone? There is argument whether the Charter
precludes the historical, inherent right of anticipatory
self-defense. Such acts cannot be precluded. That was not
the intended interpretation when the Charter was written.
There has to be a way for a nation to act when the UN
machinery is unable to and because such a restriction
does not make sense. Any act short of war must find
acceptance among today's community of nations. The
community will react if the act is unjust. Other
instances where the commerce interdiction during
peacetime should find acceptance is to overcome civil
strife and as reprisal, not to punish a state which has
violated international law, but to discourage future
violations. Commerce interdictions appropriate to aid in
ending war, but it must find legitimate acceptance to
provide self-defense and to maintain peace. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *INTERDICTION, *PEACETIME, COMMERCE.

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

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CURA, ENEMY, INTERNATIONAL LAW, NATIONS, QUARANTINE,
RESOURCES, STRATEGIC WEAPONS, WARFARE, UNITED NATIONS

AD-B103 148 5/9 15/5 15/6.2

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI DEPT OF OPERATIONS

(U) U.S. Mine Countermeasures and Sea Lines of
Communications: An Assessment.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

JUN 88 35P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Stuhlman, Robert H. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't, agencies and their
contractors; Critical Technology; 21 Jul 88. Other
requests must be referred to Naval War College,
Operations Dept., Newport, RI 02841.

ABSTRACT: (U) The weakest link in the protection of the
Sea Lines of Communication is minesweeping and
minehunting on the U.S. side of the Atlantic. To insure a
force that is capable of keeping the sea lines of
communications open, the following actions are required:
immediately fully fund and ensure the completion of the
MCN-1, MSH-1 and MH-53E building programs; review threat
scenario for 1990s and procure additional mine
countermeasures vehicles to form a numerically balanced
and sufficient mine countermeasures force capable of
simultaneous vice sequential clearance of vital and
strategic U.S. ports and approaches; utilize all 23
remaining RH-53D aircraft to their full potential and
form multiple active and reserve RH-53D squadrons
coincident with introduction of the MH-53E; revise
manning doctrine to reflect reserve manning as a force
multiplier to increase the active fleet's sustainability
not as the basis for ship/squadron personnel structure;
develop reserve force multiplier programs to assist the
active fleet but not as a front line force; equip the
reserve mine countermeasures units with state of the art
minehunting and localization equipment; and enrich the
mine countermeasures research and development programs.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MANPOWER, *MINE CLEARANCE, *MINE
COUNTERMEASURES, MINE HUNTING, MINESWEEPING, SCENARIOS,
SHIP PERSONNEL, DOCTRINE, SQUADRONS, THREATS, VEHICLES,
MILITARY RESERVES, NAVAL MINE WARFARE, HELICOPTERS, NAVAL
PERSONNEL, NAVAL AIRCRAFT, NAVAL VESSELS, AIRBORNE, NAVAL
LOGISTICS, REPLENISHMENT

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY

SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B103 148 CONTINUED

AD-B103 002 15/8 22/2

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Sea lines of communication, Craft of opportunity, MCM-1 vessel, H-53 aircraft

NATIONAL WAR COLL WASHINGTON DC

(U) Strategy for Space Control.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Sep 85-Feb 86,

FEB 86 38p

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Swedenburg, Robert L. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/NWC-88-1-C-13

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors: Specific Authority: Jun 86. Other requests must be referred to National War College, Washington, DC 20319-8000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This study describes the importance of satellite-derived information to national security and economic well-being, and develops a military strategy to assure the use of this information for ourselves and to deny it to an enemy. The military objectives to achieve space control are derived, and an assessment of our current capability to achieve these objectives is made. A suggested strategy for space control is then formulated. The suggested strategy is a three-tiered approach of deterrence, defense, and reconstitution to assure the use of our orbital lines of information in peacetime and war, and a two-pronged approach of satellite destruction and data link negation to deny the enemy the use of his orbital lines of information when directed during conflict. Considerations are discussed, and specific recommendations are provided. (The orbital lines of communication include communications satellites, navigation satellites and surveillance satellites--including both reconnaissance and meteorological).

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *COMMUNICATION SATELLITES, *MILITARY STRATEGY, *ARTIFICIAL SATELLITES, *SPACE SYSTEMS, NAVIGATION SATELLITES, WARFARE, DATA LINKS, NATIONAL SECURITY, PEACETIME, METEOROLOGICAL SATELLITES, RECONNAISSANCE SATELLITES, SPACE TECHNOLOGY

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AD-B102 891L 5/6 5/8 15/6 19/3 AD-B102 891L CONTINUED

ARMY ARMOR CENTER AND FORT KNOX KY

(U) Armor Force Mobilization Readiness Task Force (MOBTAF).
Volume 1. Executive Summary.

DEC 85 142P

MONITOR: SBI
AD-F250 411

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to DoD only; Specific Authority: 30
Dec 85. Other requests must be referred to Commander,
USAAARMC & Fort Knox, Attn: ATZK-DS, Fort Knox, KY 40121-
5000.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 2, AD-8098 093L.

ABSTRACT: (U) The purpose of the Armor Force
Mobilization Readiness Study is to identify and define
mobilization readiness deficiencies in the Armor Force
and to develop, implement, evaluate and refine concepts
to correct these deficiencies. In the past decade, the
Reserve Components (RC) have assumed an ever-increasingly
important role in world-wide contingency plans. The heavy
reliance on RC units, as well as individual reservists,
makes it imperative that their readiness posture be
carefully evaluated and that adequate support be provided
to ensure that the level of readiness required by their
contingency missions is attained. The limited time
available for RC personnel to train, the lack of training
devices and simulators, and the constraints of other
limited resources make mobilization readiness of the
Reserve Components a tremendous challenge. The fact
remains that our nation relies heavily on the Reserve
Components to man a large portion of the total force and
their level of readiness is vitally important to national
security. (author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MOBILIZATION, *MILITARY RESERVES,
*COMBAT READINESS, *ARMORED VEHICLES, *LEADERSHIP, *TANK
CREWS, CREWS, ARMY, ARMY PERSONNEL, TANKS (COMBAT VEHICLES)
, ARMOR, CAVALRY, COMBAT VEHICLES, INDIVIDUALIZED
TRAINING, TRANSFER OF TRAINING, TRAINING, EDUCATION,
BATTALION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, DIVISION LEVEL
ORGANIZATIONS, PERFORMANCE (HUMAN), COMPANY LEVEL
ORGANIZATIONS, SUPERVISION, STRESS (PSYCHOLOGY).

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STRESS (PHYSIOLOGY), COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS, COMBAT
EFFECTIVENESS, MILITARY PLANNING, MILITARY FORCES (UNITED
STATES), WARFARE, TACTICAL WARFARE

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Army Training, Army Training System,
Individual Training, Airland Battle, M-1 Tanks, M-2
Infantry Fighting Vehicles, M-3 Cavalry Fighting Vehicles,
Chief of Armor, Mobilization of Reserves, Army Reserves,
Reservists, ANDRE (Analysis of Military Organizational
Effectiveness), MALA (Manpower and Logistics Analysis),
SAG (Study Advisory Group), MOBTAF (Mobilization Readiness
Task Force), MOBTAF, IRR (Individual Readiness Replacement
, Mobilization Training Requirements, IMA (Individual
Mobilization Augmentation), ATPA (Army Tank Program
Analysis), FAA (Functional Area Assessment), ARPENEC (Army
Reserve Personnel Center), RCPAC (Reserve Component
Personnel Administration Center), SME (Subject Matter
Expert), RCTCC (Reserve Component Tank Commanders Course),
TC3 (Tank Commanders Certification Course), BTMS (Battalion
Training Management System), CMF (Career Management Field)
19, Training Requirements, RC (Reserve Components), Master
Gunners, METL (Mission Essential Tasks List), SB11, FY88

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY

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AD-B102 606 5/5 5/9

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NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI

EMERSON ELECTRIC CO ST LOUIS MO ELECTRONICS AND SPACE
DIV

(U) Prisoners of War: A Commander's Dilemma. New
Initiatives and Approaches?

MAR 86 28P

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Aug 85-Feb 86 on Phase 1.

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Schopfel, V. G. ;

MAY 88

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

REPORT NO. EE2803

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their
contractors; Critical Technology; 20 Jun 86. Other
requests must be referred to Naval War College, Newport,
RI 02841.

CONTRACT NO. DAAA22-85-C-0213

MONITOR: ARCCB
CR-86016

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) An historical overview of the military
commander's dilemma when dealing with the prisoner of war
issue is presented to set the framework for the problems
which currently challenge both the military and the
international law community in this sensitive area. From
ancient times when total annihilation was the only method
for resolving the plight of captured personnel, through
the renaissance and the rebirth of knowledge when
philosophers debated at length over the moral problems
associated with the art of war, to the 'civilized'
approaches advocated during the Hague Peace Conferences
and Geneva Conventions, the Prisoner of War has been an
insoluble problem facing both sides during hostilities.
The current Law of War calls for compliance with the 1949
Geneva Conventions; however the inability of the United
Nations to enforce these provisions is the crux of this
crucial situation. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *INTERNATIONAL LAW, *PRISONERS OF WAR,
COMMUNITIES, ETHICS, MILITARY COMMANDERS, PEACETIME,
PHILOSOPHY, SENSITIVITY, SYMPOSIA, UNITED NATIONS,
WARFARE, MILITARY LAW, MILITARY PSYCHOLOGY, NORTH VIETNAM

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Third world, Hostility

AD-B102 606

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *LOGISTICS SUPPORT, *AMMUNITION,

AD-B102 544L

UNCLASSIFIED

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Distribution limited to DoD and DoD Contractors only;
Critical Technology; May 86. Other requests must be
referred to Commander, US Army Armament Research,
Development, and Engineering Center, Attn: Benet Weapons
Lab., SMCAR-CBB-DS, Watervliet, NY 12189-4050.

ABSTRACT: (U) The Generic Ammunition Loading System
(GALS) demonstrator program identifies and matures key
technologies to address user deficiencies in the Close
Combat, Heavy and Combat Service Support Mission Areas.
The GALS concept stresses improved resupply of ammunition,
rapid rearm, and automatic loading of the main gun for
combat vehicles. Phase I of the program required the
identification of technologies, the generation of a
conceptual design, and the fabrication of a full-scale
model of the design. Phases II and III of the program are
planned to mature the technologies for a laboratory
breadboard and a live firing prototype, respectively.
This report includes a description of the conceptual
design, an assessment of ammunition logistics, and human
engineering analysis performed. An ammunition packaging
materials evaluation and an outline test plan from the
demonstrator are included. Keywords: Autoloader, Manual
loading, Human factors, Ammunition logistics, Ammunition
packaging, Universal ammunition package/container, Unit
package, Reliability modeling, Electric devices,
Separated ammunition, Fixed ammunition, Robotic, Flexible
automation.

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*LOADING(HANDLING), AUTOMATIC, AUTOMATION, BREADBOARD
MODELS, CLOSE SUPPORT, COMBAT SUPPORT, COMBAT VEHICLES,
DEFICIENCIES, DEMONSTRATIONS, ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT, GUNS,
HUMAN FACTORS ENGINEERING, IDENTIFICATION, LOADERS,
LOGISTICS, MANUAL OPERATION, MISSIONS, MODELS, PACKAGING,
PACKING MATERIALS, PLANNING, RELIABILITY, REPLISHMENT,
ROBOTICS, SEPARATION, STRESSES, TEST AND EVALUATION,
WARFARE

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) The US Railroads: An Improved Giant Still Lacking.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student essay.

APR 86 18P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Graf, Michael J. ;

IDENTIFIERS: (U) GALS(Generic Ammunition Loading System)

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution: Further dissemination only as directed by
Director, Military Studies Program, U.S. Army War College,
Carlisle Barracks, PA 17013, 15 Apr 86, or higher DoD
authority.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *RAILROADS, ABANDONMENT,
CAPACITY(QUANTITY), DEFICIENCIES, EXPANSION, INDUSTRIES,
MARKETING, MOBILIZATION, NATIONAL SECURITY, PEACETIME,
RAIL TRANSPORTATION, REQUIREMENTS, HISTORY, ECONOMIC
ANALYSIS

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SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B102 524

21/4

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI DEPT OF OPERATIONS

(U) Wartime Supply of Bulk Petroleum to the Central Front.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

MAR 86

35P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Gebhard, Norman A. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U. S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors: Critical Technology; 20 Jun 86. Other requests must be referred to Naval War College, Attn: Operations Dept. Newport, RI 02841.

ABSTRACT: (U) The problem addressed by this paper is the ability of the United States to provide the bulk petroleum required to conduct a war in central Europe. The resultant impact on the U.S. economy is also examined. With the advent of highly mechanized forces the problem of petroleum resupply has become increasingly important. The oil embargo of 1973-74 highlighted the vulnerability of the United States and its European allies to an interruption of supply. This study does not look at war plans but focuses on petroleum availability, means of transport to European ports, and internal distribution through the Central European Pipeline System (CEPS). The primary finding of this study is that the U.S. has the capability to provide the necessary fuel to Europe in case of war. Several limitations are noted, however. First, imported oil is imperative if the U.S. economy is to reach full mobilization. Second, Sea Lines of Communication must remain open between sources of crude oil and the U.S. Third, the Central European Pipeline System needs modernization if it is to remain capable of providing forward distribution at an acceptable level.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *COMBAT SUPPORT, *PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, *REPLENISHMENT, BULK MATERIALS, CENTRAL EUROPE, CRUDE OIL, DISTRIBUTION, EUROPE, FORWARD AREAS, FUELS, INTERNAL, LOGISTICS SUPPORT, INTERRUPTION, PIPELINES, PLANNING, AVAILABILITY, OPERATIONAL READINESS, IMPORTS, SOURCES, SUPPLIES, UNITED STATES, VULNERABILITY, WARFARE, MOBILIZATION

AD-B102 524

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5/3

AD-B102 485L

ARMY MATERIEL SYSTEMS ANALYSIS ACTIVITY ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND MD

(U) Cost Trade-Off Analysis, Field Artillery Projectile Container (FAPC) Approach, Methodology, and Data Base.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Jun-Sep 84.

APR 86

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Costabile, Raymond C. ; Finkel, Michael G. ; McDaniel, Kathleen ; Luzzi, Francis ;

REPORT NO. AMSAA-TR-354

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; Nov 84. Other requests must be referred to Director, US Army Materiel Systems Analysis Activity, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21005-5071.

ABSTRACT: (U) The purpose of this report is to document the approach and methodology used in the conduct of the Cost Trade-Off Analysis of the Field Artillery Projectile Container (FAPC), performed by the U.S. Army Materiel Systems Analysis Activity for the Project Manager for Ammunition Logistics (PM-AMMLOG). The approach and methodology have application to the evaluation not only of the FAPC, but also the other proposed improvements to the ammunition logistics system. Likewise, the data base compiled for the FAPC study contains systemic data which have wider potential application. The Cost Trade-Off Analysis looks at the notional configurations of a 155mm container (FAPC) that would replace the current 8-round wooden container in the wholesale and retail supply system. The FAPC is to be inserted into the FAASV as a module. The cost analysis study examines the current baseline costs of the current containers versus the costs of four notional FAPC containers. Keywords: Field Artillery Projectile Container (FAPC); Forward Area Ammunition Resupply Vehicle (FAASV); Ammunition supply point; Ammunition transfer point; Ammunition resupply; Wholesale; Retail; ARTREARM model; Disposal; Retrograde; Transitioning; Theater corps; Storage area.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *COST ANALYSIS, *TRADE OFF ANALYSIS, *AMMUNITION CONTAINERS, ARTILLERY AMMUNITION, ARTILLERY

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

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UNITS, BASE LINES, COSTS, DATA BASES, DISPOSAL, FIELD
ARMY, FIELD EQUIPMENT, LOGISTICS, PROJECTILES,
REPLENISHMENT, RETAIL, STORAGE, SUPERVISORS, SUPPLIES,
SUPPLY DEPOTS, TRANSFER

AD-B102 474L 15/8

FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY DIV WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH

(U) Automated Tactical Control Systems,

JUN 86 131P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Romanov, A. N. ; Frolov, G. A. ;

REPORT NO. FTD-ID(IRS)T-1250-85

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only;
Copyright, Proprietary Info.; 17 Jun 86. Other requests
must be referred to FTD/STINFO, Wright-Patterson AFB, OH
45433.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Trans. of mono. Avtomatizirovannyye
Sistemy Upravleniya Boyem, Moscow, 1976 p1-112.

ABSTRACT: (U) This book discusses in popular form the
principles of construction and component elements of
automated control systems and possibilities for their use
in the army, air force and navy under combat conditions
and during peacetime. The reader will get an idea of how
one can control aircraft, rockets, ships and forces on
the field of battle with these systems. The book, written
from materials from the Soviet and foreign press, is
intended for a broad range of readers, for young people
training for service in the Soviet Army and Navy.
(Translations, Russian language)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CONTROL SYSTEMS, AIR FORCE, AIRCRAFT,
ARMY, AUTOMATION, FOREIGN, NEWSPAPERS, PEACETIME, ROCKETS,
RUSSIAN LANGUAGE, TRANSLATIONS, USSR, TACTICAL WARFARE

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NAVAL ORDNANCE STATION INDIAN HEAD MD

(U) Quality Evaluation: Air Force Service-Returned/
Stockpiled Impulse Cartridge Mark 51 Mod 1 (DODIC M519)

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

APR 86 24P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Kelly, Steven J. ;

REPORT NO. NOS-IHTR-1023

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; 24 Apr 86. Other requests must be referred to Commanding Officer, Naval Ordnance Station, Code 71 via Code 102, Indian Head, MD 20640-5000

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Rept. no. NOS-IHTR-888 dated 21 Apr 81, AD-8056 392.

ABSTRACT: (U) This quality evaluation examines the performance of the Impulse Cartridge Mk 51 Mod 1 to assess the deterioration, if any, that occurred with age in stockpiled and service returned items. The Impulse Cartridge Mk 51 Mod 1 powers the ejector racks which release and eject stores from aircraft in flight. The Air Force F-4 aircraft uses the Impulse Cartridges Mk 51 Mod 1. The Aero-7A and Aero-27A bomb ejector racks use one cartridge and one longer filler plug while the Aero-20A ejector rack uses two cartridges. The Impulse Cartridge, Mk 51 Mod 1 when electrically initiated, produces enough gas pressure to provide maximum hook opening energy while only providing a minimum of energy to the ejector foot for ejecting the stores. We evaluated the performance of the Impulse Cartridge Mk 51 Mod 1 to determine if the installed and total life limits could be extended from the current 36 and 120 months, respectively. We noted no visual damage or internal defects. Four units experienced fine leaks and two units had gross leaks. The units produce pressure readings below the average pressure, which seems to indicate that cartridge leaks have a slight adverse effect on the performance of the cartridges. Ten cartridges also exceeded the upper specification limit for resistance. All 97 units fired

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With one specification failure for maximum pressure. Statistics for the ballistic parameters were satisfactory and the high resistances seemed to have little or no effect on the ability of the unit to fire. We recommended that the Air Force and Navy total life of the Impulse Cartridge Mk 51 Mod 1 be extended from 120 and 80 months, respectively, to 132 months.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CARTRIDGES(PAD), *LIFE EXPECTANCY(SERVICE LIFE), ADVERSE CONDITIONS, AIR FORCE, AIRCRAFT, BALLISTICS, CARTRIDGES, DAMAGE DEFECTS(MATERIALS), DETEIORATION, EJECTORS, FEET, FILLERS, GASES, INFLIGHT, INTERNAL, PARAMETERS, PLUGS, PRESSURE, QUALITY, RESISTANCE, STOCKPILES, STORAGE RACKS, TEST AND EVALUATION, VISUAL DEFECTS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Mark-51 cartridges, LPN-MMW-18134-55A46144

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18/1

AD-B102 021

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AIR COMMAND AND STAFF COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

AIR COMMAND AND STAFF COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

(U) Ammunition Resupply at the Battalion Level.

(U) Command and Control Activities in LIC Peacetime Contingency Operations - What Is Successful, What Is Not.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student rept..

APR 86 51P

APR 86 51P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Moore, Gordon K. ;

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Buschelman, Terrance G. ;

REPORT NO. ACSC-86-1785

REPORT NO. ACSC-86-0425

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; 2 Jun 82. Other requests must be referred to Air Command and Staff College/EDCC, Maxwell AFB, AL 36112-5542

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; 10 Jun 86. Other requests must be referred to ACSC/EDCC, Maxwell AFB, AL 36112-5542.

ABSTRACT: (U) The field artillery ammunition resupply problem on the battlefield requires a major expenditure of effort to maintain adequate stocks of ammunition in the firing units. It is a labor intensive and complicated task requiring extensive planning and aggressive execution. This staff study will provide a framework for the staff of a field artillery battalion to plan their resupply effort and offer techniques for the execution of the plan. The study provides the guidance necessary to insure the logistics system will provide the means to execute the field artillery's fire support mission. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *REPLENISHMENT, *LOGISTICS SUPPORT, AMMUNITION, ARTILLERY UNITS, BATTALION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, BATTLEFIELDS, FIELD ARMY, FIRE SUPPORT, LOGISTICS PLANNING

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ARMY OPERATIONS, *COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS, REPORTS, DOCUMENTS, PLANNING, DEVELOPING NATIONS, DEFICIENCIES, POLICIES, PEACETIME, LITERATURE SURVEYS, MILITARY DOCTRINE, EMERGENCIES

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Military force structure, LIC(Low Intensity Conflict)

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AIR COMMAND AND STAFF COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

SCHOOL OF AEROSPACE MEDICINE BROOKS AFB TX

(U) Tactical Airlift in Low Intensity Conflict: Lessons from Dien Bien Phu and Khe Sanh.

88

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Jan 80-Jun 81.

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Whitney, Michael J. ;

DEC 85 104P

REPORT NO. ACSC-88-2895

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Secretist, Grant E. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

REPORT NO. USAFSAM-TR-84-46

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors: Administrative/Operational Use; 10 Jun 86. Other requests must be referred to ACSC/EDCC, Maxwell AFB, AL 36112-5542.

PROJECT NO. 7930

TASK NO. 10

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT
EXPORT CONTROL

ABSTRACT: (U) Tactical airlift played a critical role during the French defeat at Dien Bien Phu and the US victory at Khe Sanh. In both battles the French and US opposed the similar battlefield strategies of insurgent forces under General Giap. The study evaluates the reasons for the success of the tactical airlift resupply effort at Khe Sanh versus its failure at Dien Bien Phu. Finally, the study concludes with several lessons for the employment of tactical airlift in future low intensity conflicts. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) AIRLIFT OPERATIONS, BATTLEFIELDS, STRATEGY, TACTICAL WARFARE, BATTLES, CONFLICT, LIMITED WARFARE, REPLENISHMENT, VIETNAM, HISTORY

IAC NO. SR-09020

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 31 Dec 84. Other requests must be referred to USAFSAM/TSKD (STINFO), Brooks AFB, TX 78235-5301. This document contains export-controlled technical data.

ABSTRACT: (U) Dysfunctional management practices and unhealthy organizational environments reduce workload capacity and constrain performance potential. Substantial energy and talent can be expended in coping with or overcoming such obstacles. Scientific knowledge is available to develop management practices and design organizational environments that enhance workload capacity and improve individual performance and mission effectiveness. Research has identified seven major dimensions of organizational climate that appear to influence human effectiveness and satisfaction across many job settings: individual control; reduction of dysfunctional organizational stress; quality of interpersonal relations within the organization; availability of worthy and challenging goals coupled with high standards of performance; openness and fidelity of communications; an organizational reward or incentive system characterized by valued rewards contingent on performance level and magnitude of contribution; and a supportive and compatible physical environment. These dimensions are discussed and their implications for military operations are evaluated. Recommendations are made to optimize these dimensions in order to reduce

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extraneous workload and enhance individual performance and mission effectiveness.

ARMY FOREIGN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CENTER
CHARLOTTESVILLE VA

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ORGANIZATIONS, *MANAGEMENT, *WORKLOAD,
*PERFORMANCE(HUMAN), IMPACT, MILITARY OPERATIONS,
STANDARDS, MOTIVATION, MISSIONS, INTERPERSONAL RELATIONS,
QUALITY, CAPACITY(QUANTITY)

(U) Remarks on the British MOD (Ministry of Defense)
Report The Falklands Campaign: The Lessons Learned.

DEC 85 16P

IDENTIFIERS: (U) WJUSAFSAM79301037, PE62202F, EXPORT
CONTROL

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Fujiki, Heihachiro;

REPORT NO. FSTC-MT-0387-84

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their
contractors; Copyright, Specific Authority; 1 Jun 84.
Other requests must be referred to U.S. Army Foreign
Science and Technology Center, 220 7th St. NE,
Charlottesville, VA 22901-5398.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Unedited trans. of Sekai No. Kasen
(Japan) n5 p78-83 1983.

ABSTRACT: (U) This translation contains excerpts from a
presentation on lessons learned from the Falklands
conflict. Major events in this military campaign are
highlighted chronologically statistics on British Naval
vessels including submarines, Oberon class carriers,
amphibious warfare vessels, destroyers, frigates,
offshore patrol vessels, minesweepers, ice patrol vessels,
and survey vessels. The author recommends that the
British Navy examine vulnerable areas in existing vessels
and consider (1) fire zone improvements, (2) design
modifications of watertight doors and hatches, (3)
strengthening of compartment smoke tightness, (4)
reevaluation of fuel tank deployment location and (5)
decrease of combustible material. Based on experience in
the air campaign the author recommends that the British
(1) improve the flight range of Sea Harriers, (2)
strengthen weapons embarkation capacity and (3) improve
embarked radar. The application of preventive measures
such as maintenance of peace time forces on the Island is
also discussed. Keywords: Falkland Islands; Translations;
Japanese language.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *GREAT BRITAIN, *FALKLAND ISLANDS,
*NAVAL VESSELS, *VULNERABILITY, *MILITARY FORCES(FOREIGN),
AMPHIBIOUS SHIPS, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), COMBUSTION.

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COMPARTMENTS, CONFLICT, DEPLOYMENT, DESTROYERS, FRIGATES,
FUEL TANKS, HATCHES, JAPANESE LANGUAGE, MATERIALS,
MINESWEEPERS, MODIFICATION, NAVY, OFFSHORE, PATROL CRAFT,
RADAR, SHIPS, SMOKE, SUBMARINES, TIGHTNESS, TRANSLATIONS,
WARFARE, WATERTIGHT DOORS, WEAPONS

AIR COMMAND AND STAFF COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

(U) Personnel Assistance Point (PAP) Mobilization Plan.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student rept..

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Lessons learned, *Falklands campaign

APR 88 101P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Parker, William P. ;

REPORT NO. ACSC-88-1950

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; 12 May 88. Other requests must be referred to ACSC/EDCC, Maxwell AFB, AL 36112-5542.

ABSTRACT: (U) This mobilization plan is designed to be issued to the six Personnel Assistance Points as their definitive guidance in the conduct and accomplishment of their mobilization missions. The PAP commanders are tasked, within this plan, to write their unit plans using this document as the primary source and basis. This document is written for two different audiences with two different purposes. Chapter Eight, PAP Mobilization Plan, is designed to stand alone. It is the only portion of this research project that is meant to be issued to the PAP commanders. Chapters One through Seven and Nine through Twelve are the staff study elements of the research and meet academic requirements of the College. They provide background, documentation, and support of the material and conclusions presented in the mobilization plan. They are not meant to go forward to the PAP commanders, but provide a basis for critique and determination of sufficiency of the plan.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MOBILIZATION, *MILITARY PLANNING, MISSIONS, REQUIREMENTS, SCHOOLS, MILITARY COMMANDERS, GUIDANCE

IDENTIFIERS: (U) PAP(Personnel Assistance Point)

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AD-B101 377L CONTINUED

SCIENCE APPLICATIONS INTERNATIONAL CORP MCLEAN VA
MILITARY OPERATIONS ANALYSIS DIV

(U) ARAPAHQ System Analysis.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Sep 85-Mar 86.

APR 86 247P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Hannon, C. W. ; Potter, P. G. ; Harrington,
P. B. ; Stephenson, J. D. ;

REPORT NO. SAIC-86/1591

CONTRACT NO. DAAK70-84-D-0053

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; 2 May 86. Other requests must be referred to U.S. Army Belvoir Research Development and Engineering Center, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060.

ABSTRACT: (U) This report evaluates the feasibility of developing a modular Army helicopter maintenance facility for installation aboard modern container ships. This should allow the rapid deployment of an aviation intermediate maintenance (AVIM) unit or an Aviation Classification and Repair activity Depot (AVCRAD) to support contingency operations. The modular facility is called ARAPAHQ (name not acronym) and will be designed to support maintenance operations at home station, aboard commercial container ships enroute to a contingency area, and in the area of operations. The ARAPAHQ will be a self-contained facility consisting of maintenance and basic (accommodation and support) modules built to ISO standards and will be compatible with current intermodal transportation systems and equipment. The report analyzes operational scenarios and requirements as well as lessons learned from related efforts to determine feasibility, estimate module requirements, and develop viable acquisition alternatives. The report includes sections on system overview, historical experience, system concept and employment analysis, configuration alternatives, and acquisition recommendations and cost considerations. The basic recommendations that ARAPAHQ is a viable concept but considerable additional guidance is necessary, particularly for the AVCRAD concept, before detailed

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design and development can begin. Keywords: Seaborne helicopter maintenance; and Container modules.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CONTAINERSHIPS, *AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE, *LOGISTICS SUPPORT, ACQUISITION, MERCHANT VESSELS, SUPPLY DEPOTS, TRANSPORTATION, FACILITIES, MODULAR CONSTRUCTION, SCENARIOS, CLASSIFICATION, ARMY AIRCRAFT, HELICOPTERS, MAINTENANCE, REQUIREMENTS, RAPID DEPLOYMENT, ARMY AVIATION, COMPATIBILITY, SEA BASED, COSTS, FEASIBILITY STUDIES, MOBILE, CONTAINERIZING, REPAIR, SELF CONTAINED, SYSTEMS ANALYSIS, VIABILITY

IDENTIFIERS: (U) ARAPAHQ facilities, Air capable ships, AVCRAD(Aviation Classification and Repair Activity Depot)

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AD-B101 333 15/5 DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693
AD-B101 291 15/5
ARMY TRAINING AND DOCTRINE COMMAND FORT MONROE VA AIR COMMAND AND STAFF COLL MAXWELL AFB AL
(U) TRADOC/AUSA Symposium, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. (U) Resupply in the Airland Battle: A Case for Mobility.
AUSA Briefing: Battlefield Sustainment.
DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.. DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student rept..
MAY 86 131P APR 86 43P
PERSONAL AUTHORS: Stillions, E. L., Jr.; PERSONAL AUTHORS: Whitaker, Michael J.;
REPORT NO. ACSC-86-2680 REPORT NO. ACSC-86-2680
UNCLASSIFIED REPORT UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Critical Technology; May 86. Other requests must be referred to HQ, TRADOC, Attn: ATCD-N, Fort Monroe, VA 23851-5179.

ABSTRACT: (U) The briefing provided an overview presentation of the key operational capability - Battlefield sustainment. Discussed were the four primary objectives to: increase logistic support; enhance battlefield casualty case and management; balance prepositioned war reserve stocks; and maximize use of industrial base facilities/resources. Keywords: Logistics unit; Productivity studies; Ammo packaging; Ammo tank upload concept; Shooting boom; Automated pipeline equipment system; palletized loading system; Preassembled power packs; Master diagnostician; Operating and support costs; Logistics Application of Automated Marking and Readings (LOGMARS); Prepositioned War Reserve Stocks; Industrial Base.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *LOGISTICS SUPPORT, COMBAT SUPPORT, PREPOSITIONING(LOGISTICS), RESERVE EQUIPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY, AMMUNITION, PACKAGING, AUTOMATION, MARKERS, BATTLEFIELDS, INDUSTRIES, LOGISTICS, SYMPOSIA, PIPELINES, MILITARY FACILITIES, RESOURCES, LOADING(HANDLING), PALLETS, COSTS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Battlefield sustainment, LOGMARS

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Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Critical Technology; 1 May 86. Other requests must be referred to Air Command and Staff College/EDCC, Maxwell AFB, AL 36112.

ABSTRACT: (U) Airland Battle doctrine has instilled a new vitality in the American approach to warfare. Yet such progress has not been won without cost. The new doctrine has stimulated a comprehensive review of all us military institutions and practices to test their relevance on the modern battlefield. Aerial resupply provides an illustration. The US Air Force by means of its tactical airlift fleet and mobile aerial ports delivers vital materiel to the ground forces in the tactical theater. However, inspection reveals that the mobile aerial ports lack sufficient ground mobility to maintain pace with the progress of a modern war. If the full potential of Airland Battle doctrine is to be realized upon today's fluid battlefield, the ground mobility of the mobile aerial ports must be increased to facilitate airland resupply. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *REPLENISHMENT, AIR FORCE, AIRBORNE, AIRLIFT OPERATIONS, AIRPORTS, BATTLEFIELDS, DOCTRINE, GROUND LEVEL, INFANTRY, MOBILE, MOBILITY, TACTICAL WARFARE, THEATER LEVEL OPERATIONS, WARFARE, MILITARY DOCTRINE

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Airland battle, Mobile aerial ports

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AD-B101 173L 5/6 5/6 15/6 19/3

AD-B101 173L CONTINUED

ARMY ARMOR CENTER AND FORT KNOX KY

(U) Armor Force Mobilization Readiness Task Force (MOBTAF).
Volume 13. Mobilization Training Strategy.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.

DEC 85 SGP

MONITOR: SBI
AD-F250 423

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to DoD only; Specific Authority: 30 Dec 85. Other requests must be referred to Commander, USAARMC & Fort Knox, Attn: ATZK-DS, Fort Knox, KY 40121-5000. Availability: Document partially illegible.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 2, AD-B088 093L.

ABSTRACT: (U) The Armor Force Mobilization Readiness Task Force (MOBTAF) was a Department of the Army chartered study group located at the US Army Armor Center, Fort Knox, KY, from November 1984 through July 1985. While this report contains only one of the sub-issues addressed by the study group, a brief synopsis of the breadth and scope of the entire study, together with a brief background of its purpose and intent, is provided in the foreword. The Armor Force comprises four percent of the Army's total end strength. The 1984 Armor Functional Area Assessment (FAA) provided an excellent vehicle to conduct an in-depth analysis of issues critical to proponent missions and responsibilities. The initial examination of the mobilization issue resulted in the development of an Armor Force Mobilization Readiness White Paper. The Chief of Armor is not only responsible to support the chain of command in manning, equipping, and training the active Armor Force, but is equally responsible to ensure that the Reserve Components are capable of fulfilling their role in the execution of our country's war plans. Because of the key role that Armor plays in the Airland Battle and the critical role Reserve components play in the execution of contingency plans, Armor Force mobilization and readiness has become an obvious issue to be scrutinized during the FAA process. (Author)

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DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ARMY TRAINING, *MOBILIZATION, *MILITARY RESERVES, *ARMORED VEHICLES, *LEADERSHIP, *TANK CREWS, *CREWS, *ARMY PERSONNEL, *TRAINING, ARMY, ENLISTED PERSONNEL, TANKS(COMBAT VEHICLES), ARMOR, CAVALRY, COMBAT VEHICLES, INDIVIDUALIZED TRAINING, TRANSFER OF TRAINING, EDUCATION, BATTALION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS, PERFORMANCE(HUMAN), COMPANY LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, SUPERVISION, STRESS(PSYCHOLOGY), STRESS(PHYSIOLOGY), COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS, COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS, MILITARY PLANNING, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), WARFARE, TACTICAL WARFARE

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Army Training System, Individual Training, AirLand Battle, M-1 Tanks, M-2 Infantry Fighting Vehicles, M-3 Cavalry Fighting Vehicles, Chief of Armor, Mobilization of Reserves, Army Reserves, Reservists, AMORE(Analysis of Military Organizational Effectiveness), MALA(Manpower and Logistics Analysis), SAG(Study Advisory Group), MOBTAF(Mobilization Readiness Task Force), IRR(Individual Readiness Replacement), Mobilization Training Requirement, IMA(Individual Mobilization Augmentation), ATPA(Army Tank Program Analysis), FAA(Functional Area Assessment), ARPENECN(Army Reserve Personnel Center), RCPAC(Reserve Component Personnel Administration Center), SME(Subject Matter Expert), Professional Development, RCTCC(Reserve Component Tank Commanders Course), AGR(Active Guard Reserve), Training Requirements, RC(Reserve Components), Master Gunners, BNOCOC(Basic NonCommissioned Officers Course), SBI3, FY86

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AD-B101 172L CONTINUED

ARMY ARMOR CENTER AND FORT KNOX KY

(U) Armor Force Mobilization Readiness Task Force (MOBTAF).
Volume 11. Mobilization Training Requirements.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.

DEC 85 88P

MONITOR: SBI
AD-F250 421

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to DoD only; Specific Authority; 30 Dec 85. Other requests must be referred to Commander, USAARMC & Fort Knox. Attn: ATZK-DS, Fort Knox, KY 40121-5000.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 12, AD-B100 835L.

ABSTRACT: (U) The Armor Force Mobilization Readiness Task Force (MOBTAF) was a Department of the Army chartered study group located at the US Army Armor Center, Fort Knox, KY, from November 1984 through July 1985. While this report contains only one of the sub-issues addressed by the study group, a brief synopsis of the breadth and scope of the entire study, together with a brief background of its purpose and intent, is provided in the foreword. The Armor Force comprises four percent of the Army's total and strength. The 1984 Armor Functional Area Assessment (FAA) provided an excellent vehicle to conduct an in-depth analysis of issues critical to proponent missions and responsibilities. The initial examination of the mobilization issue resulted in the development of an Armor Force Mobilization Readiness White Paper. The Chief of Armor is not only responsible to support the chain of command in manning, equipping, and training the active Armor Force, but is equally responsible to ensure that the Reserve Components are capable of fulfilling their role in the execution of our country's war plans. Because of the key role that Armor plays in the Airland Battle and the critical role Reserve components play in the execution of contingency plans, Armor Force mobilization and readiness has become an obvious issue to be scrutinized during the FAA process. (Author)

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DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ARMY TRAINING, *MOBILIZATION, *MILITARY RESERVES, *ARMORED VEHICLES, *LEADERSHIP, *TANK CREWS, *CREWS, ARMY, ARMY PERSONNEL, ENLISTED PERSONNEL, TANKS(COMBAT VEHICLES), ARMOR, CAVALRY, COMBAT VEHICLES, INDIVIDUALIZED TRAINING, TRANSFER OF TRAINING, TRAINING, EDUCATION, BATTALION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS, PERFORMANCE(HUMAN), COMPANY LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, SUPERVISION, STRESS(PSYCHOLOGY), STRESS(PHYSIOLOGY), COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS, COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS, MILITARY PLANNING, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), WARFARE, TACTICAL WARFARE

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Army Training System, Individual Training, AirLand Battle, M-1 Tanks, M-2 Infantry Fighting Vehicles, M-3 Cavalry Fighting Vehicles, Chief of Armor, Mobilization of Reserves, Army Reserves, Reservists, AMORE(Analysis of Military Organizational Effectiveness), MALA(Manpower and Logistics Analysis), SAG(Study Advisory Group), MOBTAF(Mobilization Readiness Task Force), IRR(Individual Readiness Replacement), Mobilization Training Requirement, IMA(Individual Mobilization Augmentation), ATPA(Army Tank Program Analysis), FAA(Functional Area Assessment), ARPENGEN(Army Reserve Personnel Center), RCPAC/Reserve Component Personnel Administration Center, SME(Subject Matter Expert), Professional Development, RCTOC(Reserve Component Tank Commanders Course), AGR(Active Guard Reserve), Training Requirements, RC(Reserve Components), Master Gunners, BNOC(Basic NonCommissioned Officers Course), SB13, FY88

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

AD-B101 171L 5/6 5/8 15/8 18/3 AD-B101 171L CONTINUED

ARMY ARMOR CENTER AND FORT KNOX KY

(U) Armor Force Mobilization Readiness Task Force (MOBTAF).
Volume 5. Personnel Screening - Diagnostic - Training
System.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.

NOV 85 53P

MONITOR: SBI
AD-F250 415

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to DoD only; Specific Authority: 15
Nov 85. Other requests must be referred to Commander,
USAAARMC & Fort Knox, Attn: ATZK-DS, Fort Knox, KY 40121-
5000.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 6, AD-B098 098L.

ABSTRACT: (U) The Armor Force Mobilization Readiness
Task Force (MOBTAF) was a Department of the Army
chartered study group located at the US Army Armor Center,
Fort Knox, KY, from November 1984 through July 1985.
While this report contains only one of the sub-issues
addressed by the study group, a brief synopsis of the
breadth and scope of the entire study, together with a
brief background of its purpose and intent, is provided
in the foreword. The Armor Force comprises four percent
of the Army's total end strength. The 1984 Armor
Functional Area Assessment (FAA) provided an excellent
vehicle to conduct an in-depth analysis of issues
critical to proponent missions and responsibilities. The
initial examination of the mobilization issue resulted in
the development of an Armor Force Mobilization Readiness
White Paper. The Chief of Armor is not only responsible
to support the chain of command in manning, equipping,
and training the active Armor Force, but is equally
responsible to ensure that the Reserve Components are
capable of fulfilling their role in the execution of our
country's war plans. Because of the key role that Armor
plays in the Airland Battle and the critical role Reserve
components play in the execution of contingency plans,
Armor Force mobilization and readiness has become an
obvious issue to be scrutinized during the FAA process.
(Author)

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DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ARMY TRAINING, *MOBILIZATION,
*MILITARY RESERVES, *ARMORED VEHICLES, *LEADERSHIP, *TANK
CREWS, *CREWS, *TRAINING, *ARMY PERSONNEL,
DIAGNOSIS(GENERAL), ARMY, ENLISTED PERSONNEL,
TANKS(COMBAT VEHICLES), PERSONNEL SELECTION, ARMOR,
CAVALRY, COMBAT VEHICLES, INDIVIDUALIZED TRAINING,
TRANSFER OF TRAINING, EDUCATION, BATTALION LEVEL
ORGANIZATIONS, COMPANY LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, SUPERVISION,
PERFORMANCE(HUMAN), MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS, SUPERVISION,
STRESS(PSYCHOLOGY), STRESS(PHYSIOLOGY), COMMAND AND
CONTROL SYSTEMS, COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS, MILITARY PLANNING,
MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), WARFARE, TACTICAL WARFARE

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Army Training System, Individual
Training, AirLand Battle, M-1 Tanks, M-2 Infantry
Fighting Vehicles, M-3 Cavalry Fighting Vehicles, Chief
of Armor, Mobilization of Reserves, Army Reserves,
Reservists, AMORE(Analysis of Military Organizational
Effectiveness), MALA(Manpower and Logistics Analysis),
SAG(Study Advisory Group), MOBTAF(Mobilization Readiness
Task Force), IRR(Individual Readiness Replacement),
Mobilization Training Requirement, IMA(Individual
Mobilization Augmentation), ATPA(Army Tank Program
Analysis), FAA(Functional Area Assessment), ARPENECEN(Army
Reserve Personnel Center), RCPAC(Reserve Component
Personnel Administration Center), SME(Subject Matter
Expert), Professional Development, RCTCC(Reserve
Component Tank Commanders Course), AGR(Active Guard
Reserve), Training Requirements, RC(Reserve Components),
Master Gunners, BNOCOC(Basic NonCommissioned Officers
Course), SB13, FY86

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AD-B101 009

15/8

AD-B101 009 CONTINUED

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT CENTER WASHINGTON DC
TRANSLATION DIV

PERSONNEL, TRANSLATIONS, GERMAN LANGUAGE

(U) The Air Force in the Nineties: Ways to Fulfill Its
Tasks (Die Luftwaffe in den Neunziger Jahren: Mittel
zur Erfullung Ihrer Aufgaben).

APR 88 18P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Engelen, Botho ;

REPORT NO. MISC-TRANS-8029

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. Agencies and their
Contractors; Specific authority: 12 Sep 88. Other
requests must be referred to Naval Intelligence Support
Center, Translation Div. NISC-82, 4800 Silver Hill Rd.,
Washington, DC 20389.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Trans. of Soldat und Technik (Germany,
F.R.) n1 p10-12 1988.

ABSTRACT: (U) The German Air Force's future will always
have to be balanced against enemy threat, which is the
measure for our defense efforts. All efforts must be
based on political objectives and the Alliance's strategy.
In the nineties, consequent strengthening of our
conventional defense capability will be an important
factor. In the next decade, problems will arise due to
demographic developments and a budget restraints. The
German Air Force has set the following goals: Ensuring
adequate peacetime manpower in order to fulfill its
defense mission with full utilization of modern means of
aerial combat; Maintaining a balanced structure which is
in agreement with the qualitative requirements of the Air
Force; Improving conventional combat capability by
harmonious, mutually balanced, weapons systems and
munitions, which are developed in accordance with enemy
threat.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *DEFENSE SYSTEMS, *MILITARY STRATEGY,
AERIAL WARFARE, AIR FORCE, COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS,
CONVENTIONAL WARFARE, ENEMY, GERMANY(EAST AND WEST),
MANPOWER, MISSIONS, PEACETIME, RESTRAINT, THREATS,
UTILIZATION, WEAPON SYSTEMS, POLITICAL ALLIANCES,
MILITARY FORCES(FOREIGN), MILITARY BUDGETS, AIR FORCE

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-B100 967 5/1 5/8 15/6

AD-B100 842 25/5

AIR COMMAND AND STAFF COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

SHAPE TECHNICAL CENTER THE HAGUE (NETHERLANDS)

(U) Statements of Belief Relating to the Combat Employment of Civil Engineering Forces.

(U) An Overview of NATO Communications and Trends.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student rept..

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Professional paper.

APR 86 108P

MAR 86 12P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Hicks, Alfred B., Jr;

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Endean, R. P. J. ;

REPORT NO. ACSC-88-1120

REPORT NO. STC-PP-233

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; 13 May 88. Other requests must be referred to ACSC/EDCC, Maxwell AFB, AL 36112-5542.

Distribution: DTIC users only.

ABSTRACT: (U) Air Force civil engineering plays a vital role in sustaining aerospace forces by preparing and sustaining global installations as stationary platforms for the projection of aerospace power during peace and war. Civil engineering (CE) doctrine is needed to serve as the fundamental departure point for developing, deploying, and employing CE forces in role. This project accomplishes the first step in the process of developing CE doctrine by examining engineers' experiences supporting aerospace forces in the Southwest Pacific area during World War II, the Korean War, the Arab-Israeli Wars of 1967 and 1973, and the Falkland Islands Conflict. The lessons from these experiences are used to develop generalized statements of belief relating to combat employment of CE forces.

ABSTRACT: (U) The service provided by tomorrow's command and control systems will be largely determined by their communications element. NATO requires a command, control and communications service of the highest quality for political consultation in peace and tension and for direction of forces in war. Within the limitations of an unclassified document this paper addresses the present situation and identifies the more significant technological developments which will impact upon NATO's communications planning. It is concluded that emphasis should be placed on the production of an effective integrated communication system design within the guidelines indicated by technological trends and military needs. (NATO furnished)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS, *INTEGRATED SYSTEMS, *COMMUNICATION AND RADIO SYSTEMS, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, NATO, PATTERNS, PEACETIME, PLANNING, PRODUCTION, QUALITY, WARFARE

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AEROSPACE SYSTEMS, *CIVIL ENGINEERING, *AIR FORCE TRAINING, *MILITARY DOCTRINE, CONFLICT, COMBAT SUPPORT, FALKLAND ISLANDS, DEPLOYMENT, GLOBAL INSTALLATION, PEACETIME, WARFARE, AIR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, KOREA, PLATFORMS, STATIONARY

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

AD-B100 835L CONTINUED

ARMY ARMOR CENTER AND FORT KNOX KY

(U) Armor Force Mobilization Readiness Task Force (MOBTAF).
Volume 12. Mobilization Training Base Capacity.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.

DEC 85 81P

MONITOR: SBI
AD-F250 422

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to DoD only; Specific authority: 30 Dec 85. Other requests must be referred to Commander, USAARMC and Fort Knox, Attn: ATZX-DS. Fort Knox, KY 40121-5000.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 13, AD-B101 173L.

ABSTRACT: (U) The Armor Force Mobilization Readiness Task Force (MOBTAF) was a Department of the Army chartered study group located at the US Army Armor Center, Fort Knox, KY, from November 1984 through July 1985. While this report contains only one of the sub-issues addressed by the study group, a brief synopsis of the breadth and scope of the entire study, together with a brief background of its purpose and intent, is provided in the foreword. The Armor Force comprises four percent of the Army's total end strength. The 1984 Armor Functional Area Assessment (FAA) provided an excellent vehicle to conduct an in-depth analysis of issues critical to proponent missions and responsibilities. The initial examination of the mobilization issue resulted in the development of an Armor Force Mobilization Readiness White Paper. The Chief of Armor is not only responsible to support the chain of command in manning, equipping, and training the active Armor Force, but is equally responsible to ensure that the Reserve Components are capable of fulfilling their role in the execution of our country's war plans. Because of the key role that Armor plays in the Airland Battle and the critical role Reserve components play in the execution of contingency plans, Armor Force mobilization and readiness has become an obvious issue to be scrutinized during the FAA process. (Author)

AD-B100 835L

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DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ARMY TRAINING, *MOBILIZATION, *MILITARY RESERVES, *ARMORED VEHICLES, *LEADERSHIP, *TANK CREWS, CREWS, ARMY PERSONNEL, ENLISTED PERSONNEL, TANKS(COMBAT VEHICLES), ARMOR, CAVALRY, COMBAT VEHICLES, INDIVIDUALIZED TRAINING, TRANSFER OF TRAINING, BATTALION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS, PERFORMANCE(HUMAN), COMPANY LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, SUPERVISION, STRESS(PSYCHOLOGY), STRESS(PHYSIOLOGY), COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS, COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS, ARMY PLANNING, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), TACTICAL WARFARE

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Army Training System, Individual Training, AirLand Battle, M-1 Tanks, M-2 Infantry Fighting Vehicles, M-3 Cavalry Fighting Vehicles, Chief of Armor, Mobilization of Reserves, Army Reserves, Reservists, AMORE(Analysis of Military Organizational Effectiveness), MALA(Manpower and Logistics Analysis), SAG(Study Advisory Group), MOBTAF(Mobilization Readiness Task Force), IRR(Individual Readiness Replacement), Mobilization Training Requirement, IMA(Individual Mobilization Augmentation), ATPA(Army Tank Program Analysis), FAA(Functional Area Assessment), ARPENEC(Army Reserve Personnel Center), RCPAC(Reserve Component Personnel Administration Center), SME(Subject Matter Expert), Professional Development, RCTCC(Reserve Component Tank Commanders Course), AGR(Active Guard Reserve), Training Requirements, RC(Reserve Components), Master Gunners, BNOC(Basic NonCommissioned Officers Course), SBI3, FY88

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY

SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

AD-8100 570L 15/8.3

AD-8100 559

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ARMY NATICK RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CENTER MA

ARMY BALLISTIC RESEARCH LAB ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND MD

(U) Chemical Protective Suit Stock Surveillance Study.

(U) An Analysis of the Impacts of Transitioning a Liquid Propellant (LP) and an LP Gun System into the Army's Inventory.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Sep 80-Jul 83 on Phase 2.

NOV 84 143P

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Sziachtun, Andrew J. ;

MAR 86 41P

REPORT NO. NATICK/TR-88/009L

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Stark, Maureen M. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

REPORT NO. BRL-MR-3501

PROJECT NO. 1L182818AH80

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; Apr 84. Other requests must be referred to Commander, US Army Natick Research, Development & Engineering Center, Attn: STRNC-IIP, Natick, MA 01780-5019.

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; Mar 86. Other requests must be referred to Director, US Army Ballistic Research Lab., Attn: SLCBR-DD-T, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21005-5086.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Phase 1, AD-8088 678L.

ABSTRACT: (U) Chemical protective suits manufactured in 1977, 1978, and 1979 in storage at various depots overseas were subjected to visual inspection, physical tests, and adsorption tests. The chemical protective suits were subjected separately to a challenge of carbon tetrachloride (CCl4), mustard (MD), and dimethylmethylphosphonate (DMMP). This report presents the raw data for the CCl4 adsorption tests and summarizes the physical tests and the visual inspection results. As a result of this study, the shelf life of the Chemical Protective Suit was extended for twelve more months to a total of seven years. Keywords: Stockpiles; Uniforms.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *PROTECTIVE CLOTHING, ADSORPTION, CARBON TETRACHLORIDE, CHEMICALS, OVERSEAS, PHOSPHONATES, SHELF LIFE, STOCKPILES, STORAGE, SUPPLY DEPOTS, TEST METHODS, UNIFORMS, VISUAL INSPECTION, TEST AND EVALUATION, CHEMICAL AGENTS, CHEMICAL WARFARE

ABSTRACT: (U) This analysis addressed only those transition issues which could not be avoided through planning but would, instead, have to be accepted as inevitable consequences of adopting a liquid propellant and a liquid propellant gun system. These issues were identified as: pre-production planning for LP facilities, production of LP during transition, stockpile conversion, weapon system transition, developmental testing (DT)/operational testing (OT) and Rationalization. Several of the major issues discussed in this report, however, apply to any new ammunition type or weapon system and not specifically to liquid propellant. They are included because they are significant impacts during the transition cycle and should not be ignored. Throughout the analysis, the transitioning of LP was compared to the transitioning of a modular charge or unit charge into the inventory. This was done by comparing specific steps in the transition process for each type of propellant. Where possible, the differences in transitioning the two propellants were quantified, though much of the analysis was qualitative.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *LIQUID GUN PROPELLANTS, *LOGISTICS

AD-8100 570L

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SUPPORT, LIQUID PROPELLANTS, AMMUNITION, PLANNING,
PRODUCTION, CONVERSION, STOCKPILES, TRANSITIONS, WEAPON
SYSTEMS, INVENTORY, TEST AND EVALUATION, OPERATIONAL
EFFECTIVENESS, PRODUCTION, CYCLES, TRANSITIONS,
PROPELLANTS

NORTHROP CORP HANTHORNE CA AIRCRAFT DIV

(U) Compact Efficient Fighter (CEF) Configuration
Technology Study. Volume 2. Technical Report.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Transitioning (Logistics).
*Transitioning(Logistics), PE62618A, ASH80

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Sep 83-Apr 85,

JUL 85 380P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: McDonald, Roy ; Chauvin, John ;

REPORT NO. NOR-85-104-VOL-2

PROJECT NO. 2404

TASK NO. 18

MONITOR: AFVAL
TR-85-3043-VOL-2

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT
EXPORT CONTROL

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test
and Evaluation; Dec 80. Other requests must be referred
to AFVAL/FIMS. Wright-Patterson AFB, OH 45433. This
document contains export-controlled technical data.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 1, AD-B100 549L.

ABSTRACT: (U) Three fighter configurations (air-to-air,
air-to-ground, and multirole) were developed to define
affordable compact efficient fighters with mission
flexibility and utility. The multirole Compact Efficient
Fighter (CEF) design exhibited the best overall mission
force effectiveness while still maintaining superior
combat performance capabilities against the threat. CEF
attributes due to aircraft size were: Forward dispersed
off-runway operating capability; Low life-cycle cost; Air
transportable for rapid deployment; High sortie
generation rate; Fast turnaround time. The CEF study
advanced technologies and modularity concepts that were
critical in meeting the high reliability and
maintainability goals required for effective autonomous
operations and reduced life-cycle cost. Airframe
modularity concepts plus numerically controlled
manufacturing techniques result in significant reductions
in fighter manufacturing time, cost, and manpower.
Subsystems modularity (hydraulic system, environmental

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AD-B100 550L

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AD-B100 550L CONTINUED

AD-B100 549L 1/3.3

control system, secondary power system) concepts improve aircraft reliability, maintainability, and support with minimal impact on cost and weight. Avionics system modularity concepts increase aircraft mission flexibility through the use of mission-adaptive modules and internetting. Advanced technology areas used in the study included advanced aeromechanical, propulsion, flight controls, avionics, aerodynamics, materials, manufacturing, landing gear, weapons, subsystems and crew station. It is recommended that design of the multirole CEF with associated technologies and modularity concepts be pursued to a higher level of design detail. Keywords: Cost drivers; Mission capabilities; and Sortie generation.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *JET FIGHTERS, *MODULAR CONSTRUCTION, COST ANALYSIS, MODULES(ELECTRONICS), AIRFRAMES, MISSION PROFILES, MULTIMISSION, AERIAL WARFARE, AIR TO AIR, AIR TO SURFACE, EFFICIENCY, AERODYNAMICS, AIRCRAFT, RELIABILITY, SELF OPERATION, AVIONICS, CREWS, STATIONS, QUICK REACTION, SIZES(DIMENSIONS), CONFIGURATIONS, CONTROL SYSTEMS, ENVIRONMENTS, FIGHTER AIRCRAFT, REACTION TIME, HIGH RELIABILITY, COSTS, LIFE CYCLE COSTS, LOW COSTS, MISSIONS, MANUFACTURING, TIME, FLIGHT CONTROL SYSTEMS, HYDRAULIC EQUIPMENT, LANDING GEAR, MAINTAINABILITY, MILITARY FORCE LEVELS, RAPID DEPLOYMENT, POWER, SECONDARY, PERFORMANCE(ENGINEERING), WEAPONS, COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS, OPERATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) CEF(Compact Efficient Fighters), Small fighters, Internetting, Cost drivers, EXPORT CONTROL

NORTHROP CORP HAWTHORNE CA AIRCRAFT DIV

(U) Compact Efficient Fighter (CEF) Configuration Technology Study. Volume 1. Executive Summary.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Sep 83-Apr 85.

JUL 85 93P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: McDonald, Roy ; Chauvin, John ;

REPORT NO. NOR-85-104-VOL-1

PROJECT NO. 2404

TASK NO. 18

MONITOR: AFVAL
TR-85-3043-VOL-1

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT
EXPORT CONTROL

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; Dec 80. Other requests must be referred to AFVAL/FMS, Wright-Patterson AFB, OH 45433-8553. This document contains export-controlled technical data.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 2. AD-B100 550L.

ABSTRACT: (U) Three fighter configurations (air-to-air, air-to-ground, and multirole) were developed to define affordable compact efficient fighters with mission flexibility and utility. Task I formulated fighter cost drivers, mission capabilities, and promising technologies applicable to small (10,000- to 20,000-pound class) fighters. These results were used in Task II to formulate aircraft modularity concepts and operational flexibility options. These concepts were then used in Task III to develop the three fighter configurations. Vehicle capabilities were assessed and ranked in Task IV. The multirole Compact Efficient Fighter (CEF) design exhibited the best overall mission force effectiveness while still maintaining superior combat performance capabilities against the threat. CEF attributes due to aircraft size were: Forward dispersed off-runway operating capability; Low life-cycle cost; Air transportable for rapid deployment; High sortie generation rate; and Fast turnaround time. The CEF study

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AD-B100 549L CONTINUED

AD-B100 484L 12/8

advanced technologies and modularity concepts that were critical in meeting the high reliability and maintenance goals required for effective autonomous operations and reduced life-cycle cost. Airframe modularity concepts plus numerically controlled manufacturing techniques result in significant reductions in fighter manufacturing time, cost, and manpower. Subsystems modularity (hydraulic system, environmental control system, secondary power system) concepts improve aircraft reliability, maintainability, and support with minimal impact on cost and weight. Avionics system modularity concepts increase aircraft mission flexibility through the use of mission-adaptive modules and internetting.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *JET FIGHTERS, *MODULAR CONSTRUCTION, MODULES(ELECTRONICS), AIRFRAMES, MISSION PROFILES, MULTIMISSION, AERIAL WARFARE, EFFICIENCY, AIR TO AIR, AIR TO SURFACE, RELIABILITY, SELF OPERATION, CONFIGURATIONS, QUICK REACTION, REACTION TIME, SIZES(DIMENSIONS), AVIONICS, CONTROL SYSTEMS, ENVIRONMENTS, FIGHTER AIRCRAFT, MANUFACTURING, TIME, HYDRAULIC EQUIPMENT, LIFE CYCLE COSTS, LOW COSTS, REDUCTION, MILITARY FORCE LEVELS, RAPID DEPLOYMENT, POWER, SECONDARY, PERFORMANCE(ENGINEERING)

IDENTIFIERS: (U) EXPORT CONTROL, PER662201F,
WUAFWAL24041660

BGS SYSTEMS INC WALTHAM MA

(U) Performance Oriented Design (POD) Impact of Periodic Arrivals on Memory of Queueing Delays.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Apr 84-Apr 85,

NOV 85 15P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Agrawal, S. C. ; Buzen, J. P. ;

CONTRACT NO. N00039-81-C-0183

MONITOR: NSC
CR-335

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT
EXPORT CONTROL

Distribution limited to DoD and DoD contractors only; Critical Technology; Nov 85. Other requests must be referred to Commander, Naval Ocean Systems Center, Code 423, San Diego, CA 92152-5000. This document contains export-controlled technical data. Availability: Microfiche copies only.

ABSTRACT: (U) A periodic workload consists of jobs that are generated at constant intervals. Examples of such jobs include radar contacts with a flying aircraft in an air traffic control system, and file system backup job initiated every evening at 5:00 pm after a full day's work. For the purposes of analysis, Markovian arrival assumption for interarrival times is usually sufficient for an infrequent jobs. However, this assumption can lead to significant overestimation of queueing delays for frequently arriving periodic jobs. This overestimation can lead to overly pessimistic designs, low capacity utilization and attendant higher costs. Improved algorithms that take into account the periodic nature of the arrivals are therefore needed. This report describes an algorithm for computing response time of periodic workloads. Essentially, we first analyze the system assuming Markovian arrivals and scale down the memory queueing time to account for the deterministic interarrival times. The scaling down factor is computed by constructing equivalent M/M/1 and D/M/1 queue models.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ALGORITHMS, *QUEUEING THEORY, AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL SYSTEMS, INTERVALS, CAPACITY(QUANTITY),

AD-B100 549L

AD-B100 484L

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AD-B100 484L CONTINUED

UTILIZATION, MEMORY DEVICES, TIME, WORKLOAD, REACTION
TIME, FLIGHT, HIGH COSTS, MARKOV PROCESSES, JOBS,
WORKLOAD, SCALING FACTORS, DELAY, COMPUTATIONS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) POD(Performance Oriented Design),
EXPORT CONTROL, WUDN088690, PE02721N

AD-B100 421 5/1

CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING RESEARCH LAB (ARMY) CHAMPAIGN
IL

(U) Use of Commercially Available Building Systems for
Expedient Construction of Mobilization Facilities.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Technical rept.,

MAR 86 131P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Schneider, Richard L. ;

REPORT NO. CERL-TR-P-86/03

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their
contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; 4 Apr 86.
Other requests must be referred to U.S. Army Office of
the Chief of Engineers, Directorate of Civil Works,
Washington, DC 20310.

ABSTRACT: (U) Current plans require the Pre-Mobilization-
Day (M-Day) construction of critical facilities (Group I
Mobilization Projects). However, realization of these
plans is restricted due to budget limitations. Therefore,
there is a shortfall between facilities that will be
available on M-Day and those that will be constructed
within 90 to 180 days of M-Day (M +90, M +180). The use
of commercially available expedient construction systems
to supplement conventional construction is proposed to (1)
meet critical Army facility requirements during the
initial stages of mobilization and (2) expand the Army's
construction capabilities to accommodate contingencies
during mobilization. The acquisition of such systems
between M-Day and M +90 to M +180 as a possible
alternative to the pre-M-Day construction of Group I
projects would provide the necessary facilities at no
cost to the Government prior to M-Day. The primary
objective of this investigation was to verify the
suitability of supplementing conventional construction of
mobilization facilities with commercially available
expedient construction systems. This was to be done by (1)
developing criteria to identify, evaluate, and select
commercially available expedient construction systems, (2)
identifying expedient construction systems that are
either commercially available or presently in the Army
inventory, (3) evaluating identified systems to determine

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-B100 421 CONTINUED

their capability to meet defined criteria, and (4) recommending the best commercially available expedient construction systems for various mobilization applications.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CONSTRUCTION, *ARMY FACILITIES, BUDGETS, COSTS, INVENTORY, LIMITATIONS, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, MOBILIZATION, BUILDINGS, ARMY BUDGETS, ACQUISITION, ARMY

AD-B100 153L 19/1

MCLEAN RESEARCH CENTER INC VA

(U) Tactical Explosive System (TEXS) System Integration Alternatives and Issues.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. May 85-Feb 86.

FEB 86 204P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Carpenter, R. ; Wells, O. ; Schecter, G. ;

REPORT NO. MRC-4-88

CONTRACT NO. DAAK70-84-D-0052

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; Feb 86. Other requests must be referred to BRDEC, Attn: STRBE-JC, Fort Belvoir, VA 22080.

ABSTRACT: (U) This report provides an independent evaluation of the development of the Tactical Explosive System as a Non Development Item (NDI) in the acquisition process, based upon examinations of the system and component alternatives, principally the liquid explosive candidates--XM268 blasting agency and nitromethane--and the associated materials and equipment needed to integrate each into a fielded complete system. The analysis involves the specified: a) explosive materials themselves, from production through distribution to depot storage and field handling, b) The rigid plastic pipe, materials, sizes, joining methods and leak testing, c) The trenching/backfill unit for burying the pipe, and d) the filling equipment needed to place the explosive in the pipe. Tactical and logistical considerations evaluated and compared included mission performance, ease and safety in tactical handling, costs and production base capacity, distribution, vulnerability and health hazards, interoperability issues (particularly with NATO allies), special equipment needed, and reusability after removal from the pipe. This report recommends: The XM268 blasting agent should be used in TEXS; Nitromethane should be considered for use in pre-placed pipe where reusability is important; and The NDI process is feasible and the correct approach for development of TEXS. Keywords: Explosive excavation; Anti-tank ditching; High explosive cratering; Blasting agents.

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

AD-B100 153L CONTINUED

AD-B100 119L 5/5

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *EXPLOSIVE CHARGES, ACQUISITION, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), COSTS, CRATERING, DISTRIBUTION, DITCHING, EMPLOYMENT, EXCAVATION, EXPLOSIVES, FIELD CONDITIONS, FILLING, HANDLING, HAZARDS, HEALTH, HIGH EXPLOSIVES, INTEGRATED SYSTEMS, JOINING, MATERIALS, METHODOLOGY, MISSIONS, NATO, NITROMETHANE, PIPES, PLASTICS, PRODUCTION, RIGIDITY, STORAGE, SUPPLY DEPOTS, TANKS(COMBAT VEHICLES), TEST METHODS, VULNERABILITY, TRENCHING

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *TEXS(Tactical Explosive System), XM-258 blasting agent

TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROGRAM

(U) A Review of the Military Family in TTCP Nations,

SEP 85 57P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Toulson, P. K.; Diack, G. J.;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; 31 Mar 86. Other requests must be referred to Chief, Canadian Defence Research Staff, 2450 Massachusetts Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20008.

ABSTRACT: (U) The paper looks at the demography of the military family in terms of the number of service personnel who are married and types of marriages. The trends across the five TTCP (Technical Cooperation Programme) nations are such that over half the total forces are married, and there is an increase in the total number of service personnel who are married to each other. This has an effect on a number of personnel policies and these are discussed in the paper and its annexes. The paper reviews various policies affecting military families relating to specific conditions of service, posting policies and mobilization considerations. A number of armed forces have specific policies related to the posting of dual military couples, and de facto marriages in those countries where such marriages are recognized. It is recognized that until recently the military family has received little attention, until its impact on retention was realized. A number of armed forces (in particular the US Army) have realized its impact on military preparedness and have developed the concept of partnership between the military and its families as a philosophic basis for establishing appropriate management policies and practices. The heart of the paper is a review of research that has been conducted by TTCP nations. (US, Canada, Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand).

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *DEMOGRAPHY, *FAMILY MEMBERS, *MARRIAGE, *MILITARY PERSONNEL, AUSTRALIA, GREAT BRITAIN, IMPACT, MILITARY OPERATIONS, OPERATIONAL READINESS, MANAGEMENT, POLICIES, CANADA, COUPLING(INTERACTION), MILITARY APPLICATIONS, HEART, PAPER, IMPACT, RETENTION(GENERAL), MOBILIZATION, NEW ZEALAND

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

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AD-B099 823L 5/1

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Military families

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT CENTER WASHINGTON DC
TRANSLATION DIV

(U) The Fleet Command (Das Flottenkommando).

JAN 88 11P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Hognrebe, V. ;

REPORT NO. NISC-TRANS-7942

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only;
Copyright, Proprietary Info.; 12 Mar 88. Other requests
must be referred to Naval Intelligence Support Center,
Translation Div. NISC-82, 4301 Sulfland Rd., Washington,
DC 20390.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Trans. of Wehrtechnic (Germany, F.R.)
n11 p38-42 1984, by Hans K. Mussler.

ABSTRACT: (U) All German naval and naval air forces are
under the Fleet Command, which is one of the three higher
commands of the Navy. GDR Volker Hognrebe, Public Affairs
Officer of the Fleet Command, explains in the following
article the mission of the Fleet Command, which
essentially are the missions of the FRG naval forces, and
shows how the staff organization is geared to fleet
deployment. The Fleet Command occupies a special national
and NATO position. From here the combat and combat
support units of the Navy are operated in peacetime as
well as in event of emergency defense. It is the only
naval headquarters in the European theater of NATO from
which submarines, surface forces, and naval air forces
can be deployed simultaneously. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *NAVY, *MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS,
*MILITARY FORCES(FOREIGN), COMBAT SUPPORT, DEFENSE
SYSTEMS, EMERGENCIES, EUROPE, NATO, PEACETIME,
POSITION(LOCATION), SUBMARINES, THEATER LEVEL OPERATIONS,
WEST GERMANY, GERMAN LANGUAGE, JOINT MILITARY ACTIVITIES,
TRANSLATIONS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Interoperability

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AD-B099 823L

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

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AD-B089 536L 13/12

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT CENTER WASHINGTON DC
TRANSLATION DIV

SCIENCE APPLICATIONS INTERNATIONAL CORP ARLINGTON VA

(U) Search and Rescue (SAR) Search and Rescue Service of
the Bundeswehr (Such- und Rettungsdienst der
Bundeswehr).

(U) Automation Technologies and Autonomous Systems Program
(ATAS). Volume 3. Firefighting and Rescue Program
Analysis.

JAN 86 12P

85 87P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Schlieben, H. ;

REPORT NO. SAIC-85/1832-VOL-3

REPORT NO. NISC-TRANS-7847

CONTRACT NO. N00019-83-C-0237

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their
Contractors; Specific authority: 25 Aug 86. Other
requests must be referred to Naval Intelligence Support
Center, Translation Div. NISC-82, 4600 Silver Hill Rd.,
Washington, DC 20389. Availability: Document partially
illegible.

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test
and Evaluation; 3 Mar 86. Other requests must be referred
to Commander, Naval Air Systems Command, AIR-351,
Washington, DC 20381.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 4, AD-B089 537L.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Trans. of Vehrtechnik (Germany, F.R.)
n4 p82-83, 55-56 1985.

ABSTRACT: (U) The military search and rescue service of
the Bundeswehr provides support to its own and Allied
forces in peacetime, during crises, and in time of war.
This service is at the same time a component of the
national SAR service of the FRG, operated within the
framework of the FRG's international obligations as a
member nation of the International Civil Aviation
Organization (ICAO). On the basis of an administrative
agreement with the minister for transport, the Bundeswehr
operates SAR centers and supplies SAR mission resources.
Initiation of SAR actions resulting from satellite
support and cross-border coordination provide optimal
conditions for successful SAR operations. (Translations,
German Language, West Germany)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *SEARCH AND RESCUE, EMERGENCIES, GERMAN
LANGUAGE, INTERNATIONAL, MILITARY APPLICATIONS, MISSIONS,
OPTIMIZATION, PEACETIME, POLITICAL ALLIANCES,
TRANSLATIONS, WARFARE, WEST GERMANY

AD-B089 577

UNCLASSIFIED

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AD-B089 536L

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *FIRE FIGHTING, *SHIP FIRES, AIRCRAFT,
AUTOMATION, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), DAMAGE CONTROL,
ENVIRONMENTS, FIRES, FUELS, HAZARDS, INTERNAL, NAVAL

ABSTRACT: (U) Firefighting in the Naval environment
presents a broad spectrum of hazards which are compounded
by the introduction of aircraft and their associated
subsystems, ordnance, and fuels to shipboard operations.
A typical airwing deployed aboard a carrier consists of
approximately 85 aircraft with an internal fuel capacity
that exceeds 162,000 gallons. Past fires point out the
almost insurmountable problems inherent in fighting
shipboard fires. After the ORISKANY and FORRESTAL fires,
various study groups and review panels were formed to
examine not only the direct causes of carrier fires but
methods for decreasing their severity, controlling their
spread, and preventing their recurrence. The findings of
these panels and study groups have shown that the
unexpected nature of shipboard fires involving aircraft
and their ensuing rapid buildup to major proportions have
greatly impeded successful firefighting and damage
control efforts. One of the major factors in each of
these fires was the presence of ordnance. The purpose of
this report was to qualitatively evaluate ongoing
elements of the Naval Aircraft Firefighting and Rescue
Program with the objective of prioritizing firefighting
research and development efforts.

UNCLASSIFIED

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

AD-B099 536L CONTINUED

AD-B099 448 5/1 5/8

AIRCRAFT, NAVY, OPERATION, ORDNANCE, RANGE(EXTREMES),
RESCUES, SHIPBOARD, SPECTRA, AIRCRAFT CARRIERS, NAVAL
OPERATIONS, FIRE HAZARDS, AVIATION FUELS

ARMY FOREIGN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CENTER
CHARLOTTESVILLE VA

(U) Problems of Tapping Higher Schools' Research Potential.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) ATAS(Automation Technologies and
Autonomous Systems)

NOV 85 8P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Obratzsov, I. ;

REPORT NO. FSTC-HT-0859-84

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their
contractors; Copyright, Specific Authority; 1 Jun 84.
Other requests must be referred to US Army Foreign
Science and Technology Ctr., 220 7th St., NE.,
Charlottesville, VA 22901-5398.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Unedited trans. of Sovetskaya Rossiya
(SOVRB) (USSR) n241 2p, 20 Oct 78.

ABSTRACT: (U) Scientific Potential of higher educational
institutions (universities) in creative activity for
carrying into life of grandiose plans, the building of
communism, a significant role belongs to the higher
school. Graduating students of hundreds of its
universities create a new technique and technology, solve
actual scientific problems, are organizers of production,
work in the spheres of direction, care of public health,
education and cultures. They carry in a large investment
in the increase of economic power of the country, the
strength of its defensive capacity, of international
prestige. They achieve high successes in importa-
developments of (natural) science and studies about
society. The results, obtained by the students are laid
in basic development of a whole series of key industries,
of agriculture.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *SCHOOLS, *MANAGEMENT INFORMATION
SYSTEMS, *EDUCATION, AGRICULTURE, CAPACITY(QUANTITY),
DEFENSE SYSTEMS, ECONOMICS, INVESTMENTS, POWER,
PRODUCTION, PUBLIC HEALTH, RUSSIAN LANGUAGE,
SERIES(MATHEMATICS), SPHERES, STUDENTS, TRANSLATIONS,
UNIVERSITIES, USSR, SCIENTISTS, INFORMATION SCIENCES,
COMMUNISM, SOCIETIES, PROBLEM SOLVING, GRADUATES

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SCIENCE APPLICATIONS INTERNATIONAL CORP MCLEAN VA

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5/9

AD-8089 387L

candidate systems will be tested to identify the most promising technologies. Keywords: Gas-Particulate Filter Unit (GPFU).

(U) Integrated Chemical Filter/Environmental Control Equipment (ICE).

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Technical rept..

FEB 88 132P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Lott, Thomas W.; Potter, Partick G.; Wing, Thomas; Narro, Arthur A.; Young, Victoria;

REPORT NO. SAIC-86/1020

CONTRACT NO. DAAK70-84-D-0053

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; 3 Mar 88. Other requests must be referred to Commander, U.S. Army Belvoir Research & Development Center, Attn: STRBE-S, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060.

ABSTRACT: (U) The Army is fielding a modernized force which utilizes high technology systems requiring van and shelter support. Because of this, a need exists for an Integrated Chemical Filter/Environmental Control Equipment (ICE) which provides safe and comfortable climatic conditions free of chemical and biological (CB) agents for U.S. Army personnel operating equipment from inside vans and shelters. Such a system must be capable of rapid deployment in conjunction with supported vans and shelters, be survivable under expected battlefield conditions, and be logistically sustainable. This technical report's purpose is to outline the alternatives analyzed for a successful Integrated Chemical Filter/Environmental Control Equipment developmental program and recommends a course of action. This technical report recommends acquisition of the Integrated Chemical Filter/Environmental Control Equipment (ICE) be a multi-phased, tailored acquisition process. This approach will take full advantage of on-going technical developments and reduce both program risks and costs while increasing the possibility of an accelerated fielding of ICE. Initial contractor support will involve research and development for prototype design and manufacture of a candidate system; associated integrated logistic support; program analysis; and documentation. After which, prototype

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AD-B099 022 5/8 15/5 23/2

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

HUMAN ENGINEERING LAB ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND MD

- (U) Increased Role of the State Area Commands in Mobilization and Deployment.

- (U) Human Factors Evaluation of a Prototype Load-Carrying System.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Study project.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

MAY 85 61P

OCT 85 94P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Miller, Howard D. ;

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Brainard, Samuel T. ; Bruno, Richard S. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

REPORT NO. HEL-TM-15-85

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to DoD and DoD contractors only; Critical Technology; 28 May 85. Other requests must be referred to Director, Military Studies Program, USAMC, Carlisle Barracks, PA 17013.

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't agencies and their contractors; Critical Technology; Oct 85. Other requests must be referred to Director, U.S. Army Human Engineering Lab., Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21005-5001.

ABSTRACT: (U) This study focuses on the mobilization and deployment process in general with specific attention devoted to the role of the STARC. Existing regulations and mobilization procedures are examined. Problems and possible solutions will be identified for further consideration. The focus within this broad area will be on (1) Introduction; (2) The Mobilization Process; (3) Deployment; (4) Command and Control; (5) Personnel and Administration; (6) Logistics and Movement Control; and (7) Training and Readiness. It is concluded that current planning and capability at designated Mobilization Stations is inadequate to support a full or total mobilization. Many mobilization responsibilities presently assigned to mobilization and supporting installations could be accomplished by State Area Commands and United States Property and Fiscal Offices for Army National Guard units within the state.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *NATIONAL GUARD, *MOBILIZATION, *STATE GOVERNMENT, DEPLOYMENT, COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS, LOGISTICS, STATIONS, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), ARMY

AD-B099 135L

AD-B099 022

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DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ATTITUDES(PSYCHOLOGY), *HUMAN FACTORS

ABSTRACT: (U) This study compared the performance and attitudes of test participants (TPs) while using the prototype load-carrying system (LCS) and the Army Lightweight Individual Load-Carrying Equipment (ALICE). The performance data collected included the TPs' times to march a cross-country course and to complete certain obstacles on the Human Engineering Laboratory (HEL) Mobility and Portability Course. Wear data were collected on the prototype LCS so its durability could be evaluated. The TPs recorded their attitudes on questionnaires. The experimenters noted any human factors problems during the test. The compatibility of the prototype LCS with the equipment carried by the soldier was assessed. Two subtests were conducted in addition to the main test and will be discussed in separate sections of this report: M-16 rifle magazine removal and replacement, prototype LCS and ALICE, and Squad Automatic Weapon (SAW) magazine removal and replacement, prototype LCS and ALICE. The prototype load-carrying vest allowed more ammunition to be carried at little cost in course times. Removing rifle ammunition from the vest is easier than from the ALICE. The vest must be made more durable, though. The prototype pack is durable and has a large capacity, but the patrol pack needs a quicker and more stable method of attachment to the vest. Keywords: Backpacks; Obstacle course; Infantry.

UNCLASSIFIED

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-B098 022 CONTINUED

ENGINEERING, *ARMY PERSONNEL, *BACKPACKS, *PORTABLE
EQUIPMENT, AMBULANCE, AUTOMATIC WEAPONS,
CAPACITY(QUANTITY), COSTS, INFANTRY, MAGAZINES(ORDNANCE),
PROTOTYPES, REMOVAL, RIFLES, SQUAD LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS,
STABILITY, VESTS, WEAR, MOBILITY, TEST AND EVALUATION,
WEAPONS CARRIERS, PERFORMANCE(HUMAN)

IDENTIFIERS: (U) LCS(Load Carrying System), Load
Carrying system, ALICE(Army Lightweight Individual Load-
Carrying Equipment), Army Lightweight Individual Load-
Carrying Equipment, Obstacle course

AD-B098 229L 13/10 15/5 15/8.1

CENTER FOR NAVAL ANALYSES ALEXANDRIA VA NAVAL PLANNING
MANPOWER AND LOGISTICS DIV

(U) Planning for Underway Replenishment of Naval Forces in
Peacetime.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

SEP 85 68p

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Levine, Daniel B. ;

REPORT NO. CNA-CRM-85-77

CONTRACT NO. N00014-83-C-0725

PROJECT NO. R0148

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only;
Operational/Administrative Use; 22 Jan 86. Other requests
must be referred to Chief of Naval Operations (OP03),
Washington, DC 20350-2000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This memorandum examines the peacetime
operations of the Navy as a necessary step in an overall
review of the requirements for underway replenishment by
the mobile logistic support force. Three separate types
of peacetime Naval commitments are reviewed: fleet
exercises, response to crises, and surveillance
operations. Statistics are developed that describe the
number of these operations that combatants might have to
conduct at the same time, the different ocean areas they
might involve, and the number and types of combatants
used. Crisis operations are closely reviewed. It is seen
that the stream of events worldwide presents a continuous
series of challenges to U.S. interests. Keywords: Carrier
operations, Crisis, Logistics support, Naval forces,
Peacetime, Replenishment at sea, Requirements, Scenario,
Surveillance, Tables (Data), Underway replenishment.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *LOGISTICS SUPPORT, *NAVAL LOGISTICS,
*AIRCRAFT CARRIERS, *NAVAL OPERATIONS, *REPLENISHMENT AT
SEA, FLEET EXERCISES, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES),
MOBILE, OPERATION, PEACETIME, NAVY, REPLENISHMENT,
SURVEILLANCE, EMERGENCIES, RESPONSE, MILITARY
REQUIREMENTS, CRISIS MANAGEMENT, SCENARIOS

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AD-8098 208L 13/8

PRITSKER AND ASSOCIATES INC WEST LAFAYETTE IND

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Underway Replenishment, PE05154N

(U) Integrated Decision Support System (IDSS). BUILD I.
Volume 18. Finite Load Schedule Evaluator, User's
Manual.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final technical rept. Jun 82-Feb 85,

APR 85 113P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Armstrong, F. B. ; Grant, F. H. ; Howell, E.
A. ;

REPORT NO. FTR820540000U-VOL-18

CONTRACT NO. F33815-82-C-5080

PROJECT NO. 8205

MONITOR: AFVAL
TR-85-4017-VOL-18

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT
EXPORT CONTROL

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test
and Evaluation; Jul 84. Other requests must be referred
to AFVAL/MLTC, Wright-Patterson AFB, OH 45433-8533. This
document contains export-controlled technical data.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 19, AD-8098 828L.

ABSTRACT: (U) The IDSS Build 1 Finite Load Schedule
Evaluator is designed to support the Production Planning
and Control System (PPACS) being developed under Project
Priority 5501 by General Electric. The Schedule Evaluator
will provide decision support to the users of PPACS
regarding Short-Term Factory Loading and Balancing
parameters and the feasibility and risk of the schedules
resulting from Short-Term Factory Balancing. The PPACS
Short-Term Factory Loading and Balancing functions
perform a series of slack time calculations to map
production requirements into available resource capacity
to produce a factory load schedule. In order to do this,
it is necessary to assume fixed move, setup, and
processing times. In addition, PPACS uses queue times
based on historical information (when in fact the time a
job spends in queue is a function dynamically dependent
on the job's rank in the queue and resource contention).

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AD-B098 118L 5/3 5/8

The Finite Load Schedule Evaluator consists of a set of sequentially dependent stages that are linked together through a menu oriented user interface. Keywords: job shop scheduling; production engineering.

CENTER FOR NAVAL ANALYSES ALEXANDRIA VA NAVAL PLANNING MANPOWER AND LOGISTICS DIV

(U) Personnel Costs of Navy Active and Reserve Forces.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *JOB SHOP SCHEDULING, *COMPUTER APPLICATIONS, *USER MANUALS, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), COMPUTATIONS, CONTROL SYSTEMS, DECISION MAKING, FUNCTIONS, INDUSTRIAL PLANTS, INTEGRATED SYSTEMS, INTERFACES, MENU, PARAMETERS, PLANNING, PRODUCTION, PRODUCTION ENGINEERING, RESOURCES, SHORT RANGE(TIME), TIME, USER NEEDS, COMPUTER AIDED MANUFACTURING

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. for period ending 1985.

MAY 85 27P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Feldman, Ronald ;

REPORT NO. CRM-85-31

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Export control, PE78011F

PROJECT NO. R0148

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; administrative/Operational Use; 17 Jan 86. Other requests must be referred to Chief of Naval Operations (OP64). Washington, DC 20350-2000.

ABSTRACT: (U) Recent national interest in integrating Reserve and Active forces into a unified concept for mobilization has focused attention on improving our capabilities for assessing the costs of Reserve forces. This memorandum addresses one component of Reserve costs-- personnel--and shows how assessment of Reserve personnel costs differs from that for Active personnel. Keywords: Active duty, BOS(Base Operating Support), Cost analysis, Naval personnel, NRF(Naval Reserve Force), Reserves, Seires(Selected Reserves), Tables(Data), TAR(Training and Administration of Reserves).

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ACTIVE DUTY, *NAVAL PERSONNEL, *MILITARY RESERVES, *COSTS, COST ANALYSIS, MILITARY PERSONNEL, MOBILIZATION, NAVY, PERSONNEL, TABLES(DATA), NAVAL TRAINING

IDENTIFIERS: (U) BOS(Base Operating Support), Base Operating Support, NRF(Naval Reserve Force), Selected Reserves

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

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AD-8098 100L CONTINUED

ARMY ARMOR CENTER AND FORT KNOX KY

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MOBILIZATION, *MILITARY RESERVES, *ARMORED VEHICLES, *TANK CREWS, ARMOR, ARMY PERSONNEL, TANKS/COMBAT VEHICLES, COMBAT VEHICLES, CREWS, INDIVIDUALIZED TRAINING, TRANSFER OF TRAINING, TRAINING, BATTALION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, DIVISION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, PERFORMANCE(HUMAN), ARMY PERSONNEL, COMPANY LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, SUPERVISION, STRESS(PSYCHOLOGY), STRESS(PHYSIOLOGY), COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS, COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS, MILITARY PLANNING, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), WARFARE, TACTICAL WARFARE

(U) Armor Force Mobilization Readiness Task Force (MOBTAF). Volume 10. Reserve Component Leader/Professional Development Training.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.

SEP 85 88P

MONITOR: SBI
AD-F250 420

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to DoD only: Specific Authority: 4 Oct 85. Other requests must be referred to Commander, USAARMC, Attn: ATZK-AR, Fort Knox, KY 40121-5000.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 2, AD-8098 093L.

ABSTRACT: (U) The Armor Force Mobilization Readiness Task Force (MOBTAF) was of Department of the Army chartered study group located at the US Army Armor Center, Fort Knox, KY, from November 1984 through July 1985. While this report contains only one of the sub-issues addressed by the study group, a brief synopsis of the breadth and scope of the entire study, together with a brief background of its purpose and intent, is provided in the foreword. The Armor Force comprises four percent of the Army's total end strength. The 1984 Armor Functional Area Assessment (FAA) provided an excellent vehicle to conduct an in-depth analysis of issues critical to proponent missions and responsibilities. The initial examination of the mobilization issue resulted in the development of an Armor Force Mobilization Readiness White Paper. The Chief of Armor is not only responsible to support the chain of command in manning, equipping, and training the active Armor Force, but is equally responsible to ensure that the Reserve Components are capable of fulfilling their role in the execution of our country's war plans. Because of the key role that Armor plays in the Airland Battle and the critical role Reserve components play in the execution of contingency plans, Armor Force mobilization and readiness has become an obvious issue to be scrutinized during the FAA process. (Author)

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OTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

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AD-B098 099L CONTINUED

ARMY ARMOR CENTER AND FORT MONX KY

(U) Armor Force Mobilization Readiness Task Force (MOBTAF).
Volume 9. Reserve Component MOS (Military Occupational
Specialty)/Specialty Qualification.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.

SEP 85 70P

MONITOR: SBI
AD-F250 419

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to DoD only; Specific Authority: 4
Oct 85. Other requests must be referred to Commander.
USABRMC, Attn: ATZK-AR, Fort Knox, KY 40121-5000.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 10, AD-B098 100L.

ABSTRACT: (U) The Armor Force Mobilization Readiness Task Force (MOBTAF) was of Department of the Army Chartered study group located at the US Army Armor Center, Fort Knox, KY, from November 1984 through July 1985. While this report contains only one of the sub-issues addressed by the study group, a brief synopsis of the breadth and scope of the entire study, together with a brief background of its purpose and intent, is provided in the foreword. The Armor Force comprises four percent of the Army's total end strength. The 1984 Armor Functional Area Assessment (FAA) provided an excellent vehicle to conduct an in-depth analysis of issues critical to proponent missions and responsibilities. The initial examination of the mobilization issue resulted in the development of an Armor Force Mobilization Readiness White Paper. The Chief of Armor is not only responsible to support the chain of command in manning, equipping, and training the active Armor Force, but is equally responsible to ensure that the Reserve Components are capable of fulfilling their role in the execution of our country's war plans. Because of the key role that Armor plays in the Airland Battle and the critical role Reserve components play in the execution of contingency plans, Armor Force mobilization and readiness has become an obvious issue to be scrutinized during the FAA process. (Author)

AD-B098 099L

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DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MOBILIZATION, *MILITARY RESERVES, *ARMORED VEHICLES, *TANK CREWS, ARMOR, ARMY PERSONNEL, TANKS(COMBAT VEHICLES), COMBAT VEHICLES, CREWS, INDIVIDUALIZED TRAINING, TRANSFER OF TRAINING, TRAINING, BATTALION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, DIVISION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, PERFORMANCE(HUMAN), ARMY PERSONNEL, COMPANY LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, SUPERVISION, STRESS(PSYCHOLOGY), STRESS(PHYSIOLOGY), COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS, COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS, MILITARY PLANNING, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), WARFARE, TACTICAL WARFARE

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Army Training System, Individual Training, AirLand Battle, M-1 Tanks, M-2 Infantry Fighting Vehicles, M-3 Cavalry Fighting Vehicles, Chief of Armor, Mobilization of Reserves, Army Reserves, Reservists, AMORE(Analysis of Military Organizational Effectiveness), MALA(Manpower and Logistics Analysis), SAG(Study Advisory Group), MOBTAF(Mobilization Readiness Task Force), IRR(Individual Readiness Replacement), Mobilization Training Requirement, IMA(Individual Mobilization Augmentation), ATPA(Army Tank Program Analysis), FAA(Functional Area Assessment), ARPEN(Army Reserve Personnel Center), RCPAC(Reserve Component Personnel Administration Center), SME(Subject Matter Expert), Professional Development, RCTCC(Reserve Component Tank Commanders Course), AGR(Active Guard Reserve), Training Requirements, RC(Reserve Components), Master Gunners, BNCCOC(Basic NonCommissioned Officers Course), SBI3, FY88

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B098 098L 5/8 5/8 15/8

ARMY ARMOR CENTER AND FORT KNOX KY

(U) Armor Force Mobilization Readiness Task Force (MOBTAF).
Volume 8. Reserve Component Individual Training in Units.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.

SEP 85 70P

MONITOR: SBI
AD-F250 418

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to DoD only; Specific Authority: 4 Oct 85. Other requests must be referred to Commander, USAARMC, Attn: ATZX-AR, Fort Knox, KY 40121-5000.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 9, AD-B098 098L.

ABSTRACT: (U) The Armor Force Mobilization Readiness Task Force (MOBTAF) was of Department of the Army chartered study group located at the US Army Armor Center, Fort Knox, KY, from November 1984 through July 1985. While this report contains only one of the sub-issues addressed by the study group, a brief synopsis of the breadth and scope of the entire study, together with a brief background of its purpose and intent, is provided in the foreword. The Armor Force comprises four percent of the Army's total end strength. The 1984 Armor Functional Area Assessment (FAA) provided an excellent vehicle to conduct an in-depth analysis of issues critical to proponent missions and responsibilities. The initial examination of the mobilization issue resulted in the development of an Armor Force Mobilization Readiness White Paper. The Chief of Armor is not only responsible to support the chain of command in manning, equipping, and training the active Armor Force, but is equally responsible to ensure that the Reserve Components are capable of fulfilling their role in the execution of our country's war plans. Because of the key role that Armor plays in the Airland Battle and the critical role Reserve components play in the execution of contingency plans, Armor Force mobilization and readiness has become an obvious issue to be scrutinized during the FAA process. (Author)

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AD-B098 098L CONTINUED

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MOBILIZATION, *MILITARY RESERVES, *ARMORED VEHICLES, *TANK CREWS, ARMOR, ARMY PERSONNEL, TANKS (COMBAT VEHICLES), COMBAT VEHICLES, CREWS, INDIVIDUALIZED TRAINING, TRANSFER OF TRAINING, TRAINING, BATTALION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, DIVISION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, PERFORMANCE (HUMAN), ARMY PERSONNEL, COMPANY LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, SUPERVISION, STRESS (PSYCHOLOGY), STRESS (PHYSIOLOGY), COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS, COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS, MILITARY PLANNING, MILITARY FORCES (UNITED STATES), WARFARE, TACTICAL WARFARE

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Army Training, Tank Gunnery, Individual Training, Airland Battle, M-1 Tanks, OSUT (One Station Unit Training), M-80 Tanks, Bradley Fighting Vehicles, Chief of Armor, Mobilization of Reserves, Army Reserves, Reservists, AMPRE (Analysis of Military Organizational Effectiveness), MALA (Manpower and Logistics Analysis), SAG (Study Advisory Group), MOBTAF (Mobilization Readiness Task Force), IRR (Individual Readiness Replacement), Mobilization Training Requirement, IMA (Individual Mobilization Augmentation), ATPA (Army Tank Program Analysis), FAA (Functional Area Assessment), ARPCEN (Army Reserve Personnel Center), RCPAC (Reserve Component Personnel Administration Center), SNE (Subject Matter Expert), Professional Development, RCTCC (Reserve Component Tank Commanders Course), AGR (Active Guard Reserve), Training Requirements, RC (Reserve Components), Master Gunnery, BNCOC (Basic NonCommissioned Officers Course), METL (Mission Essential Task List), SB13, FY86

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SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

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AD-8098 097L CONTINUED

ARMY ARMOR CENTER AND FORT KNOX KY

(U) Armor Force Mobilization Readiness Task Force (MOBTAF).
Volume 7. Reserve Component Collective Training.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.

SEP 85 247P

MONITOR: SBI
AD-F280 417

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to DoD only; Specific Authority: 4 Oct 85. Other requests must be referred to Commander, USAARMC. Attn: ATZK-AR, Fort Knox, KY 40121-5000.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 8, AD-8098 088L.

ABSTRACT: (U) The Armor Force Mobilization Readiness Task Force (MOBTAF) was of Department of the Army Chartered study group located at the US Army Armor Center, Fort Knox, KY, from November 1984 through July 1985. While this report contains only one of the sub-issues addressed by the study group, a brief synopsis of the breadth and scope of the entire study, together with a brief background of its purpose and intent, is provided in the foreword. The Armor Force comprises four percent of the Army's total end strength. The 1984 Armor Functional Area Assessment (FAA) provided an excellent vehicle to conduct an in-depth analysis of issues critical to proponent missions and responsibilities. The initial examination of the mobilization issue resulted in the development of an Armor Force Mobilization Readiness White Paper. The Chief of Armor is not only responsible to support the chain of command in warning, equipping, and training the active Armor Force, but is equally responsible to ensure that the Reserve Components are capable of fulfilling their role in the execution of our country's war plans. Because of the key role that Armor plays in the Airland Battle and the critical role Reserve components play in the execution of contingency plans, Armor Force mobilization and readiness has become an obvious issue to be scrutinized during the FAA process. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MOBILIZATION, *MILITARY RESERVES.

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*ARMORED VEHICLES, *LEADERSHIP, *TANK CREWS, COMBAT READINESS, ARMOR, ARMY PERSONNEL, TANKS (COMBAT VEHICLES), COMBAT VEHICLES, CREWS, INDIVIDUALIZED TRAINING, TRANSFER OF TRAINING, TRAINING, EDUCATION, BATTALION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, DIVISION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, PERFORMANCE (HUMAN), COMPANY LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, SUPERVISION, STRESS (PSYCHOLOGY), STRESS (PHYSIOLOGY), COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS, COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS, MILITARY PLANNING, MILITARY FORCES (UNITED STATES), WARFARE, TACTICAL WARFARE

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Army Training, Tank Gunnery, Individual Training, AirLand Battle, M-1 Tanks, M-2 Infantry Fighting Vehicles, M-80 Tanks, M-3 Cavalry Fighting Vehicles, Chief of Armor, Mobilization of Reserves, Army Reserves, Reservists, ANDRE (Analysis of Military Organizational Effectiveness), MALA (Manpower and Logistics Analysis), SAG (Study Advisory Group), MOBTAF (Mobilization Readiness Task Force), IRR (Individual Readiness Replacement), Mobilization Training Requirement, IMA (Individual Mobilization Augmentation), ATPA (Army Tank Program Analysis), FAA (Functional Area Assessment), ARPEN (Army Reserve Personnel Center), RCPAC (Reserve Component Personnel Administration Center), SME (Subject Matter Expert), Professional Development, RCTCC (Reserve Component Tank Commanders Course), AGR (Active Guard Reserve), Training Requirements, RC (Reserve Components), Master Gunnery, BNOC (Basic NonCommissioned Officers Course), SB13, FY88

UNCLASSIFIED

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

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AD-B098 096L CONTINUED

ARMY ARMOR CENTER AND FORT MONX KY

(U) Armor Force Mobilization Readiness Task Force (MOBTAF).
Volume 8. Meeting Mobilization Day Personnel Surge
Demands.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.

OCT 85 280P

MONITOR: SBI
AD-F250 418

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to DoD only; Specific Authority: 4
Oct 85. Other requests must be referred to Commander,
USAAHMC, Attn: ATK-AR, Fort Knox, KY 40121-5000.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 7, AD-B098 097L.

ABSTRACT: (U) The Armor Force Mobilization Readiness Task Force (MOBTAF) was of Department of the Army chartered study group located at the US Army Armor Center, Fort Knox, KY, from November 1984 through July 1985. While this report contains only one of the sub-issues addressed by the study group, a brief synopsis of the breadth and scope of the entire study, together with a brief background of its purpose and intent, is provided in the foreword. The Armor Force comprises four percent of the Army's total end strength. The 1984 Armor Functional Area Assessment (FAA) provided an excellent vehicle to conduct an in-depth analysis of issues critical to proponent missions and responsibilities. The initial examination of the mobilization issue resulted in the development of an Armor Force Mobilization Readiness White Paper. The Chief of Armor is not only responsible to support the chain of command in manning, equipping, and training the active Armor Force, but is equally responsible to ensure that the Reserve Components are capable of fulfilling their role in the execution of our country's war plans. Because of the key role that Armor plays in the Airland Battle and the critical role Reserve components play in the execution of contingency plans, Armor Force mobilization and readiness has become an obvious issue to be scrutinized during the FAA process. (Author)

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DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MOBILIZATION, *MILITARY RESERVES, *ARMORED VEHICLES, ARMOR, TANK CREWS, ARMY PERSONNEL, TANKS(COMBAT VEHICLES), COMBAT VEHICLES, CREWS, INDIVIDUALIZED TRAINING, TRANSFER OF TRAINING, TRAINING, BATTALION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, DIVISION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, PERFORMANCE(HUMAN), ARMY PERSONNEL, COMPANY LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, SUPERVISION, STRESS(PSYCHOLOGY), STRESS(PHYSIOLOGY), COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS, COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS, MILITARY PLANNING, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), WARFARE, TACTICAL WARFARE

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Army Training, Army Training System, Individual Training, AirLand Battle, M-1 Tanks, M-2 Vehicles, M-2 Infantry Fighting Vehicles, M-3 Vehicles, M-3 Cavalry Fighting Vehicles, Chief of Armor, Mobilization of Reserves, Army Reserves, Reservists, MOPP(Military Operational Protection Procedures), CONUS(Continental United States), Light Division, Heavy Division, AMORE(Analysis of Military Organizational Effectiveness), MALA(Manpower and Logistics Analysis), SAG(Study Advisory Group), MOBTAF(Mobilization Readiness Task Force), IRR(Individual Readiness Replacement), Mobilization Training Requirement, IMA(Individual Mobilization Augmentation), ATPA(Army Tank Program Analysis), FAA(Functional Area Assessment), ARPENCEN(Army Reserve Personnel Center), RCPAC(Reserve Component Personnel Administration Center), VVMP(Volunteer Veteran Mobilization Program), SBI3, FY86

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

AD-B098 095L 5/8 5/8 15/8

AD-B098 095L CONTINUED

ARMY ARMOR CENTER AND FORT KNOX KY

(U) Armor Force Mobilization Readiness Task Force (MOBTAF).
Volume 4. Standards to Achieve and Maintain Pretrained
Status.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.

OCT 85 130P

MONITOR: SBI
AD-F250 414

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to DoD only; Specific Authority: 4
Oct 85. Other requests must be referred to Commander,
USAAARMC, Attn: ATZK-AR, Fort Knox, KY 40121-5000.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 6, AD-B098 096L.

ABSTRACT: (U) The Armor Force Mobilization Readiness
Task Force (MOBTAF) was of Department of the Army
chartered study group located at the US Army Armor Center,
Fort Knox, KY, from November 1984 through July 1985.
While this report contains only one of the sub-issues
addressed by the study group, a brief synopsis of the
breadth and scope of the entire study, together with a
brief background of its purpose and intent, is provided
in the foreword. The Armor Force comprises four percent
of the Army's total end strength. The 1984 Armor
Functional Area Assessment (FAA) provided an excellent
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initial examination of the mobilization issue resulted in
the development of an Armor Force Mobilization Readiness
White Paper. The Chief of Armor is not only responsible
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and training the active Armor Force, but is equally
responsible to ensure that the Reserve Components are
capable of fulfilling their role in the execution of our
country's war plans. Because of the key role that Armor
plays in the Airland Battle and the critical role Reserve
components play in the execution of contingency plans,
Armor Force mobilization and readiness has become an
obvious issue to be scrutinized during the FAA process.
(Author)

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DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MOBILIZATION, *MILITARY RESERVES,
*ARMORED VEHICLES, *COMBAT READINESS, ARMOR, TANK CREWS,
ARMY PERSONNEL, TANKS(COMBAT VEHICLES), COMBAT VEHICLES,
CREWS, INDIVIDUALIZED TRAINING, TRANSFER OF TRAINING,
TRAINING, BATTALION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, DIVISION LEVEL
ORGANIZATIONS, PERFORMANCE(HUMAN), ARMY PERSONNEL,
COMPANY LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, SUPERVISION,
STRESS(PSYCHOLOGY), STRESS(PHYSIOLOGY), COMMAND AND
CONTROL SYSTEMS, COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS, MILITARY PLANNING,
MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), WARFARE, TACTICAL WARFARE

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Army Training, Army Training System,
Individual Training, AirLand Battle, M-1 Tanks, M-2
Vehicles, M-2 Infantry Fighting Vehicles, M-3 Vehicles, M-
3 Cavalry Fighting Vehicles, Chief of Armor, Mobilization
of Reserves, Army Reserves, Reservists, MOPP(Military
Operational Protection Procedures), CONUS(Continental
United States), Light Division, Heavy Division,
AMORE(Analysis of Military Organizational Effectiveness),
MALA(Marpower and Logistics Analysis), SAG(Study Advisory
Group), MOBTAF(Mobilization Readiness Task Force),
IRR(Individual Readiness Replacement), Mobilization
Training Requirement, IMA(Individual Mobilization
Augmentation), ATPA(Army Tank Program Analysis),
FAA(Functional Area Assessment), ARPENCEN(Army Reserve
Personnel Center), RCPAC(Reserve Component Personnel
Administration Center), SBI3, FY86

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

AD-8098 094L CONTINUED

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ARMY ARMOR CENTER AND FORT KNOX KY

(U) Armor Force Mobilization Readiness Task Force (MOBTAF).
Volume 3. System to Manage and Monitor Individual
Ready Reserve Training.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.

SEP 85 245P

MONITOR: SBI
AD-F250 413

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to DoD only; Specific Authority: 4
Oct 85. Other requests must be referred to Commander,
USABRMC, Attn: ATZK-AR, Fort Knox, KY 40121-5000.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 4, AD-8098 095L.

ABSTRACT: (U) The Armor Force Mobilization Readiness Task Force (MOBTAF) was of Department of the Army chartered study group located at the US Army Armor Center, Fort Knox, KY, from November 1984 through July 1985. While this report contains only one of the sub-issues addressed by the study group, a brief synopsis of the breadth and scope of the entire study, together with a brief background of its purpose and intent, is provided in the foreword. The Armor Force comprises four percent of the Army's total end strength. The 1984 Armor Functional Area Assessment (FAA) provided an excellent vehicle to conduct an in-depth analysis of issues critical to proponent missions and responsibilities. The initial examination of the mobilization issue resulted in the development of an Armor Force Mobilization Readiness White Paper. The Chief of Armor is not only responsible to support the chain of command in manning, equipping, and training the active Armor Force, but is equally responsible to ensure that the Reserve Components are capable of fulfilling their role in the execution of our country's war plans. Because of the key role that Armor plays in the Airland Battle and the critical role Reserve components play in the execution of contingency plans, Armor Force mobilization and readiness has become an obvious issue to be scrutinized during the FAA process. (Author)

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DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MOBILIZATION, *MILITARY RESERVES, *ARMORED VEHICLES, *COMBAT READINESS, ARMOR, TANK CREWS, ARMY PERSONNEL, TANKS(COMBAT VEHICLES), COMBAT VEHICLES, CREWS, INDIVIDUALIZED TRAINING, TRANSFER OF TRAINING, TRAINING, BATTALION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, DIVISION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, PERFORMANCE(HUMAN), ARMY PERSONNEL, COMPANY LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, SUPERVISION, STRESS(PSYCHOLOGY), STRESS(PHYSIOLOGY), COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS, COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS, MILITARY PLANNING, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), WARFARE, TACTICAL WARFARE

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Army Training, Army Training System, Individual Training, Airland Battle, M-1 Tanks, M-2 Vehicles, M-2 Infantry Fighting Vehicles, M-3 Vehicles, M-3 Cavalry Fighting Vehicles, Chief of Armor, Mobilization of Reserves, Army Reserves, MOPP(Military Operational Protection Procedures), COMUS(Continental United States), Light Division, Heavy Division, ANDRE(Analysis of Military Organizational Effectiveness), MALA(Marpower and Logistics Analysis), SAG(Study Advisory Group), MOBTAF(Mobilization Readiness Task Force), IRR(Individual Readiness Replacement), Mobilization Training Requirement, IMA(Individual Mobilization Augmentation), ATPA(Army Tank Program Analysis), FAA(Functional Area Assessment), Kalergis Study(AD-A042919), SBI3, FY86

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

AD-8088 093L 5/8 5/8 15/8

AD-8088 093L CONTINUED

ARMY ARMOR CENTER AND FORT KNOX KY

(U) Armor Force Mobilization Readiness Task Force (MOBTAF).
Volume 2. Requirement to Fight High Technology
Equipment.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.

OCT 85 100P

MONITOR: SBI
AD-F250 412

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to DoD only; Specific Authority: 4
Oct 85. Other requests must be referred to Commander,
USAAARMC, Attn: ATZK-AR, Fort Knox, KY 40121-5000.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 3, AD-8088 094L.

ABSTRACT: (U) The Armor Force Mobilization Readiness Task Force (MOBTAF) was of Department of the Army chartered study group located at the US Army Armor Center, Fort Knox, KY, from November 1984 through July 1985. While this report contains only one of the sub-issues addressed by the study group, a brief synopsis of the breadth and scope of the entire study, together with a brief background of its purpose and intent, is provided in the foreword. The Armor Force comprises four percent of the Army's total end strength. The 1984 Armor Functional Area Assessment (FAA) provided an excellent vehicle to conduct an in-depth analysis of issues critical to proponent missions and responsibilities. The initial examination of the mobilization issue resulted in the development of an Armor Force Mobilization Readiness White Paper. The Chief of Armor is not only responsible to support the chain of command in manning, equipping, and training the active Armor Force, but is equally responsible to ensure that the Reserve Components are capable of fulfilling their role in the execution of our country's war plans. Because of the key role that Armor plays in the Airland Battle and the critical role Reserve components play in the execution of contingency plans, Armor Force mobilization and readiness has become an obvious issue to be scrutinized during the FAA process. (Author)

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085693

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MOBILIZATION, *MILITARY RESERVES, *ARMORED VEHICLES, *COMBAT READINESS, ARMOR, TANK CREWS, ARMY PERSONNEL, TANKS(COMBAT VEHICLES), COMBAT VEHICLES, CREWS, INDIVIDUALIZED TRAINING, TRAINING, TRANSFER OF TRAINING, BATTALION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, DIVISION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, PERFORMANCE(HUMAN), ARMY PERSONNEL, COMPANY LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, SUPERVISION, STRESS(PSYCHOLOGY), STRESS(PHYSIOLOGY), COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS, COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS, MILITARY PLANNING, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), WARFARE, TACTICAL WARFARE

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Army Training, Army Training System, Individual Training, AirLand Battle, M-1 Tanks, M-2 Vehicles, M-2 Infantry Fighting Vehicles, M-3 Vehicles, M-3 Cavalry Fighting Vehicles, Chief of Armor, Mobilization of Reserves, Army Reserves, MOPP(Military Operational Protectional Procedures), CONUS(Continental United States) Light Division, Heavy Division, ANDRE(Analysis of Military Organizational Effectiveness), MALA(Manpower and Logistics Analysis), SAG(Study Advisory Group), MOBTAF(Mobilization Readiness Task Force), SB13, FY88

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

AD-B097 918 1/3 5/3

AD-B097 918 CONTINUED

GENERAL ELECTRIC CO CINCINNATI OH AIRCRAFT ENGINE
BUSINESS GROUP

DOMESTIC, INDUSTRIES, PRODUCTION, MOBILIZATION, SURGES,
COSTS, MILITARY OPERATIONS, CONTRACTORS, INVESTMENTS,
LEAD TIME, PRODUCTIVITY, METHODOLOGY, ELECTRIC PROPULSION,
AIRCRAFT ENGINES

(U) Vendor Methodology.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Jan 84-May 85 on Phase 1,

IDENTIFIERS: (U) EXPORT CONTROL

SEP 85 79P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Hubbard, Joseph C. ;

REPORT NO. R88AEB496

CONTRACT NO. F33657-83-C-2066

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT
EXPORT CONTROL

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their
contractors; Specific Authority; 10 Jan 86. Other
requests must be referred to ASD/Y2D, Wright-Patterson
AFB, OH 45433. This document contains export-controlled
technical data.

ABSTRACT: (U) This report contains a document of an 18-
month effort by the General Electric Aircraft Engine
Business Group (AEBG) to conduct a Technology
Modernization (TechMod) Phase I Vendor Methodology
project. The contract established General Electric's
Propulsion Vendor Technology Modernization Program
including the organization, methodology, procedures, and
solicitation of key AEBG vendors. The Air Force TechMod
program is a joint Government/Industry effort to improve
productivity in the domestic Aerospace Industry. The
TechMod effort is based on the essential concept of
contracting for improved productivity with appropriate
incentives to motivate contractors to make the necessary
capital investment. The TechMod program is designed to
encourage investment by contractors and subcontractors in
equipment and processes that will reduce the costs of
military programs, improve quality, reduce lead time, and
increase surge/mobilization capability. Government
funding for subcontractors is provided through
contractors for the purpose of reducing the
subcontractor's investment risk in demonstrating that new
technologies are economically or technically feasible in
the production environment.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) =VENDORS, AIR FORCE, AEROSPACE INDUSTRY,

AD-B097 918

AD-B097 918

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OTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

AD-B097 830L 1/5 15/5

AD-B097 830L CONTINUED

GENERAL DYNAMICS FORT WORTH TX FORT WORTH DIV

(U) Combat Maintenance Capability: Executive Summary.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Dec 82-Feb 85.

DEC 85

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Danigan, John M.; Dickey, Guy E.; Borst, Mary B.; Navin, Dennis; Parham, David P.;

CONTRACT NO. F33615-82-C-0007

PROJECT NO. 1710

TASK NO. 00

MONITOR: AFMRL
TR-85-35

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT
EXPORT CONTROL

Distribution limited to DoD and DoD contractors only; Critical Technology; Dec 85. Other requests must be referred to AFMRL/TSR, Brooks AFB, TX 78235-5601. This document contains export-controlled technical data.

ABSTRACT: (U) The objective of this project was the development of methodology for systematically and critically examining the difference between current peacetime maintenance of modern combat aircraft and future (1988-1990) combat maintenance and the effects of these differences on the generation of 'effective combat sorties.' In phase one, scenarios were developed and simulation models were selected. Peacetime and combat scenarios were developed for a European-based fighter wing using realistic theater mission requirements and threats. In phase two, baseline data concerning existing or anticipated assets and maintenance capabilities were acquired. In phase three, simulations were conducted using the scenarios, data, and models to study specific Air Force identified issues concerning Aircraft Battle Damage Repair (ABDR), chemical warfare effects, alternate maintenance procedures, organizations, and wartime critical tasks. Phase four consisted of (a) an investigation of the sensitivities of the computer model simulation results to data and model assumptions, (b) an evaluation of the alternative procedures, practices, and

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organizations which were studied in the previous phase for their relative impact on combat maintenance, (c) an investigation of combat demand relationships and (d) recommendations for changes in design and acquisition to improve maintenance based on the previous project phases and contractor experience.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE, OPERATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS, FIGHTER AIRCRAFT, AERIAL WARFARE, COMPARISON, MAINTENANCE MANAGEMENT, CHEMICAL WARFARE, SCENARIOS, METHODOLOGY, AMMUNITION DAMAGE, BATTLES, REPAIR, BASE LINES, COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS, COMPUTERIZED SIMULATION, PEACETIME, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, MISSIONS, THEATER LEVEL OPERATIONS, AIR FORCE, WARFARE

IDENTIFIERS: (U) EXPORT CONTROL, WJAFHRL17100008, PE82205F

IAC NO. SR-08058

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B097 798L CONTINUED

AD-B097 798L 15/5 21/4

ARMY QUARTERMASTER SCHOOL FORT LEE VA

IDENTIFIERS: (U) BFTA(Bulk Fuel Tank Assembly), LPN-
TRADOC-ACN-082544

(U) Approved Independent Evaluation Report on the Bulk
Fuel Tank Assembly (BFTA).

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. 1 Nov-1 Dec 85.

DEC 85 32P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Hamilton, Kenneth D. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test
and Evaluation; 7 Jan 86. Other requests must be referred
to US Army Quartermaster School, Attn: ATSM-CDT, Fort Lee,
VA 23801-5037.

ABSTRACT: (U) The BFTA will provide a large capacity,
bulk petroleum storage tank capable of rapid deployment
in support of contingency and other mission requirements.
This IER will be used as a basis for making contract
changes verifying the logistical support package and
improving the technical data package for subsequent BFTA
procurement. In addition, this IER evaluates the results
of all testing and studies completed to date to determine
if the Bulk Fuel Tank Assembly meets the requirements in
the approved IEP for FOE, dated 23 July 1984. The BFTA
has deficiencies in the areas of training, publications,
system support package, transport container or crating
and human factor design problems. Proper slope
determination and maintenance instructions should be
stressed, this would reinforce the training of the BFTA.
The upgrading of appropriate TMs to reinforce the
training of collapsible bladders is required. Handling
and transportability of the BFTA is hampered by the
packaging of the assembly because the dimensions of the
crate are too big. Procure crate are expected to meet
transportability requirements to meet safety regulations
and ISO container dimensions.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *FUEL TANKS, *BLADDERS, TEST METHODS,
ASSEMBLY, BULK MATERIALS, CONTAINERS, CAPACITY(QUANTITY),
MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, MISSIONS, RAPID DEPLOYMENT,
DETERMINATION, SLOPE, TRAINING, PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, HUMAN
FACTORS ENGINEERING, INSTRUCTIONS, MAINTENANCE, PACKAGING,
LOGISTICS SUPPORT, HANDLING, DEFICIENCIES, COLLAPSIBLE
STRUCTURES, SIZES(DIMENSIONS), TRANSPORTABLE, TRAINING

AD-B097 798L

AD-B097 798L

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

AD-8087 778 5/1 19/5

AD-8087 778 CONTINUED

OPTO-MECHANIK MELBOURNE FL

(U) Enhanced Mobilization Production Capability.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Sep 84-Jun 85,

OCT 85 92P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Bogle, Robert W.; Odom, Thomas H.; Young, James R.;

CONTRACT NO. DAAK10-84-C-0182

MONITOR: ARSCD, SBI
CR-85008, AD-E401 413

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their Contractors; Specific authority: 8 Aug 86. Other requests must be referred to ARDC, Attn: SMCAR-TSS(D), Dover, NJ 07801-5001.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Prepared in cooperation with Micrologic, Inc., Philadelphia, PA.

ABSTRACT: (U) The rapid build up of production capacity required to meet maximum monthly mobilization delivery commitments for individual items can be achieved more readily by a planned producer who is in production for that item when the crisis occurs. In-process production control is delegated when components or services are purchased. A prime contractor should be facilitated to optimally utilize his in-house expertise so that subcontracting is required only for obtaining specially processed components which his operations could not effectively produce. A work force with secondary and tertiary operating skills would expedite initial mobilization production and provide management the flexibility to selectively assign individuals to other areas where their added skills are required to maintain delivery schedules. Methods are proposed which could increase the mobilization production capability and responsiveness. Some action can be taken by individual producers, but full implementation of these methods will require government action and support together with cooperation from the planned producers.

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DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MOBILIZATION, *FIRE CONTROL SYSTEMS, *PRODUCTION CONTROL, *PRODUCTION, *FIRE CONTROL SYSTEM COMPONENTS, REQUIREMENTS, PRODUCTION RATE, DIE CASTING, OPTICAL EQUIPMENT COMPONENTS, MANPOWER, PERISCOPES, CASTING, PROCESSING, GLASS, PLANNING, TABLES (DATA), FACILITIES, TELESCOPES, PERSONNEL, MUNITIONS INDUSTRY, DELIVERY, TEST EQUIPMENT, COMPUTER AIDED MANUFACTURING

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Production capacity, Capacity, MMT(Manufacturing methods and technology), LPN-DARCOM-MMT-8948329, FY88

IAC NO. MT-002428

IAC DOCUMENT TYPE: MTIAC - MICROFICHE --

IAC SUBJECT TERMS: T--(U)Production Control, Army, Production Management, Casting, CNC, Glass, /Code D.;

UNCLASSIFIED

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

AD-B097 616L AD-B097 616L CONTINUED

EXPORT CONTROL

AD-B097 616L 1/3.2 15/8

R AND D ASSOCIATES MARINA DEL REY CA

(U) Siting Program Plan for the B-52 Secure Reserve Force.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Jun 82-Sep 84.

JUN 85 130P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Oberste-Lehn, D. ;

REPORT NO. RDA-TR-182341-001

CONTRACT NO. F29801-82-C-0035

PROJECT NO. 8809

TASK NO. 12

MONITOR: AFWL
TN-84-48

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT
EXPORT CONTROL

Distribution limited to DoD and DoD contractors only;
Premature Dissemination; Jun 85. Other requests must be
referred to AFWL/NTA, Kirtland AFB, NM 87117-8008. This
document contains export-controlled technical data.

ABSTRACT: (U) The objective of the Siting Program Plan
for rapid aircraft deployment is to identify sufficient
sites within the continental United States (CONUS) to
ensure survival of the B-52 Secure Reserve Force. The
plan consists of three phases: Preliminary Siting Studies,
Pilot Site Survey Program, and Full-Scale Site Selection
Survey Program. Phase I - Preliminary Siting Studies -
was completed by RDA in FY82-83. The Preliminary Siting
Studies by RDA were to focus on highway deployment of B-
52 bombers in CONUS. The surveys were restricted to CONUS
because of political reliability and time/cost
constraints.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *SITES, *RAPID DEPLOYMENT, *JET BOMBERS,
*AIR FORCE OPERATIONS, UNITED STATES, DEPLOYMENT,
HIGHWAYS, POLITICAL SCIENCE, RELIABILITY, LIMITATIONS,
COSTS, TIME, SITES, SURVEYS, AIRCRAFT, SURVIVAL(GENERAL),
AIR FORCE PLANNING

IDENTIFIERS: (U) B-52 aircraft, WJAFWL88091207, PE94312F,

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USSR. WORK

AD-8097 385L 13/8

FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY DIV WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH

(U) Acceleration of Scientific-Technical Progress: The Foundation for Further Development of Transportation.

NOV 85 21P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Kharianovich, I. V. ;

REPORT NO. FTD-ID(RS)T-0845-85

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Copyright, Proprietary Info.; 18 Dec 85. Other requests must be referred to FTD/STINFO, Wright-Patterson AFB, OH 45433.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Edited trans. of Avtomatika, Telemekhanika i Svyaz' (USSR) n4 p1-8 Apr 85.

ABSTRACT: (U) In railway transportation there is great experience in the effective adoption of scientific and technical progress. Since 1956 the throughput and hauling capacity of the railways have grown by more than twice; the labor productivity has increased more than threefold; manual labor of millions of workers has been replaced with mechanized work; more than two billion tons of conventional fuel have been saved; and the effectiveness from reduction in net costs of haulage was around 100 billion rubles. The development of the material and technical base of railroad transportation is primarily aimed at further increase in the hauling capacity and throughput of the main routes and the throughput and handling capacity of the sorting, sectional and cargo stations. Special attention is devoted to mechanization and automation of labor-intensive processes, optimization of the structure of the locomotive and car park, expansion of the repair base for locomotives and cars, and improved dependability of the basic resources. Keywords: Foreign technology; translations; USSR; Russian language.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *RAIL TRANSPORTATION, *RAILROADS, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), CARGO, COSTS, FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY, FUELS, HANDLING, LABOR, LOCOMOTIVES, MANUAL OPERATION, MATERIALS, MECHANIZATION, PRODUCTIVITY, REPAIR, RESOURCES, RUSSIAN LANGUAGE, STATIONS, TRANSLATIONS, TRANSPORTATION,

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AD-B097 163L 25/3

AD-B097 163L CONTINUED

MCLEAN RESEARCH CENTER INC VA

(U) Classification of Site Vulnerabilities and
Specification of Intrusion Detection Systems. Part 1.
Holistic Approach.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. 14 Mar 84-13 Mar 85.

MAR 85 43P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Smith, Nicholas M. ;

CONTRACT NO. DAAK70-81-D-0030

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to DoD and DoD contractors only;
Critical Technology: 9 Dec 85. Other requests must be
referred to Belvoir Research and Development Center, Fort
Belvoir, VA 22060-5506. Availability: Document partially
illegible.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Part 2, AD-B097 164L.

ABSTRACT: (U) This study is directed toward the
determination of vulnerabilities of sites used to store
national strategic devices, chemical or nuclear, that can
be associated with the Intrusion Detection System (IDS)
lines of communication. Two approaches to the analysis
are presented. Part 1 (this report) is 'top down', i.e.,
places the IDS with its communication components within a
national storage site. The storage site is placed under
attack by an intruder group intent upon entering the site,
freeing a device from a bunker and escaping with a device.
The probability of failure of the attack becomes a
measure of effectiveness of the entire site defense. The
change in this measure with change of communications line
characteristics becomes a measure of merit associated
with that characteristic. Part 2 is a 'bottom-up'
approach. It starts with a consideration of the physical
characteristics of the IDS component and works upward
toward an evaluation of the integrated system. It seeks
to establish a synthesis measure for the total system
based on the determination of tradeoff indifference
curves based upon the informed judgement of experts. This
double approach has revealed uses for each. The top down
is appropriate for determination of the relative
importance of various classes of specifications: the

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bottom-up approach is appropriate for the determination
of detailed element specifications. The first approach
revealed the sensitivity of IDS communication to attack
with noise and jamming. This weakness is common to all
current IDSs. The development of nonjammable
communications emerges as having an importance as great
as that achieved by encryption of the transmitted
messages. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *VULNERABILITY, *INTRUSION DETECTORS,
*SECURITY, CLASSIFICATION, COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT,
FORTIFICATIONS, INTRUSION, JAMMING, PHYSICAL PROPERTIES,
POINT DEFENSE, SITES, STORAGE, SYNTHESIS, TRANSMISSION
LINES, DEFENSE SYSTEMS, STRATEGIC WEAPONS, THEFT,
DETERMINATION, ELECTROMAGNETIC SUSCEPTIBILITY,
OPERATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS, SENSITIVITY, SYSTEMS ANALYSIS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Measures of effectiveness, Lines of
communication, Top down analysis, Nonjammable
communications

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AD-B097 090L 13/6

AD-B097 090L CONTINUED

ARMY TEST AND EVALUATION COMMAND ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND
MO

(U) Independent Evaluation Report of the Field Artillery
Ammunition Support Vehicle (FAASV) XM-1050
(Preproduction Phase).

NOV 85 34P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Jensen, Neal R. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test
and Evaluation; Nov 85. Other requests must be referred
to U.S. Army Tank Automotive Command, Attn: AMSTA-LCV-QT.
Warren, MI 48090.

ABSTRACT: (U) An Independent Evaluation of the Field
Artillery Ammunition Support Vehicle, XM1050 (FAASV),
Preproduction Phase, was conducted by TECOM. The XM1050
is a full tracked, aluminum armored, ammunition resupply
vehicle with mechanized on-board Ammunition Handling
Equipment (AHE). The XM1050 is based on an M109A2 chassis
extended approximately 2 feet to accommodate ammunition
storage. This chassis provides the ammunition carrier
with mobility equivalent to its supported howitzer, the 8-
inch self-propelled howitzer. The analysis of the test
data led to the conclusions that the XM1050 offers a
significant improvement in operational effectiveness over
the current ammunition support vehicle; that noise levels
may interfere with crew communications; and that the
Automatic Fire Extinguisher System (AFES) does not
perform as required. It is recommended that further
testing of the crew compartment AFES be conducted; that
the quality control in the manufacturing process be
improved; and that other problems be corrected with
confirmation forwarded to TECOM to support an independent
evaluation report for the materiel release decision.
(Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY VEHICLES. *GROUND VEHICLES.
ALUMINUM. AMMUNITION. AUTOMATIC. COMMUNICATION AND RADIO
SYSTEMS. COMPARTMENTS. CREWS. DECISION MAKING.
EXPERIMENTAL DATA. FIRE EXTINGUISHERS. HOWITZERS.
LEVEL(QUANTITY). MANUFACTURING. MATERIEL. NOISE.
OPERATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS. QUALITY CONTROL. RELEASE.
REPLENISHMENT. STORAGE. VEHICLES

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SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

AD-B096 909 13/12 15/6.3

AD-B096 828 13/8

AIR FORCE WEAPONS LAB KIRTLAND AFB NM

PRITSKER AND ASSOCIATES INC WEST LAFAYETTE IND

(U) A Study of Chemical Environments Incident Upon Nuclear Weapons.

(U) Integrated Decision Support System (IDSS) Build 1. Volume 19. Finite Load Schedule Evaluator, Installation and Maintenance Manual.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. May 84-Aug 85.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final technical rept. Jun 82-Feb 85.

MAY 85 42P

APR 85 80P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Nally, James J.; Weingardt, Jay J.;

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Armstrong, F. B.; Grant, F. H.; Howell, E. A.;

REPORT NO. AFWL-TN-84-85

PROJECT NO. 5708

REPORT NO. FTR820540000U-VOL-19

TASK NO. 01

CONTRACT NO. F33615-82-C-5080

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT
EXPORT CONTROL

PROJECT NO. 8205

MONITOR: AFVAL

TR-85-4017-VOL-19

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Critical Technology; May 85. Other requests must be referred to AFWL/NTSW, Kirtland AFB, NM 87117-8008. This document contains export-controlled technical data.

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Specific authority; 22 Apr 86. Other requests must be referred to AFVAL/MLTC, Wright-Patterson AFB, OH 45433. This document contains export controlled technical data.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 1, AD-B096 106L.

ABSTRACT: (U) This program provides support to the Production Planning and Control System (PP/CS) being developed under Project Priority 5501 by General Electric. The program was developed in parallel as part of the Integrated Decision Support System (IDSS) Build 1, Project Priority 8205. The program will provide decision support to the users of PP/CS regarding Short-Term Factory Loading and Balancing parameters and the feasibility and risk of the schedules resulting from Short-Term Factory Balancing. The PP/CS Short-Term Factory Loading and Balancing functions perform a series of slack time calculations to map production requirements into available resource capacity to produce a factor load schedule. In order to do this, it is necessary to assume fixed more, setup, and processing times. In addition, 'queue times' must be assumed based on historical

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *NUCLEAR WEAPONS, *CHEMICAL WARFARE AGENTS, *FIRE EXTINGUISHING AGENTS, CHEMICAL WARFARE, CHEMICALS, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, ENVIRONMENTS, FILMS, FIRE FIGHTING, FOAM, LIQUIDS, MAINTENANCE, OPERATION, SEQUENCES, STOCKPILES, TARGETS, TRANSPORTATION

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Export control, WUAFWL57080142, PEB422F

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information (when in fact the time is a function of the job's rank in the queue and resource contention). The primary tasks of the IDSS applications then, are to independently verify the schedule that results from the PP/CS Short-Term Factory Loading and Balancing functions and to provide feedback about the PP/CS queue time parameters used in this process. The secondary but still important tasks are to provide feedback about the PP/CS move time and slack time parameters and to provide information on resource utilization.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *JOB SHOP SCHEDULING, *PRODUCTION ENGINEERING, FUNCTIONS, CONTROL SYSTEMS, DECISION MAKING, INTEGRATED SYSTEMS, MAINTENANCE, MANUALS, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), PARAMETERS, PLANNING, PRODUCTION, INDUSTRIAL PLANTS, SHORT RANGE(TIME), TIME, RESOURCE MANAGEMENT, QUEUEING THEORY

IDENTIFIERS: (U) IDSS(Integrated Decision Support System)
PE780111F

AD-8096 661L 15/5

CENTER FOR NAVAL ANALYSES ALEXANDRIA VA MARINE CORPS
OPERATIONS ANALYSIS GROUP

(U) Quick Lift Model. Volume 1. Description of the Model.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Jan 83-Dec 84.

DEC 84 94P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Cralley, William E.; Love, J. D.;

REPORT NO. CRC-529-VOL-1

CONTRACT NO. N00014-83-C-0725

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only;
Administrative/Operational Use; 14 Nov 85. Other requests
must be referred to Headquarters, Marine Corps, Washington,
DC 20380.

ABSTRACT: (U) Quick Lift is an interactive computer model for estimating the total quantities and weight that must be lifted when a Marine Air-Ground Task Force (MAGTF) is deployed to a theater of operations. The model is an adjunct to the present MAGTF Lift model used by the Marine Corps Quick Lift provides immediate response and is easy to use and understand. Volume I of this research contribution describes the model and its data base. Volume II provides step-by-step direction in using Quick Lift and serves as a guide to all the functions of the model. Keywords: replenishment; logistics management.
(Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT, *COMPUTERIZED SIMULATION, *AIRLIFT OPERATIONS, DATA BASES, MARINE CORPS, MODELS, TASK FORCES, THEATER LEVEL OPERATIONS, DEPLOYMENT, REPLENISHMENT

IDENTIFIERS: (U) PE6515N

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SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-B096 205L 12/5 12/6 25/2
SYSTEMS EXPLORATION INC SAN DIEGO CA

AD-B096 103L 13/11 21/7

DONALDSON CO MINNEAPOLIS MN DEFENSE PRODUCTS

(U) Army Prophet Evaluation System (APES)/Theater Nuclear Forces (TNF) Frequency Management System Program Design Approach.

(U) Air Filtration System Design Guide.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Technical rept.,

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Jan-May 85.

SEP 85 144P

JUL 85 29P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Campin, Harry R. ;

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Gnessin, J. R. ;

CONTRACT NO. DAAE07-83-C-R080

CONTRACT NO. N06001-84-D-0010

MONITOR: TACOM

MONITOR: NOSC
CR-293

TR-12725

MONITOR: NOSC

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

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EXPORT CONTROL

Distribution limited to DoD and DoD contractors only; Critical Technology; Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Commander, Naval Ocean Systems Center, Code 542, San Diego, CA 92152-5000. This document contains export-controlled technical data.

ABSTRACT: (U) It is the intent of this task to redesign the software to exploit the added memory capacity of the 4052A and to utilize the enhanced BASIC and ROM packs in such a manner as to enhance user-friendliness and speed up processing time. Keywords: Enhanced graphic ROM pack; Enhanced character display; Random Access Memories.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *COMPUTER APPLICATIONS, *FREQUENCY ALLOCATION, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), COMPUTER PROGRAMS, MEMORY DEVICES, NUCLEAR FORCES(MILITARY), PROCESSING, RANDOM ACCESS, COMPUTER STORAGE, THEATER LEVEL OPERATIONS, TIME, READ ONLY MEMORIES

IDENTIFIERS: (U) APES(Army Prophet Evaluation System).
Export control

AD-B096 205L

AD-B096 103L

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Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; 6 Nov 85. Other requests must be referred to USATACOM, Attn:AMSTA-DDL, Warren, MI 48090.

ABSTRACT: (U) This Air Filtration Design Guide was developed to assist the military vehicle/propulsion system designer to select appropriate engine air filtration equipment. Military combat and support vehicles must operate in severe environments and difficult logistic support conditions. Combat vehicles traveling in convoys or at high speeds raise considerable dust which must not enter vehicle engines. Current military vehicles have lower profiles and achieve much higher speeds than their predecessors. Completion of current vehicle missions therefore will require improved air filtration system performance. Because of the demand for rapid deployment capability, there is also an increased emphasis on logistically supportable equipment. Air filtration systems, therefore, must be designed to require a minimum amount of maintenance and reliability levels high enough to reduce spare part inventories. Designing for logistic supportability often results in reduced life cycle cost because, life cycle cost is primarily a function of maintenance and spare part requirements. This design guide categorizes current technology in engine air filtration equipment for both tactical and combat vehicles and offers guidelines and technical data necessary to make a systems engineering design trade-off. This guide also provides information on air filtration system accessories and service requirements that have a direct impact on system

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B096 103L CONTINUED

AD-B095 890L 6/8 15/5

performance.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AIR FILTERS, COMBAT VEHICLES, DUST, ENGINE COMPONENTS, ENVIRONMENTS, FILTRATION, HIGH RATE, HIGH VELOCITY, INTENSITY, LIFE CYCLE COSTS, LOGISTICS SUPPORT, MAINTENANCE, MILITARY APPLICATIONS, MILITARY VEHICLES, MISSIONS, RAPID DEPLOYMENT, REDUCTION, RELIABILITY, TACTICAL WARFARE, VELOCITY, WARFARE, ENGINE AIR SYSTEMS COMPONENTS, GROUND VEHICLES, MAINTAINABILITY, TRADE OFF ANALYSIS, SYSTEMS ENGINEERING, AUTOMOTIVE ENGINEERING

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Mobilization Studies Program. National Defense Executive Reserve (NDER) a Viable Mobilization Asset?

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

APR 84 SSP

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Hermann, H. E.; West, W. D., III;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-IR/26-84

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA), Fort McNair, Washington, DC 20319-8000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This study investigates the capabilities of the National Defense Executive Reserve (NDER) to perform a mission if activated by the President in the time of a national or international crisis which will directly affect the security of the United States. The study addresses the following questions: a. Is the NDER an essential mobilization asset? b. Are there legal ramifications which are currently or will ultimately affect the mobilization readiness of the NDER? c. Do recently promulgated training programs provide the training necessary to ensure that Reservists are capable of performing their mobilization responsibilities? d. Does an effective management program exist? e. Can the readiness of the assigned Reservists be adequately documented?

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MOBILIZATION, *MILITARY RESERVES, *EMERGENCIES, *EXECUTIVES, ACTIVATION, INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, OPERATIONAL READINESS, PRESIDENT (UNITED STATES), TRAINING, UNITED STATES, VIABILITY, CRISIS MANAGEMENT

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *NDER (National Defense Executive Reserve), National Defense Executive Reserve

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TECHNISCH DOCUMENTATIE EN INFORMATIE CENTRUM VOOR DE
KRIJGSMACHT THE HAGUE (NETHERLANDS)

ARMY TEST AND EVALUATION COMMAND ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND
MD

(U) Military Construction Literature Survey
(Krijgsbouwkunde Literatuuroverzicht).

(U) Independent Evaluation Report for the Initial
Production Phase of the Field Artillery Ammunition
Support Vehicle (FAASV) M992.

JUL 85

38P

OCT 85

30P

REPORT NO. TDCK-K-311

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Jensen, N. R. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution: DTIC users only.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Text in English, Dutch and French.

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test
and Evaluation; Oct 85. Other requests must be referred
to U.S. Army Tank Automotive Command, Attn: AMSTA-LCV-QT.
Warren, MI 48090.

ABSTRACT: (U) This literature survey of military
construction information has several bibliographic
entries with abstracts in several languages including
english. A few complete articles are reproduced. The
survey index is in english and covers topics such as
airfields, asphalt, bearing capacity, building demolition,
bridges, dikes, drinking water, gas explosions, harbours,
heating, visible light illumination, measuring technique,
structural parts, and tunnels.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CONSTRUCTION, *MILITARY ENGINEERING,
ABSTRACTS, ASPHALT, BRIDGES, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), DIKES,
DRINKING WATER, EXPLOSIONS, GASES, ILLUMINATION,
INFORMATION SYSTEMS, LANDING FIELDS, LIGHT, LITERATURE
SURVEYS, MILITARY APPLICATIONS, STRUCTURAL MEMBERS,
VISIBILITY, CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS, HEATING, NETHERLANDS,
TUNNELS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Announcement bulletins

ABSTRACT: (U) The M992 is a full tracked, aluminum
armored, ammunition resupply vehicle with mechanized on-
board Ammunition Handling Equipment (AHE). The M992 is
based on an M109A2 chassis extended approximately 2 feet
to accommodate ammunition storage. This chassis provides
the ammunition carrier with mobility equivalent to its
supported howitzer, the 155 mm self-propelled howitzer.
The analysis of the test data led to the conclusions that
the M992 offers a significant improvement in operational
effectiveness over the current ammunition support vehicle;
that noise levels may interfere with crew communications;
and that the Automatic Fire Extinguisher System (AFES)
does not perform as required. It is recommended that the
M992 be released for deployment to the field; that
further testing of the crew compartment AFES be conducted;
and that the quality control in the manufacturing process
be improved.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ARMORED VEHICLES, ALUMINUM, AMMUNITION,
REPLENISHMENT, VEHICLES, COMMUNICATION AND RADIO SYSTEMS,
CREWS, DEPLOYMENT, LEVEL(QUANTITY), NOISE, PRODUCTION,
STORAGE, FIRE EXTINGUISHERS, COMPARTMENTS, CREWS,
MANUFACTURING, OPERATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS, QUALITY CONTROL,
HOWITZERS, EXPERIMENTAL DATA, TRACKED VEHICLES, CHASSIS,
MOBILITY, SELF PROPELLED GUNS, ARTILLERY UNITS, AUTOMATIC,
ARTILLERY AMMUNITION

IDENTIFIERS: (U) FAASV(Field Artillery Ammunition
Support Vehicles), M-992 vehicles, AHE(Ammunition
Handling Equipment)

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NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI

(U) Our Mobilization System - Does It Fall Short in the Long Run?

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Research paper.

NOV 85 31P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Brisbois, W. C. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Critical Technology; 17 Sep 85. Other requests must be referred to Naval War College, Naval Operational Department, Newport, RI 02841-5010.

ABSTRACT: (U) In order to determine manpower mobilization needs, to include casualty replacement requirements, the Navy has developed the Navy Manpower Mobilization System (NAMEOS). The casualty rates used by NAMEOS are unrealistic and planning does not address war in the post M + 180 days period. Casualty replacement requirements assume a certain availability of personnel which may be unrealistic. There are shortages in the Selected Reserves and Individual Ready Reserves. Retired mobilization assets may not be as effective as anticipated due to poor prior personnel utilization planning. The will of the nation and lack of a viable conscription pool may present significant difficulties in attaining required mobilization strengths. Navy planners need to consider the above factors in their planning for casualty replacement. In order for the military to properly plan for total mobilization (primarily sustainability and personnel replacement) full mobilization requirements must be realistically attainable. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CASUALTIES, *MANPOWER, *MOBILIZATION, ADDRESSING, AVAILABILITY, MANPOWER UTILIZATION, MOBILIZATION, NAVAL PERSONNEL, PERSONNEL, PLANNING, RATES, REPLACEMENT, REQUIREMENTS, STRENGTH(GENERAL), WARFARE, NAVAL PLANNING, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) NAMEOS(Navy Manpower Mobilization System), Navy Manpower Mobilization System, Sustainability

AD-B095 439

UNCLASSIFIED

AD-B095 312L

MARINE CORPS DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION COMMAND QUANTICO VA DEVELOPMENT CENTER

(U) The MPS (Maritime Prepositioning Ships) Reception. An Analysis.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student research and writing for AY 1984-1985.

APR 85 64P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Strock, J. N. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 10 Sep 85. Other requests must be referred to Marine Corps Command and Staff College, Marine Corps Development and Education Center, Quantico, VA 22134-5050.

ABSTRACT: (U) The purpose of this study is to conduct a time and space analysis of the MPS (Maritime Prepositioning Ships) arrival and assembly process as it relates to container throughput, general space requirements, and host nation support considerations. Basic assumptions are developed in order to create a MPS offload scenario. These assumptions include the employment of MPS-1, the use of a benign port/airfield complex secured by host nation or combat force action, little or no simultaneous port and beach offload operations, and a 50 mile maximum distance between the port/beach area and the arrival airfield. Detailed analyses are provided for port operations, beach operations, and combat service support area operations. Port operations focus on the pier-side discharge of containerized cargo and linehaul transportation capacities. Beach operations center on in-stream container discharge, ship-to-shore lighterage capacities, and beach offload capabilities. Combat service support area operations discuss time and space requirements relative to warehousing, ammunition storage, bulk fuel and water facilities, health services operations, and maintenance/administration/C3 operations.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CARGO HANDLING, *CARGO SHIPS, AMMUNITION, STORAGE, ASSEMBLY, BULK MATERIALS, FUELS, CONTAINERS, THROUGHPUT, MEDICAL SERVICES, OPERATION,

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ARRIVAL, LANDING FIELDS, COMBAT FORCES, NATIONS,
SCENARIOS, UNLOADING, CAPACITY(QUANTITY),
PORTS(FACILITIES), BEACHES, LIGHTERS(BOATS),
PORTS(OPENINGS), SHIP TO SHORE, WATER, FACILITIES

AD-8095 282 15/5 15/8

AIR WAR COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

(U) Strategic Mobility: Achilles Heel of Force Projection.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Research rept.,

MAY 85 57P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Rucker, D. M. ;

REPORT NO. AU-AWC-85-182

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; 21 Jun 85. Other requests must be referred to CNDT, AWC, Maxwell AFB, AL 36112-5522.

ABSTRACT: (U) Our strategy of deterrence through forward defense with minimal peacetime presence necessitates strategic mobility to rapidly deploy forces. The credibility of our conventional deterrent depends not only on force, but our capability to timely deploy and sustain them. This paper describes the concept of strategic mobility and the increasingly threatening environment which requires a force projection capability to deter or limit conflict. It discusses current strategic mobility requirements, capabilities, and outlines programs designed to enhance capability. Strategic mobility is widely recognized as crucial for creditable deterrence. The paradox has been that the military services and Congress, although both recognizing the need for mobility, have not provided the necessary funding. The author offers observations why it is difficult to focus attention on this problem.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *DETERRENCE, *MOBILITY, *MILITARY STRATEGY, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), DEFENSE SYSTEMS, PEACETIME, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, LONG RANGE(DISTANCE), RAPID DEPLOYMENT, STRATEGIC WARFARE, FORWARD AREAS, MOBILITY

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Strategic mobility, Force projection

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

AD-B095 252L 15/5 19/1

AD-B095 252L CONTINUED

ARMY ARMAMENT MUNITIONS AND CHEMICAL COMMAND ROCK ISLAND
IL READINESS DIRECTORATE

(U) Ammunition Distribution System.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

AUG 85 173P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Trier, N. H.; Hoesly, N. V.;

REPORT NO. AMSMC-RDA/FR-8501

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; Aug 85. Other requests must be referred to US Army Armament, Munitions and Chemical Command, Readiness Directorate, Rock Island, 61298-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This report describes the operational version of the Ammunition Distribution System (ADS) developed for distribution of Class V (ammunition) for special studies and mobilization exercises. The system was jointly developed by the Directorate of Readiness, Defense Ammunition, and Transportation and Transportation and Traffic Management at Headquarters, US Army Armament, Munitions and Chemical Command (AMCCOM), located at Rock Island, IL. ADS simulates the distribution of ammunition from COMUS depots and production plants to the overseas theaters during mobilization. Many processes are interfaced including requisitioning, production, storage, COMUS shipping by truck and rail, transocean shipping by air and sea, and in-theater movement to the forward Ammunition Supply Points (ASP). The purpose of ADS is to provide assistance in planning for mobilization exercises. The system provides detailed shipping transactions that can be assessed to highlight potential bottlenecks and distribution shortfalls. Since ADS was initially designed, the system has been used as a management tool in various studies. These include: Time Phase Force Deployment (TPFD); Depot Outloading Studies, Army Logistics Assessment/Total Logistics Readiness/Sustainability; and mobilization exercises. The report contains a discussion of model methodology, system constraints/assumptions, data base development, interface requirements, and reports/graphics generation.

AD-B095 252L

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DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AMMUNITION, *DISTRIBUTION, *LOGISTICS SUPPORT, AIR, ARMY, DATA BASES, DEFENSE SYSTEMS, DEPLOYMENT, MAINTAINABILITY, MANAGEMENT, METHODOLOGY, MILITARY EXERCISES, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), MOBILIZATION, MODELS, OPERATIONAL READINESS, OVERSEAS, PRODUCTION, SHIPPING, STORAGE, SUPPLY DEPOTS, THEATER LEVEL OPERATIONS, TIME, TRAFFIC, TRUCKS, UNITED STATES, WEAPONS, MILITARY TRANSPORTATION

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *ADS(Ammunition Distribution System)

UNCLASSIFIED

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY

SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-B095 248

15/5

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI

(U) SSN Replenishment While Forward Deployed to the Atlantic.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Academic research paper.

JUN 85

75P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Ogden, D. F. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Critical Technology; 17 Sep 85. Other requests must be referred to Naval War College, Naval Operations Dept., Newport, RI 02841-5010.

ABSTRACT: (U) Various ways will be presented to replenish SSNs when they are forward deployed to the Arctic region. U.S. submarines must be capable of sustained operations in the area when supporting the Naval Maritime Strategy. Only the means and material available today have been used to support the replenishment methods proposed. The study focuses on the resupply of weapons and sustenance and resupply of sustenance alone. All methods were found to be viable but dependent on the scenario and threat present with the utilization of area ports, harbors and anchorages more acceptable. Several areas can support SSN replenishment operations, however, current information on these ports and harbors is either old or lacking and needs to be revised. Keyword: Nuclear powered submarines.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *NUCLEAR POWERED SUBMARINES, *REPLENISHMENT, ARCTIC REGIONS, OPERATION, SCENARIOS, MILITARY STRATEGY, SUBMARINES, NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN

AD-B095 248

UNCLASSIFIED

AD-B095 230

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15/5

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI

(U) Battle Group Underway Replenishment Past and Future?

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Research paper,

MAY 85

30P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Davie, C. W. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Critical Technology; 17 Sep 85. Other requests must be referred to Naval War College, Newport, RI 02841-5010.

ABSTRACT: (U) After a long period of neglect UNREP (Underway Replenishment) fleet developed a highly efficient method of Battle Group resupply in which the nuclear fleet of the future will not 'hook up' thanks to the H-46 helicopter. This aircraft is as critical to Marine Corps amphibious operations as it is to Navy VERTREP, however, there are not enough H-46's in the inventory to accomplish both missions through 1995. If the MV-22A Tilt Rotor aircraft meets its scheduled test development and production window and the 800 ship Navy develops there will be a two year window in which lack of H-46 aircraft demean Battle Group capability. Development of contingency programs to replace Navy H-46 aircraft with Marine assets, modular roll-on/roll-off, H-46 units for multiple fleet use, and Navy H-46 managers in Washington are proposed.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *REPLENISHMENT, *NAVAL AIRCRAFT, AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS, MODULAR CONSTRUCTION, BATTLE GROUP LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, NAVAL OPERATIONS, MARINE CORPS OPERATIONS, NAVAL PROCUREMENT, INVENTORY, MARINE CORPS AIRCRAFT

IDENTIFIERS: (U) H-46 aircraft

UNCLASSIFIED

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY

SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B095 228

15/5

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI

(U) RASMATAZZ or Needed: A Viable Afloat Combat Logistics Doctrine.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Research paper.

JUN 85 24P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Grace, J. A. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Critical Technology; 17 Sep 85. Other requests must be referred to Naval War College, Newport, RI 02841-5010.

ABSTRACT: (U) An analysis of the shortfalls of current afloat replenishment doctrine is conducted by modeling the information/decision flow and postulating the impact of a combat environment upon that model. Current doctrine is geared towards peacetime support of the afloat commander and provides him little information about his logistic situation that he would require in a crisis. The general model is built upon current doctrine and the combat stress assessment is made based upon the author's experience aboard Service Force ships. The paper examines the communications requirements of the system and how many of these requirements can be circumvented in a crisis. It concludes that much can be gained by prior planning and decision making at the battle group commander level. Plans and a better feedback system from the group logistics support ships to the commander are needed to make the current replenishment at sea system (RAS) useful to the commander and his force. Additional keywords: Refueling at sea; and Naval planning. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *NAVAL LOGISTICS, *REPLENISHMENT AT SEA, DECISION MAKING, FEEDBACK, INFORMATION EXCHANGE, LOGISTICS SUPPORT, MILITARY COMMANDERS, MODELS, NAVAL PLANNING, PEACETIME, REPLENISHMENT, SHIPS, STRESSES, MILITARY DOCTRINE, BATTLE GROUP LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS, REFUELING, WARFARE

AD-B095 228

UNCLASSIFIED

AD-B095 079L

11/8.2

SHULTZ STEEL CO SOUTH GATE CA

(U) Manufacturing Science Program to Develop a Computer-Aided Engineering (CAE) System for Die (MOLD) Design and Manufacturing.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Interim technical rept. no. 1, 31 Jan 84-31 Jan 85.

APR 85 321P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Tang, J. P. ; Oh, S. I. ; Altan, T. ; Birch, D. W. ; Hoang-Vu, K. ;

CONTRACT NO. F3815-83-C-5052

MONITOR: AFWAL
TR-85-4034

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; Apr 85. Other requests must be referred to Materials Lab., AFWAL/MLLM. Wright-Patterson AFB, OH 45433.

ABSTRACT: (U) The overall purpose of this program is to develop a CAE system for designing and manufacturing dies for metal processing applications based on computerized process simulation and requiring minimum operator experience. In order to reduce manufacturing costs and provide surge capability in acquiring and manufacturing components of Air Force systems, the vendor-user relationships and the scientific base for designing unit production processes must be improved. It is known that the productivity of the unit processes such as forging, extrusion, sheet, metal forming, P/M forming, injection molding, casting, welding, rolling, etc., can be improved significantly by appropriate use of Computer Aided Engineering (CAE) techniques. It has been also shown that a true computer simulation (process model) of a unit process can predict and control the geometrical as well as the metallurgical variations that occur in the material in a given unit process. At this time, there is no integrated method for simulating and optimizing such processes by taking account all process variables such as the part geometry, the material characteristics, the material-tool interface effects, the process mechanics.

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the product microstructure and properties. It is the goal of this program to develop an integrated CAD/CAE/CAM approach for unit processes and to demonstrate the practicality and the benefits of this approach by applying it to the design and manufacture of forgings.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *COMPUTER AIDED MANUFACTURING.
*INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING, *MOLDS(FORMS), *DIES, AIR FORCE,
APPROACH, COMPUTERIZED SIMULATION, EXTRUSION, INTEGRATED
SYSTEMS, COSTS, MANUFACTURING, VARIABLES, ENGINEERING,
FORGING, PARTS, METALWORKING, METALLURGY, VARIATIONS,
PRODUCTIVITY, WELDING, MATERIALS, METALS, PROCESSING,
MICROSTRUCTURE, SURGES, PRODUCTION

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Computer aided engineering

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) Mobilization of a US Army Reserve Training Division:
Historical Perspective.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Study project rept.,

JUN 85 68P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Shires, J. C. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only;
Proprietary Info.; 4 Jun 85. Other requests must be
referred to Director, Military Studies Program, USAWC,
Carlisle Barracks, PA 17013.

ABSTRACT: (U) The mobilization in 1961-82 of the 100th
Army Reserve Training Division represents the only
historical example of the mobilization of this type
Reserve unit. The purpose of this study was to analyze
the mobilization experiences of this unit to discover the
problems faced and their solutions. An effort was made to
compare this mobilization experience with current
planning for the future mobilization of Reserve training
divisions and to draw conclusions and make
recommendations which might help prevent similar problems
from occurring again. The information for the study was
gathered through the use of personal interviews,
examination of historical sources and review of current
mobilization literature. It was concluded that
mobilization planning has centered on full mobilization
with insufficient emphasis on partial mobilizations. The
principal problems encountered by the 100th Division in
1961-82 were the result of poor planning and
implementation by the Active Army. Lack of logistical
support at the mobilization station was the primary
problem faced by the division. Current mobilization
planning is vastly improved over that existing in 1961-82,
but areas of concern remain. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY RESERVES, *MOBILIZATION, ARMY
TRAINING, HISTORY, LOGISTICS SUPPORT, ARMY PLANNING,
DOCUMENTS, STATIONS, ARMY

AD-8095 079L

AD-8094 879L

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AD-8084 494L CONTINUED

AD-8084 494L 5/3 11/8.2 19/4 INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Mobilization Studies Program Report. The US Steel Industry - Implications for National Defense.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

MAY 84 68P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Coburn, J. G. ; Colliton, J. D. ; George, J. L. ; Herzog, J. E. ; Hite, R. V. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-MSP-24-84, NDU/ICAF-MSP-30-84

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Specific Authority: 5 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA), Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-8000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper investigates the capability of the US steel industry to meet defense requirements for armor steel plate thru 1995. There is a comparison of DoD requirements for the two major types of armor steel plate used by the Army and Navy with the projected production capability of industry. There is also a discussion of the US steel industry as a whole and the impact the decline of this industry may have on future production of armor steel plate. It is concluded that domestic steel industry can meet DoD armor plate peacetime and expected mobilization requirements. Any potential bottleneck would be in heat treating plates 1/2 inch and under to maintain fabrication flatness requirements. This can be solved with an investment of \$4-6 million on 6-8 months leadtime for a new facility. Foreign competition represents a threat to our domestic steel and DoD must improve information exchange with the steel industry. DoD should request and evaluate proposals to modernize and expand heat treating facilities, place additional emphasis on mobilization and industrial preparedness planning for armor steel plate to include initiation and monitoring of Government Planning Agreements with industry, and establish a system for data collection for total DoD armor plate and industry's capability to meet these requirements.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ARMOR PLATE, *STEEL, *STEEL INDUSTRY,

AD-8084 494L

AD-8084 494L

UNCLASSIFIED

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MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, DOMESTIC, INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, OPERATIONAL READINESS, PLANNING, INFORMATION EXCHANGE, PEACETIME, DATA ACQUISITION, AGREEMENTS, UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, INDUSTRIES, LEAD TIME, MOBILIZATION, REQUIREMENTS, NATIONAL DEFENSE, PRODUCTION

UNCLASSIFIED

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AD-B094 445L

AD-B094 403L 5/9 15/8

FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY DIV WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) Radio Navigational Devices and Systems of Civil Aviation.

(U) Theater Replacement Operations.

JUL 85 903P

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student project.

APR 85 40P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Olyanyuk, P. V. ; Astaf'yev, G. P. ; Grachev, V. V. ;

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Peck, J. A. ;

REPORT NO. FTD-ID(RS)T-1190-84

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Copyright, Proprietary Info.; 15 Aug 85. Other requests must be referred to FTD/STINFO. Wright-Patterson AFB, OH 45433.

Distribution: Further dissemination only as directed by Director, Military Studies Program, Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, PA 17013, 1 Apr 85 or higher DoD authority.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *COMPANY LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS. *REPLACEMENT, *ARMY PERSONNEL, *LAND WARFARE, CASUALTIES, STRATIFICATION, EXPANSION, MODELS, REPLACEMENT, SQUAD LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, STRATIFICATION, CREWS, PEACETIME, OPERATION, THEATER LEVEL OPERATIONS, COMBAT SUPPORT, ARMY PLANNING

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Unedited machine trans. of mono. Radio Navigatsionnyye Ustroystva i Sistemy Grazhdanskoy Aviatssii, Moscow, 1983 p1-320.

ABSTRACT: (U) Air transport of Soviet Union period of violent scientific-technical progress. To the routes emerge the aircraft of the second and the third generation with the increased passenger capacity/passenger volume, large by velocity and with flight altitude, improved by comfort. The space of the transportation of passengers and loads on the internal and international lines of the country, which is accompanied by an increase in the intensity of air traffic, grows/rises, sharply are amplified requirements for the regularity, the safety and the economic effectiveness of flights.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Airland Battle

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *RADIO NAVIGATION, AIR TRAFFIC, AIR TRANSPORTATION, AIRCRAFT, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), CIVIL AVIATION, HIGH VELOCITY, INTENSITY, PASSENGERS, AVIATION SAFETY, PASSENGER AIRCRAFT, TRANSLATIONS

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AD-B094 348 15/4 15/8

NATIONAL WAR COLL WASHINGTON DC

(U) Combined Intelligence

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Research rept.

APR 85 38P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Biddinger, D. C.

REPORT NO. NDU-MWC-SSP-85-48

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; Mar 85. Other requests must be referred to National War College, Director of Research, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper explores combined intelligence operations in war and peace from 1914-1984. Chapter I is a historical perspective of combined intelligence operations during WW I, II, Korea, and Vietnam. Chapter II discusses combined intelligence operations in Korea today and examines similarities between them and the previous historical examples. Chapter III provides conclusions and recommendations for improving the planning and execution of combined intelligence operations today and into the 21st century. The author concludes that the US military establishment has not done as well as could be expected in combined intelligence operations. We learned valuable lessons in combat then forgot them when the war was over. The main reason is the reluctant attitude to participate in combined operations. The Pentagon must provide a firm commitment that combined operations are important and more cost-effective. Way: to establish that commitment include: develop combined intelligence doctrine; include combined operations in service school core curriculums; establish a combined operations personnel specialty; require the services to consider combined operations applicability in designing new systems; and exercise more extensively.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY INTELLIGENCE, OPERATION, MILITARY FACILITIES, PEACETIME, WARFARE, KOREA, PERSONNEL, VIETNAM, MILITARY OPERATIONS, HISTORY, MILITARY PLANNING, COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS

AD-B094 348

UNCLASSIFIED

AD-B094 326L 1/3 19/1

NAVAL ORDNANCE STATION INDIAN HEAD MD

(U) Surveillance: Army Stockpiled Impulse Cartridge Mark 104 Mod 0 (DDIC M291).

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.

JUL 85 19P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Claggett, S. B.

REPORT NO. NOS-IHTR-980

CONTRACT NO. WIPR-W52P1J-5-8Q037

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; 1 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Commanding Officer, Naval Ordnance Station, Attn: Code 51 via SCSI, Indian Head, Md 20640-5000.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also AD-8076 097L.

ABSTRACT: (U) The purpose of this program was to evaluate the performance of the Impulse Cartridge Mark 104 Mod 0 and to determine its reliability at its assigned total life, and, if possible to extend the limit. All cartridges fired successfully and within specification limits. Test results indicate maximum pressure, rate of rise, and velocity are increasing with age; therefore it is recommended that the total life remain at 5 years. Originator-supplied keywords: Surveillance, Impulse cartridge Mark 104 Mod 0, and 8-EQ-2 ejection seat trainer device.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CARTRIDGES, CARTRIDGES(PAD), SPECIFICATIONS, ARMY, STOCKPILES, RELIABILITY, LIFE EXPECTANCY(SERVICE LIFE), SURVEILLANCE, EJECTION SEATS, TRAINING DEVICES

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Mark-104 cartridges

AD-B094 326L

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

AD-B094 258L 14/2

NAVAL WEAPONS CENTER CHINA LAKE CA

(U) Supersonic Track Study

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. 1983-1984.

MAY 85 251P

REPORT NO. NMC-TP-6817

EDITOR: SBI
AD-E900 485

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only;
Administrative/Operational Use; 17 Dec 84. Other requests
must be referred to Naval Weapons Center, China Lake, CA
93555-6001.

ABSTRACT: (U) Requirements for supersonic track
capabilities to support the test and evaluation needs of
future DOD weapon system programs are examined. Existing
major DOD track facilities as well as minor DOD and
commercial capabilities are reviewed. Historical trends
as well as future projections are included to provide a
complete perspective. Models are developed to provide a
common basis for analyzing facility workload, utilization,
capacity and cost factors. Conclusions are developed
based on an analysis of these quantifiable factors. The
influence of real world non-quantifiable factors are also
identified and discussed. All factors are integrated to
form recommendations that will validate conclusions and
ensure the availability of sufficient future track
testing capabilities.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) TRACKS(AERODYNAMICS), TEST FACILITIES,
MILITARY FACILITIES, MILITARY RESEARCH, ROCKET SLEDS,
CAPACITY(QUANTITY), SUPERSONIC TEST VEHICLES

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Holloman track, Holloman AFB,
SNORT(Supersonic naval ordnance research track), Naval
Weapons Center, Workload, Capability, Supersonic tracks

AD-B094 258L

UNCLASSIFIED

AD-B094 126L

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AD-B094 126L 15/6

FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY DIV WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH

(U) Design of a Substructure to Support Camouflage
Material.

JUL 85 22P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Mett,;

REPORT NO. FTD-ID(RS)T-0331-85

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only;
Copyright, Proprietary Info.; 8 Aug 85. Other requests
must be referred to FTD/STINFO, Wright-Patterson AFB, OH
45433.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Edited trans. of LEU 82: Entwurf
Einier Unterkonstruktion zur Aufnahme von Tarnmaterial
(Germany, F.R.) p148-163, 1982.

ABSTRACT: (U) The Use of MLP (Emergency Landing Strips)
in the case of war demands among other things an
effective ground survivability organization. However,
active, passive and regenerative ground survivability
precautions are not describable to the same extent as on
the specific MOB (mobilization order?) for personnel and
materiel reasons. Therefore, the individual precautions
of camouflage, deception and deployment obtain a special
weight in this area. These can be established and
prepared even during peace.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) STRUCTURES, CAMOUFLAGE, WARFARE,
EMERGENCIES, LANDING FIELDS, RUNWAYS, MOBILIZATION,
PEACETIME, SURVIVABILITY, MATERIALS, DECEPTION, PASSIVE
SYSTEMS, CAMOUFLAGE, DEPLOYMENT, GROUND SUPPORT,
TRANSLATIONS, WEST GERMANY

IDENTIFIERS: (U) German language

UNCLASSIFIED

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY

SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B094 122L

AD-B094 111L 15/5 15/6

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Mobilization Studies Program. Status of Mobilization Planning in the U.S.

(U) Mobilization Studies Program Report. Mobilization for Construction in the Middle East.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

MAY 84 98P

MAR 85 47P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: McConnell, T. F.; Kupka, S. G.; Lambert, W. J., Jr.

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Myerchin, B. A.;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-MSP-88-84

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-IR-9-85

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

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Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA), Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-8000.

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA), Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-8000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper examines the status of mobilization preparedness planning in the United States. Major mobilization experiences of the 20th Century are briefly discussed to establish an historical record and perspective. Various concepts of mobilization are reviewed and then developed and defined. Reasons for the recent resurgence of mobilization issues are discussed and an analysis of current laws, organizations, plans, and recent activity concerning mobilization preparedness are assessed. Some conclusions are: Mobilization planning is experiencing growth and visibility. An ongoing process of mobilization preparedness planning is necessary. A super coordinating agency is required in time of war. A mobilization preparedness plan should be developed and accepted in time of peace by the organizations charged to implement it in time of war. Leaders at the highest levels must be continually involved in mobilization preparedness planning. Information systems may not be providing appropriate data for mobilization needs. Support for mobilization planning needs to be enhanced.

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper investigates the ability of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the U.S. Central Command to respond to a contingency in the Middle East. This study analyzes the mobilization planning of both organizations with regard to completeness of the existing documentation and the ability of each to carry out the intended peacetime and wartime mission. Conclusions indicate that U.S. Central Command ignores the history of previous mobilizations as it has developed its operation plans for the Middle East. Also the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers documents, the Corps of Engineers Mobilization Plan and the Corps of Engineers Mobilization and Operations Planning System, have not considered OCONUS resources in planning for contingencies. U.S. Central Command planning should revise its operations plans to include lessons learned from previous mobilizations as well as incorporate in the plans, directions consistent with the most likely scenario in the Middle East. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers should modify its documents, the Corps of Engineers Mobilization Plan and the Corps of Engineer Mobilization and Operations Planning System, to include OCONUS resources.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MOBILIZATION, *PREPARATION, INFORMATION SYSTEMS, PLANNING, COMBAT READINESS, TIME, WARFARE, VISIBILITY, PEACETIME, UNITED STATES, OPERATIONAL READINESS

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY OPERATIONS, *ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, *MOBILIZATION, JOINT MILITARY ACTIVITIES, ARMY PLANNING, SCENARIOS, ARMY, CORPS LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, ENGINEERS, PLANNING, OPERATION, ENGINEERS, MIDDLE EAST

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AD-B094 111L

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

AD-B094 111L CONTINUED

AD-B094 093L 5/9

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Central command, Lessons learned

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Mobilization Studies Program. The Role of Scientists and Engineers (S&E's), with their Research and Development (RAD) Capability, in a Mobilization That Results from a Real World National Emergency.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

MAY 84 68P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Jeffries, F. L. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-MSP-38-84

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; 5 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA), Ft. Mc Nair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper investigates the role of scientists and engineers in the Air Force in a mobilization situation. (1) An investigation of the Reserves Forces and how they will fit into the overall picture in a mobilization. (2) Can the scientific and engineering shortfalls be overcome in a mobilization situation? (3) This paper also looks at the Research and Development process, and future developments in weapon system acquisition. Even though the Air Force is short more than a thousand scientists and engineers, those presently on the rolls will be able to surge for several months until additional scientists and engineers are brought on the rolls to fill the necessary shortfalls. Technology is constantly improving, and with the assistance of computer modelling weapons development costs should decrease in the future. Air Force scientists and engineers think that with the continued advances in space technology future conflicts will take place from space. Space weapons development is where future research and development is headed. In the future we will need fewer and fewer aircraft of the combat types because they won't be able to survive long enough in enemy territory to be worth the cost and effort required to develop them. I believe scientists and engineers will be able to meet any challenge that they are confronted with.

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

AD-B094 093L CONTINUED

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *SCIENTISTS, *MOBILIZATION, *AIR FORCE
PLANNING, *ENGINEERS, AIR FORCE, MOBILIZATION, SPACE
WEAPONS, EMERGENCIES, SPACE TECHNOLOGY, ACQUISITION,
WEAPON SYSTEMS, AIR FORCE PERSONNEL, SHORTAGES, PERSONNEL
SELECTION

AD-B094 092L 5/8 15/8.4

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) Surmounting the Roadblocks to Arms Control.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Individual study project.

APR 85 28P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: DeLong, M. P. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution: Further dissemination only as directed by
Director, Military Studies Program, Carlisle Barracks, PA
17013, 18 Apr 85, or higher DoD authority.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ARMS CONTROL, *NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION,
*TREATIES, APPROACH, POLITICAL NEGOTIATIONS, COMMUNISM,
FOREIGN POLICY, MILITARY FACILITIES, AGREEMENTS, ARMS
CONTROL, EUROPE, NUCLEAR WEAPONS, WEAPONS, NUCLEAR
WARFARE, HISTORY, USSR, UNITED STATES, GLOBAL, LEADERSHIP,
POLITICAL SCIENCE, PUBLIC OPINION, SENATE, GLOBAL,
PEACETIME, INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Verification

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

AD-B094 089L CONTINUED

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

AD-B094 089L 5/1 15/5 15/6

(U) Mobilization Studies Program. Host Nation Support in NATO's Northern Army Group.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *LOGISTICS SUPPORT, *JOINT MILITARY ACTIVITIES, *MILITARY PLANNING, NATO, WARFARE, MOBILIZATION, AGREEMENTS, PEACETIME, OPERATIONAL READINESS, MILITARY EXERCISES, MILITARY TRAINING

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Management Improvement, WHNS (Wartime Host Nation Support), NORTHAG (Northern Army Group)

APR 84 72P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Guthrie, J. S., Jr.; Humbert, R. P.;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-MSP-17-84

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA), Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-8000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This study analyzes for management improvement the status of current U.S. planning for the provisioning of wartime host nation support (WHNS) in NORTHAG. The authors conducted a review of existing literature and official documents, interviewed a number of personnel on the Joint, DOD and DA staffs. Both authors had participated in WHNS planning in their capacity as members of a U.S. Army Reserve unit with a mobilization mission to NORTHAG. The study provides a general view of the NATO environment and the status of current, major WHNS agreements. While acknowledging the complexities of making rapid progress in an international program which carries with it substantial financial obligations, the authors have described several steps which can be taken to improve the effectiveness of NATO as a deterrent. Substantial efforts are underway to improve both organic and WHNS for U.S. forces in Europe. Some opportunities exist to improve WHNS in NORTHAG, particularly in the Rear Combat Zone (RCZ). The study suggests some 'do-able' solutions and areas which could benefit from further study. Recommendations include: 1) Implement a specific program to coordinate the assignment and training of liaison personnel. 2) Insure that rear area security doctrine is carefully coordinated with USAREUR Civil-Military Cooperation (CIMIC) concepts. 3) Future exercises, particularly REFORGER, should include the use of existing wartime WHNS contract.

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AD-B094 087L

13/10 15/8

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Mobilization Studies Program. The United States Shipyard Mobilization Base: Is It Ready for War?

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

APR 84 103P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Tobin, P. E.; Collom, P. L.; Kies, P. J.; Mitchell, N. F.;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-MSP-81-84

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA), Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This 1984 study examined the readiness of the shipyard mobilization base and determined that the United States shipbuilding skills and assets are adequate for a conflict of less than six months or for the current pattern of repetitive, smaller engagements. In the event of a protracted, global war, which the group found very unlikely, repair and shipbuilding deficiencies would exist. The study group reached this conclusion by reviewing and comparing studies on the subject written since 1974. The group also interviewed dozens of shipyard industry executives and military and civilian policy makers in the government in addition to visiting major shipyards on both coasts of the country.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *SHIPYARDS, *OPERATIONAL READINESS, *MOBILIZATION, ARMY, MILITARY RESERVES, FINANCE, MISSIONS, NATO, AREA SECURITY, EUROPE, WARFARE

IDENTIFIERS: (U) WANS(Wartime Host Nation Support)

AD-B094 087L

UNCLASSIFIED

AD-B094 086L

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Mobilization Studies Program. Reserve Mobilization Impact on the Department of Defense Civilian Workforce.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

APR 84 37P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Kingston, G.;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-MSP-53-84

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA), Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This study focuses on the potential problems upon mobilization of the military reserve forces and retired personnel within the Federal Government and the state of planning and guidance for dealing with these manpower losses. An assessment is made of current programs to identify those reservists key and essential to their civilian employees during mobilization and screen them from the Reserves. Analysis was accomplished through interviews with military and government civilian employees and a case study of the Air Force Systems Command. Findings/Conclusions: (1) Resistance to designating essential positions as essential; (2) Issues in denying essential position to reservists; (3) Union labor repercussions; (4) Propensity of reservists to be in Federal Service jobs; (5) Senior level Federal employees image impact on lower echelons; (6) Clarification of current directives; (7) Government contractor reservist employee impact; and (8) Foreign national reservist impact.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MOBILIZATION, *MILITARY RESERVES, AIR FORCE SYSTEMS COMMAND, CIVILIAN PERSONNEL, DEFENSE SYSTEMS, LOSSES, MANPOWER, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES, RETIREMENT(PERSONNEL), PLANNING, LABOR

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SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-B094 058L 5/1

AD-B094 041L 5/1

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Mobilization Studies Program: Can the Planning, Programming, Budgeting System be Further Enhanced?

(U) Mobilization Studies Program. Resourcing CINC Requirements: The Case for a Greater Unified Command Role in the PPBS Process.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

MAY 84 75P

APR 84 87P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Fox, T. A. ;

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Adolph, R. L. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF/IR-18-84

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-MSP-49-84

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA), Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20318-8000.

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA), Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20318-8000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper traces the evolution of DOD's Planning, Programming, Budgeting System (PPBS) and describes how it currently operates for the purpose of (1) providing a basis or level of understanding on which PPBS critics can judge the nature of the System (such as size, complexity, cycle length, strengths and weakness), (2) demonstrating that many changes have been incorporated (although DOD rarely makes proclamations to that effect) and (3) discussing whether or not selected recommendations have been partially, will be or should be implemented. PPBS is a massive, complex, time consuming and poorly understood system for making resource allocation decisions. It has proven durable, flexible and effective although not efficient. DOD has done a poor job of communicating the rationale for implementing or rejecting decisions (old ideas are frequently repeated.) Mission budgeting either exists today or cannot exist until a common definition is created and Congress alters its manner of budget review. For a variety of reasons, senior level people are devoting more attention to program and budget execution.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *PLANNING PROGRAMMING BUDGETING. *SYSTEMS ANALYSIS. DEFICIENCIES. MISSIONS. ALLOCATIONS. DECISION MAKING. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT. MOBILIZATION

IDENTIFIERS: (U) PPBS(Planning Programming Budgeting System)

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

AD-B094 041L CONTINUED

AD-B094 030L 5/6

activities; Decision making.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *DECISION MAKING, *JOINT MILITARY ACTIVITIES, *MILITARY COMMANDERS, *PLANNING PROGRAMMING BUDGETING, MOBILIZATION, PEACETIME, REQUIREMENTS, VALIDATION, RESOURCES, VISIBILITY, COMPUTER PROGRAMMING, PLANNING, ALLOCATIONS, RESOURCE MANAGEMENT, OPERATION, THEATER LEVEL OPERATIONS, MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS, MILITARY BUDGETS, OPERATIONAL READINESS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Unified commands, PBBS

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Mobilization Studies Program. Increasing Army Reserve Component Training Readiness Prior to Mobilization.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE. Final rept..

MAR 84 58P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Gaskins, P. W. ; Russell, J. W. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-MSP-24-84

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA) Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This study identifies several factors currently operating to limit enhanced training readiness of Army Reserve Components during periods of rising tensions or at anytime prior to mobilization. These include statutes/policies which restrict flexibility of peacetime training and utilization, fiscal and budgetary limitations and constraints inherent in the part-time nature of Reserve Component service. These key limitations form the backdrop for an assessment of four training actions to put the Reserve Forces on a wartime footing and enhance the crisis management mechanisms required to mobilize and deploy them. These training actions are: Accelerate or extend Selected Reserve Annual Training; Increase Selected Reserve Inactive Duty Training; Conduct Involuntary Individual Ready Reserve Training; and Assign Involuntarily Individual Ready Reserve members to Selected Reserve units.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ARMY TRAINING, *MOBILIZATION, *MILITARY RESERVES, COMBAT READINESS, ARMY, CRISIS MANAGEMENT, POLICIES, INACTIVATION, TRAINING, TEST AND EVALUATION, PEACETIME, OPERATIONAL READINESS

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AD-B094 028L

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Mobilization Studies Program Report. Prepositioning of Materiel Configured to Unit Sets: Measurements of Readiness.

(U) Mobilization Studies Program. Independent Research Program Report. Mobilization of Decontamination Assets.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

85 58P

MAR 85 52P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Barnaby, R. J.; Cranton, J. H.; Tinsman, R. B.; Vasey, D. P.;

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Eifried, G.;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-MSP-28-85

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-IR-10-85

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-MSP-28-85

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

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Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA) Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA) Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000

ABSTRACT: (U) The ability of United States forces to meet NATO commitments (10 divisions in 10 days) for the defense of western Europe depends largely on the capacity for timely reinforcement. To accomplish this, the United States Army stores large quantities of equipment in Europe under a concept known as readiness of this equipment is critical to the rapid reinforcement of central Europe. In the past, POMCUS readiness reporting was incomplete and presented a misleading picture. The major problems encountered stem from: using percentage of warehouse space filled as a yardstick for readiness; an erroneous basis of reporting; Major changes to authorization documents resulting in a report of 'instant unreadiness'; and constant changes to authorization documents. The Department of the Army staff has initiated several action to correct the readiness reporting problems but they do not go far enough in identifying POMCUS readiness in its broadest sense.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MOBILIZATION, *LOGISTICS PLANNING, *MILITARY EQUIPMENT, CENTRAL EUROPE, ARMY, QUANTITY, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), DEFENSE SYSTEMS, WESTERN EUROPE, NATO, TIMELINESS, OPERATIONAL READINESS, MILITARY SUPPLIES

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ABSTRACT: (U) Following several reviews of Army decontamination readiness, fundamental changes in decontamination doctrine and structure were initiated. These changes have a potential significant impact on qualitative and quantitative equipment requirements. While force structure planning has been updated, the Five Year Development Plan (FYDP) generally reflects inadequate equipment densities by FY 90. The capability of the Army to decontaminate under surge and mobilization (MOB) conditions is in question. This study reviews the new doctrine, and compares materiel needs with current, interim and ultimate availability to determine where gaps exist. Potential actions to alleviate shortages, both prior to and during mobilization, are discussed, and recommendations made. (1) Decontamination doctrine is workable and supported by existing programmed equipment; (2) In general, programmed (by end FY 90) quantities of equipment and supplies are inadequate to support surge and mobilization; (3) Initial readiness stocks are available, but back-up stocks are not. In a European scenario, critical shortages will be experienced in some items by D+20; (4) Many potential substitute items of decontamination equipment and supply are available. Few have been evaluated for their potential as back-up.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT, *LOGISTICS PLANNING, *DECONTAMINATION EQUIPMENT, *MOBILIZATION, STOCKPILES, LOGISTICS SUPPORT, ARMY, DECONTAMINATION,

AD-B094 028L

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-B094 028L CONTINUED

OPERATIONAL READINESS, SHORTAGES, DENSITY, MATERIEL,
DOCTRINE, BACKUP SYSTEMS, PLANNING, EUROPE, SCENARIOS,
COMPUTER PROGRAMMING, REQUIREMENTS, QUANTITY, SURGES

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Force structure planning

AD-B094 025L 5/5

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Mobilization Studies Program Report. An Analysis of
Fraternalization in the U.S. Armed Forces.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

MAR 85 81P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Bondaruk, H. A., Jr.; Focht, G. A. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-MSP-23-85

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only;
Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests
must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed
Forces (ICFA-AA) Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-8000

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper analyzes the fraternalization
issue in the Armed Forces of the United States. The
investigation traces the historical basis of military
superior-subordinate relationships, reviews the changes
that have affected traditional customs and the
fraternalization problem, and discusses the individual
service policies. The prescription against fraternalization
in the Armed Forces is a long-standing tradition based on
the recognition that discipline, obedience, and respect
for authority constitute the framework for an effective
military organization. A significant number of observers
and service members perceive fraternalization as a problem.
Fraternalization is difficult to define and scope, but is
nonetheless a behavioral aberration which can potentially
undermine the framework of an effective military
organization and is therefore a problem requiring
leadership attention. Each service, either jointly or
separately, must declare and publish a policy or reaffirm
the validity of existing policy on fraternalization. The
policy should be accompanied by adequate explanatory
guidelines. Explanation of service policies on
fraternalization should be made, by regulation or directive,
a permanent part of the curricula of all commissioning
sources, basic training, and officer and enlisted
personnel professional development courses. All levels of
leadership must be held accountable for the enforcement
of fraternalization policy as it is for all other policies.

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-B094 025L CONTINUED

AD-B094 022L 25/5

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS, *SOCIAL COMMUNICATION, LEADERSHIP, MILITARY TRAINING, ATTENTION, LEADERSHIP, MOBILIZATION, POLICIES, RECOGNITION, ENLISTED PERSONNEL, OBSERVERS, POLICIES

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC
(U) Mobilization Studies Program. American Telephone and Telegraph Divestiture: Implications for the Department of Defense.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Fraternalization

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

MAR 85 65P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Dirnberger, K. R. ; Rawlerson, F. S. ;

REPORT NO: NDU/ICAF-IR-37-85

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only: Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA) Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper investigates the feasibility of American Telephone and Telegraph (AT/T) Corporation entering the competitive defense systems market as a major contractor for satisfying Department of Defense (DOD) needs, particularly the command and control requirements of the National Command Authorities and the military services. Four factors were considered: (1) the increasing criticality of command and control systems to wartime commanders, along with the exploding technological advancements of command and control and information systems; (2) the capabilities of the AT/T Bell Laboratories resource and the reputation of the Labs, gained by proven performance in previous defense systems work; (3) the effects of recent federal actions which deregulated the U.S. telecommunications industry, divested AT/T of its local operating companies, and freed AT/T to enter competitive, non-telecommunications markets; and (4) the unique opportunities which currently exist for AT/T to integrate horizontally and compete with other large DOD contractors. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *COMMUNICATION AND RADIO SYSTEMS, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, MILITARY APPLICATIONS, TELEPHONE SYSTEMS, DEFENSE SYSTEMS, MARKETING, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, TELECOMMUNICATIONS, COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS, SYSTEMS ANALYSIS, INFORMATION SYSTEMS, MOBILIZATION

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

AD-8094 022L CONTINUED

IDENTIFIERS: (U) AT and T. Divestiture

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INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Mobilization Studies Program Report. Contracting Out and National Security.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

MAY 85 94P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Deen, W. K.; Heaney, P.; Hummel, D. K.; Labovitz, M. Z.; Leftwich, G. E.;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-MSP-29-85

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only. Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA) Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This research examines the contracting out program established by Office of Management and Budget Circular A-78. The program history and political implications are reviewed. The results of program implementation in the Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, Defense Logistics Agency and the Coast Guard are examined. Implications for combat capability and lessons learned are derived by comparatively analyzing the Services' programs. Comparison of the Services' contracting out programs indicated combat capability has not been impaired. The program has resulted in productivity gains, cost reduction, and in manpower spaces for new weapon systems requirements. The future of the A-78 program depends in large part on DOD addressing the issue of core logistics.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS, *LOGISTICS, *MILITARY PLANNING, *CONTRACTORS, AIR FORCE, COAST GUARD, CORES, COSTS, HISTORY, MANPOWER, MARINE CORPS, MOBILIZATION, NATIONAL SECURITY, PRODUCTIVITY, REDUCTION, REQUIREMENTS, WEAPON SYSTEMS, ARMY, NAVY

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Contracting out, Defense Logistics Agency, Lessons learned

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HUGHES AIRCRAFT CO FULLERTON CA GROUND SYSTEMS GROUP

PATTERNS, TIME, ARRAYS, GROOVING, REFLECTION, ETCHING,
ION BEAMS, METHODOLOGY, DEMONSTRATIONS, PILOT PLANTS,
PRODUCTION, ARRAYS, SURFACE ACOUSTIC WAVES,
CAPACITY(QUANTITY), THROUGHPUT

(U) SAW (Surface Acoustic Wave) Resonator and Reflective
Array Devices

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. 1 Jun 82-1 Oct 83.

SEP 84 104P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Herold, J. ;

CONTRACT NO. DAAK20-80-C-0281

MONITOR: DELET
TR-80-0281-F

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test
and Evaluation; Sep 84. Other requests must be referred
to Commander, U.S. Army Electronics R&D Command, Attn:
DELET-MA-M, Fort Monmouth, NJ 07703-5302.

ABSTRACT: (U) This report documents the Confirmatory
Sample Phase (Phase II) and Pilot Line Production (Phase
III) effort applied during this Manufacturing Methods and
Technology (MM&T) contract. Although the original
contract addressed two distinct SAW devices - SAW
resonators and SAW reflective array compressors (RAC) -
using grooved reflective arrays, the efforts under Phase
II and III concentrated almost exclusively on the lithium
niobate RAC devices. The reflective arrays were formed
using an ion-beam etch process. The required degree of
time - linearity on the RAC devices has been achieved
using metallic (thin-film) generic phase correction
patterns. The Confirmatory Sample Phase tested the
manufacturing techniques on an unbalanced production line
and assessed yield figures and preliminary device costs.
During the Pilot Production Phase, the throughput
capacity of the line was demonstrated and final yield
figures and device cost established. At the conclusion of
the pilot production effort, an on-site capability
demonstration was conducted to interested members of the
industrial community. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *REFLECTORS, *SURFACE ACOUSTIC WAVE
DEVICES, *RESONATORS, COSTS, YIELD, COMMUNITIES,
INDUSTRIES, LITHIUM NIOBATES, MANUFACTURING, CORRECTIONS.

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B093 973L 5/1 5/3

AD-B093 970L 13/8

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Mobilization Studies Program Report, Surge Preparedness: An Industrial Perspective.

(U) Mobilization Studies Program Report, Rail Service in the Year 2000 and the Impact on Mobilization.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

MAR 85 228P

FEB 85 89P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Adams, J. L.; Carr, P. H.; Devaney, T. M.; Fulford, C. W.; Michlik, M. J.

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Acquavella, J. F.; Schneider, R. J.

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-MSP-36-85

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-MSP-64-85

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA), Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-8000.

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA), Fort McNair, Washington, DC 20319-8000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper examines the ability of American defense industry to surge production of combat consumable items in anticipation of a national emergency. The effort was broken generally into three major parts: (1) A review of current literature; (2) a study of DoD, DoC, and FEMA surge activities; and (3) visits with 18 defense contractors to compare their view of surge preparedness with what we found in (1) and (2). Our basic conclusion is that surge is not taken seriously by either industry or government. Lack of surge funding conflicts with industry's basic need to make a profit. For the most part, Federal agencies responsible for surge are grouping for a solution. Some progress has been made recently, but overall the effort lacks focus.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *DEFENSE PLANNING, *INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, EMERGENCIES, INDUSTRIES, CONTRACTORS, PRODUCTION, SURGES

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Preparedness, Defense Industry, Surge preparedness

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AD-B093 970L

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DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MOBILIZATION, *RAIL TRANSPORTATION, *RAILROADS, CATALYSTS, IMPACT, MOBILIZATION, CARGO, INDUSTRIES, RAIL TRANSPORTATION, SECURE COMMUNICATIONS, COSTS, RAIL TRANSPORTATION, LEGISLATION

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Future, Stagger Rail Act of 1980

ABSTRACT: (U) Enactment of the Staggers Rail Act of 1980 has been the catalyst for a revitalization of the rail freight industry. This paper examines the historical trends which led to the pre-Staggers decline of the industry, reports on the types of changes which will be implemented in the rail freight industry by the year 2000, and considers the impact they may have on a mobilization effort. Findings/Conclusions: (1) The effect of the Staggers Rail act upon the rail freight industry has been healthy; (2) The now more financially secure rail companies will employ high technology to reduce costs and improve service; (3) The technical innovations on the horizon will occur gradually and have little impact on mobilization capability; (4) Consolidations and mergers of rail lines will continue; (5) Reregulation of the industry would weaken it to the detriment of a mobilization capability.

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SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

AD-8093 929L

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INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

ORI INC ROCKVILLE MD

(U) Mobilization Studies Program: A Modern Citizens' Military Training Camp (CMTC).

(U) TAKX Off-Load Simulation Results Using the RO/RO Discharge Facility.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

SEP 84 45P

MAY 84 62P

CONTRACT NO. N00167-83-C-0066

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Ladden, B. R.; Mueller, M. A.;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-MSP-54-84

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA), Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Naval Facilities Ctr., FAC 0328, Alexandria, VA 22332.

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper examines the historical precedent for citizens' military training camps and proposes a modern version of such camps to help overcome the current pretrained manpower shortfall. The United States Army is currently faced with a manpower shortfall exceeding 100,000 soldiers. Programs initiated thus far have met with limited success. A form of Citizens' Military Training Camps (CMTC) existed prior to two world wars which provided 84,000 trained personnel for World War I and 806,000 for World War II. A modern form of Citizens' Military Training Camps conducted by the United States Army Reserve Training Divisions is feasible as a means of reducing the Army's shortfall of pretrained military manpower. Recommendations include: establishing pilot program to test the concept of the modern citizens' military training camp, and using USAR Training Divisions to conduct the pilot program.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ARMY TRAINING, *ARMY FACILITIES, *COMBAT READINESS, PREPARATION, SHORTAGES, MILITARY TRAINING, MILITARY PERSONNEL, PILOT STUDIES, MOBILIZATION, ARMY

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Citizen's Military Training Camps

ABSTRACT: (U) The purpose of this study was to determine the desirability of modifying Maritime Prepositioning System (MPS) cargo discharge procedures on the TAKX vessels through use of the ships' inherent RO/RO (Roll off/Roll on) systems. At present, it is not envisioned that RO/RO methods will be used. National cargo and its loading, which approximated that prepositioned on MPS shipping, was held constant in all simulations--except for one breakbulk scenario simulated for general comparison. The report concludes that a combination RO/RO-crane system, is the fastest, has the highest average hourly tonnage off-loading rate, and requires fewer personnel (12 hatches are used instead of 20 for all other systems). This case finished almost a day ahead of the others. Essentially all cases lacked sufficient lighters to keep hatches continuously operational but on a per hatch basis this case had the best hatch-gang utilization (least amount of total delay time during ship unloading period). The base case excursion, which used 12 CSP+2 craft in lieu of 12 CSP+1 lighters, resulted in a complex hatch assignment, loading, and management requirement had only marginal results; this was attributed to the mixing of multi-loading stations and the use of smaller craft that tended to block an efficient and smooth succession of craft under the cranes.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CARGO SHIPS, *CARGO HANDLING, *UNLOADING, CARGO, DELAY, TIME, HATCHES, CRANES, COMPARISON, MANAGEMENT, REQUIREMENTS, ROLL, MANPOWER UTILIZATION, SCENARIOS, LOADING(HANDLING), AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS, LIGHTERS(BOATS), COMPUTERIZED SIMULATION, SHIP TO SHORE, PREPOSITIONING(LOGISTICS)

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AD-8093 869L 5/1 15/5

IDENTIFIERS: (U) TANK Vessels, Roll on Roll off
discharge facilities. MP5(Maritime Prepositioning System),
Offloading

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC
(U) Mobilization Studies Program. Joint Acquisition
Programs: Improving the Process.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

MAR 85 63P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Bleau, R. D. ; Newill, C. N. ; Prokuski, B.
P. . Jr.

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-IR-4-85

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only;
Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests
must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed
Forces (ICFA-AA), Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-8000.

ABSTRACT: (U) Recent studies and reports concerning the
challenges and problems surrounding joint acquisition
programs have done little to change the perception that
they are not being selected or managed in an optimum
fashion. Recommendations from these studies and reports
are examined together with DOD's and the services'
current approaches to selecting and managing joint
programs. Recent initiatives to strengthen the joint
program process with special emphasis on the efforts of
the JCS Joint Requirements and Management Board (JRMBS),
and management oversight efforts. Recommendations are
given to improve the JRMBS mission and organization, joint
program selection, and joint program management. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ACQUISITION, *JOINT MILITARY
ACTIVITIES, *MANAGEMENT PLANNING AND CONTROL, PERCEPTION,
REQUIREMENTS, MOBILIZATION, MILITARY PROCUREMENT

IDENTIFIERS: (U) JRMBS (Joint Requirements and Management
Board), Joint Requirements and Management Board, Program
management

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SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

AD-B093 886L 5/5

AD-B093 885L 15/5

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Mobilization Studies Program Report. Fraud Prevention in the Military Services.

(U) Mobilization Studies Program. U.S. Army Readiness Reporting Dilemma.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

MAR 85 106P

FEB 84 50P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Carothers, H. H.; Erickson, T. L.; Iversen G. K.;

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Anderson, R. L.; Burr, R. R.; King, G. F.; McDaniel, B. W.; McGurk, J. R.;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-MSP-18-85

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-MSP-82-84

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA), Fort McNair, Washington, DC 20319-8000.

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA), Fort McNair, Washington, DC 20319-8000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This research report focuses on the problem of fraud, specifically addressing what fraud is, who commits fraud, how fraud is detected, how fraud is punished, and what organizations within DoD are responsible for fraud detection and prevention. It discusses the DoD Office of the Inspector General, the Defense Criminal Investigative Service, the Defense Procurement Fraud Unit, and the Military Service Investigative Agencies. Additionally, it provides a broad survey of current attitude toward fraud and whether the overall role of the media serves to help or hinder fraud prevention efforts. The report describes the major fraud prevention initiatives currently underway.

ABSTRACT: (U) This study examines various problems that affect on the validity and usefulness of the U.S. Army's portion of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Unit Status and Identity Report (UNITREP) System. The methodology used in calculating the readiness rating for equipment on hand (EOH) is examined to determine if such measurements are valid and useful. Changes initiated by Headquarters Department of the Army (HQDA) designed to eliminate an 'instant unreadiness' reporting problem and to increase stability during force modernization are discussed. Additional selected issues examined include use of specific missions versus generic missions for evaluation purposes, use of the Authorized Level of Organization (ALO) when reporting readiness, validity of consolidated readiness reports, and usefulness of measuring mission capability in lieu of readiness alone. UNITREP is basically sound. Recent HQDA initiatives should alleviate the 'instant unreadiness' problem. Continued use of ALOs is appropriate. Only generic-type missions should be used when computing unit ratings, however, specific missions should be considered in the commanders' comments. Composite ratings may be masking problems. Detailed guidance on readiness reporting during force modernization should be published in AR 220-1. Commanders should be required to evaluate the availability of all items of equipment assigned against specific missions and comment in the remark section of the status report.

DESCRIPTORS (U) *CRIMES, *MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES) . CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS, MOBILIZATION, MEDIA

IDENTIFIERS (U) *Fraud

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INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ARMY EQUIPMENT, ORGANIZATIONS,
MEASUREMENT, MISSIONS, OPERATIONAL READINESS, ARMY,
MOBILIZATION, REPORTS, VALIDATION

(U) Mobilization Studies Program Report. Planning for the
Mobilization of the Nation's Medical Resources:
Research Seminar Number 5.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) EOH(Equipment On Hand), Equipment on
hand, Readiness rating, Force modernization

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

MAY 85 189P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Beaty, J. R. ; Brady, R. E. ; Clark, G. B. ;
Coronado, D. A. ; Harris, G. S. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-RS-5-85

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only;
Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests
must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed
Forces (ICFA-AA), Fort McNair, Washington, DC 20319-8000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper investigates the ability of the
medical assets of the Department of Defense and the
civilian sector to support the medical requirements
anticipated in a major outbreak of hostilities such as a
conventional war in Europe. With the preceding as a
baseline, five functional, interrelated arenas were
studied, i.e., Manpower, Facilities, Logistics (Equipment,
Supplies, Pharmaceuticals), Transportation, and
Preventive Medicine. Presently, the United States does
not have adequate military health care facilities,
personnel (especially surgeons and corpsmen),
intratheater or intertheater medical evacuation
capability to deal effectively with any but the most
meager of hostilities. The required medical logistical
capability to support a NATO/Warsaw confrontation does
not exist for many reasons. Lack of an institutionalized
process with adequate central leadership, poor inter-
service cooperation, inadequate funding, restrictive FDA
policies, poor coordination between DOD and the civilian
health care industry, and lack of interest on the part on
an eroding health care or medical industry base all
contribute to these deficiencies. The shortcomings of our
military medical systems are magnified even more when one
realizes the inadequate staffing, dated equipment, and
ineffective use of military preventive medicine assets.
This valuable force multiplier all too often has been

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AD-8093 863L 5/8 15/5

overlooked with subsequent unnecessary taxing of medical facilities.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MEDICAL SERVICES, *MOBILIZATION, *MEDICINE, LEADERSHIP, CIVILIAN POPULATION, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, HEALTH, LOGISTICS, INDUSTRIES, CONVENTIONAL WARFARE, EUROPE, COOPERATION, JOINT MILITARY ACTIVITIES, FACILITIES, REQUIREMENTS, MILITARY FACILITIES, MILITARY MEDICINE, PREVENTIVE MEDICINE, CONFRONTATION, NATO, POLICIES, UNITED STATES, RESOURCES, DRUGS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Health care

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Mobilization Studies Program Report. Army Reserve Components Pre-Mobilization Training: Should the U.S. codes be Changed?

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

MAR 85 63P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: McDevitt, J. P.; McLaughlin, J. L. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-MSP-45-85

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA), Fort McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) The Army today is not the Army of 1950, 1964 or even 1972. It is a force whose Active component is smaller than at any time since 1950, but with missions assigned that are broader than any in previous peacetime history. Therefore, it is of necessity an Army which must be dependent upon the rapid mobilization of its reserve components, the idea known as the Total Army Policy. That dependence will continue to grow; by 1990, the selected Reserve will be larger than the Active Army. This study seeks, by sketching the history of past mobilizations on one hand and looking at the impact of recent training systems on the other, to provide some basis for assessing the impact of increased drills. While such increases would add training time, much of the needed additional training is of the kind best provided by sending individuals to Army schools rather than through group training in their units. This study concludes that no changes should be undertaken in current laws to mandate additional IDT or AT time, at least until more meaningful analyses of impacts on overall readiness are available.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MOBILIZATION, *ARMY TRAINING, *MILITARY RESERVES, DRILLS, POLICIES, PEACETIME, ARMY

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Total army

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INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

Intelligence.

(U) Mobilization Studies Program. The Application of Artificial Intelligence for the Command and Control of Ground Combat Forces.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

FEB 85 88P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Longhouser, J. E. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-IR-8-85

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA), Fort McNair, Washington, DC 20319-8000.

ABSTRACT: (U) As the Army continues to modernize its warfighting capability through fielding of more effective weapon systems, it must concurrently pursue emerging technology to overcome the complexities of battlefield command and control. This paper considers command and control shortcomings below brigade level in light of the characteristics of the future battlefield, and offers innovative solutions through the integration of Artificial Intelligence and current electronic technology. The Findings/Conclusions of this document are: 1) The complexities of the future battlefield will require a higher order of command and control capability than that currently in existence; 2) Current communications architecture below brigade level inhibits effective command and control; 3) Little effort has been directed below brigade level to overcome obstacles created by the battlefield of the future; 4) The technology of Artificial Intelligence can greatly improve the information processing and decision making activities of the ground combat commander; 5) Vehicle Electronics (VETRONICS) can offload many vehicle related tasks currently executed by the vehicle commander; 6) The real time processing of sensor acquired battlefield information through an 'expert' data base will allow combat commanders to make more decisive combat decisions; and 7) The use of robotic combat vehicles can be greatly enhanced through the integration of Artificial

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DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE, *COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS, *DEFICIENCIES, BATTLEFIELDS, BRIGADE LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, COMBAT FORCES, COMBAT VEHICLES, DATA BASES, DECISION MAKING, ELECTRONICS, INFANTRY, INFORMATION PROCESSING, INTEGRATION, LAND WARFARE, MILITARY COMMANDERS, MOBILIZATION, REAL TIME, ROBOTICS, VEHICLES, WARFARE, WEAPON SYSTEMS, SOLUTIONS(GENERAL), DATA PROCESSING

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AD-8093 859L 5/1

AD-8093 859L CONTINUED

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Intrastate

(U) Mobilization Studies Program Report. The Need for Transportation Allocation.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

MAR 85

54P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Kraus, K. L.; McNair, M. D. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF/WSP-42-85

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA), Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-8000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper examines the national transportation system to assess its adequacy to support crisis movement requirements. The paper focuses on intra-conus movements, the environment in which the Department of Defense is most dependent upon non-organic transportation capability. The paper reviews the system's capabilities and resources, the system's emergency Federal structure, and system crisis action procedures. Also, the paper discusses the determination of requirements, requirements versus capabilities, and the potential need for allocation. Finally, the paper considers recent developments affecting the transportation system, primarily deregulation and intermodalism, and reaches several conclusions. In the aggregate, there is sufficient system capacity to meet national mobilization requirements. Federal government mechanisms to coordinate and manage emergency transportation are in place, have been tested, and necessary improvements are being made. The capability to reprioritize and reallocate transportation on a national scale currently exists.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MOBILIZATION, *NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM, *CRISIS MANAGEMENT, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, EMERGENCIES, TRANSPORTATION, REQUIREMENTS, UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, DETERMINATION, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), ALLOCATIONS

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AD-B093 834L 5/5

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IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Parents

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Mobilization Studies Program Report. U.S. Army Single and Inservice Parents.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

APR 84 58P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Hery,R. ;Jacobs,R. R. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-MPS-78-84

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only: Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA), Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) Perceptions facts, and subjective and objective data were used to assess the impact of the single and inservice parent population. The study focused on this population from three perspectives: policies, issues, and size. A historical summary of Army policies coupled with an examination of the need for and adequacy of current policies reflect accommodations made for the All-Volunteer Army. Increased utilization of women, and commanders concerns. The issues involved in this study are many and emotional with perceptions and facts often at variance. Major issues include the questions of reduced readiness and deployability, adequacy of the dependent care plans, adequacy and reliability of the data base, and reliability and validity of Army surveys. The heart of the study was the quantification and analysis of the single and inservice parent population. In addition to determining population size, analyses were accomplished to determine if aggregate totals masked particular problems as a result of uneven distribution by sex, grade, or career management field.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *FAMILY MEMBERS, *ARMY PERSONNEL, *FAMILIES(HUMAN), ALL VOLUNTEER, ARMY, CAREERS, MANAGEMENT, PLANNING, MOBILIZATION, POLICIES, POPULATION, SIZES(DIMENSIONS), RELIABILITY, DATA BASES, SEX, POPULATION, OPERATIONAL READINESS, UTILIZATION, WOMEN, SURVEYS, VALIDATION

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AD-B093 831L

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Mobilization Studies Program Report. Challenges to the US for Leadership in Supercomputers.

(U) Mobilization Studies Program. Minimum Essential Requirements of the Chief Executive during a National Emergency.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

APR 85 34P

MAY 84 94P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Shiveley, M. W. ;

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Bellomo, J. M. ; Bissinger, J. L. ; Culkowski, V. W. ; Drummond, D. M. ; Sewell, J. T. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-IR-38-85

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA), Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-8000.

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA), Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-8000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper proposes and evaluates the hypothesis. The U.S. is not utilizing scarce resources and available knowledge to maximize the likelihood of maintaining leadership in the field of supercomputers. Six axioms are defined which impact the performance potential of supercomputers. These six axioms are used to identify the following critical technologies and capabilities of supercomputers: (1) microelectronics, (2) computer architecture, (3) system software, (4) application software, (5) application and integration of technology, and (6) utilization of scarce resources. These six items are used as criteria to predict the leader of supercomputers by 1987, the date planned for the next generation of supercomputers.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *SUPERCOMPUTERS, COMPUTER ARCHITECTURE, COMPUTER PROGRAMS, HYPOTHESES, INTEGRATION, LEADERSHIP, MATHEMATICAL LOGIC, MICROELECTRONICS, MOBILIZATION, SUPERCOMPUTERS

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DESCRIPTORS: (U) *NUCLEAR WARFARE, *EMERGENCIES.

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*PRESIDENT (UNITED STATES), DAMAGE ASSESSMENT, EXECUTIVE ROUTINES, FUNCTIONS, MOBILIZATION, ATTACK, DETERRENCE, POLICIES, INFORMATION PROCESSING, REQUIREMENTS, NATIONAL DEFENSE

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Mobilization Studies Program. Contractor Support for Army Aviation Systems.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Nuclear attack

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

APR 84 85P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Irby, D. T., Jr.; Hodge, M.; Dunham, R.; Peters, P.

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-IR-31-84

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only: Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 84. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA), Fort McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) The rapid growth of aviation technology, systems complexity, and decreased availability and retainability of highly skilled aviation support personnel requires that the Army become more innovative in supporting its aviation systems. At present, each aviation system project manager has his own method of determining, prioritizing, and programming to acquire support. Conclusions: Based on our findings and analysis, we reached the following major conclusions: (1) The Army does not actively enforce the requirement that the contracting community provide timely, accurate, and complete data for logistic support determinations. (2) In attempting to achieve an early organic support capability, the Army does not give sufficient consideration to other options. (3) Enough data exists for developing comprehensive guidance concerning use of contractor support. Therefore, such guidance on the type, amount, or duration of contractor support should be established in the form an Army regulation. (4) For Army aviation to effectively use contractor support, the Army must include consideration of effectiveness, quality of performance, cost effectiveness, and simplicity of support design in the decision process.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *OPERATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS, *ARMY AVIATION, *CONTRACT ADMINISTRATION, ARMY AVIATION, ARMY REGULATIONS, AERONAUTICS, SUPERVISORS, COST EFFECTIVENESS.

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GUIDANCE, GROWTH(GENERAL), AVIATION PERSONNEL, DECISION
MAKING, CONTRACT ADMINISTRATION, MOBILIZATION,
CONTRACTORS, REQUIREMENTS, GROWTH(GENERAL), HIGH RATE

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC
(U) Mobilization Studies Program. Oil Crisis and Partial
Mobilization during Peacetime. A National and Global
Economic Evaluation.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

MAY 84 117P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Grichar, J. S. ; Swisher, W. S. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-MSP-78-84

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only;
Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests
must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed
Forces (ICFA-AA), Fort McNair, Washington, DC 20319-8000.

ABSTRACT: (U) The purpose of this study is to provide an
economic evaluation of U.S. peacetime partial
mobilization concurrent with a world oil crisis.
Evaluations are conducted for major world economy
groupings as well as for the U.S. and five selected
allies (Canada, Japan, United Kingdom, West Germany,
Italy and France). The thesis of the study is that the U.
S. can achieve peacetime partial mobilization during a
world oil crisis. The thesis is evaluated against three
criteria. First, the U.S. must have access to world
petroleum both under normal world market forces and under
the terms of its membership in the International Energy
Program (IEP). The impact of IEP membership is also
evaluated. Second, the U.S. domestic economy must
adequately support a partial mobilization under domestic
peacetime market forces. Third, the world economy must be
sufficiently strong to absorb a U.S. partial mobilization,
especially without undue adverse impact to U.S. allies.
The study utilized integrated econometric models of the
world and domestic U.S. economies with specialization in
petroleum production, imports, exports and apparent
consumption.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, *MOBILIZATION,
*CRISIS MANAGEMENT, *ECONOMIC ANALYSIS, ACCESS, GLOBAL,
CANADA, FRANCE, IMPORTS, ITALY, CONSUMPTION, EXPORTS,
ECONOMIC MODELS, JAPAN, MILITARY SUPPLIES, INTERNATIONAL

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AD-B093 786L 1/3 5/9

TRADE, PRODUCTION, WEST GERMANY, GREAT BRITAIN, ECONOMICS

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Mobilization Studies Program. Making the Organic-
Contract Choice for Aircraft Maintenance.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

MAR 84 99P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Clouff, M. P.; Griffen, P. A.; Smeck, J. S.
; Toye, N. E.;

REPORT NO. NDJ/ICAF-MSP-70A-84

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only;
Administrative/Operational Use: 5 Jul 85. Other requests
must be referred Industrial College of the Armed Forces
(ICFA-AA), Fort McNair, Washington, DC 20319-8000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper investigates the decision
process that determines the aircraft maintenance manpower
mix--i.e., organic (DOD civilian or military) or contract.
The paper recognizes legitimate Service bias that
frequently dictates use of organic manpower for reasons
of national defense, but when such rationale is not
overriding, offers a decision process to choose between
organic and contract maintenance. The effects and
concerns of performance during mobilization, manpower,
and cost are weighed and normalized to present a straight
forward decision tool. It concludes that: (1) Organic-
contract mix decisions can be made logically and
consistently to improve overall force effectiveness; (2)
The relative effects of organic-contract mix can be
quantified and then compared objectively; and (3) A
generic and specific matrix decision process can be
developed to improve the force mix.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE, *MAINTENANCE
PERSONNEL, *CONTRACTORS, MILITARY FORCE LEVELS,
OPERATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS, MOBILIZATION, NATIONAL DEFENSE,
DECISION MAKING, BIAS, MANPOWER

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AD-B093 750L 5/8 15/5

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Mobilization Studies Program Report. Mobilization Preparedness: A Policy Review.

(U) Mobilization Studies Program. Reclassification of Selective Service Registrants.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

MAY 84 182P

MAR 85 40P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Buckelew, J. D.; Culver, J. D.; Fredregill, J. M.; Handy, J. H.; Mullen, M.;

PERSONAL AUTHORS: O'Malley, D. J.;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-MSP-28-84

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-MSP-8-83

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA) Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-8000.

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 24 Dec 84. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA) Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-8000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper examines the policy of the United States for mobilization preparedness within the context of the full mobilization which would be required to support our programmed force structure. An adequate mobilization capability does not exist and is not achievable without substantial corrective action. Use of mobilization preparedness as an effective part of our overall deterrent will require inclusion of mobilization considerations in our planning process. In addition, mobilization preparedness will require adequate funding. Sustained progress in correcting mobilization deficiencies will require a suitable monitoring mechanism. There are now no system for establishing sensible and binding priorities phased approach to correct our mobilization deficiencies. There is no easy way to identify threshold capabilities for key industries. The current planning process excludes, at least in part, a number of important considerations relating to the defense industrial base. There is currently no stable bipartisan consensus supporting mobilization preparedness.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *DEFENSE SYSTEMS, *INDUSTRIES, *MOBILIZATION, COMBAT READINESS, MONITORING, DEFICIENCIES, UNITED STATES, DEFENSE PLANNING, POLICIES, MILITARY OPERATIONS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Defense industrial base

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DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY FORCE LEVELS, *MOBILIZATION, MILITARY PERSONNEL, ALL VOLUNTEER, PERSONNEL SELECTION, DELIVERY, SCHEDULING, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), DAY, MILITARY TRAINING

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Selective service, Registration

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

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INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

CONTRACTORS, WEAPONS, WARFARE, TORPEDOES, CASE STUDIES,
NAVAL PLANNING, REPORTS, PREPARATION

(U) Mobilization Studies Program. Industry Mobilization
Capability: MK48 Torpedo Case Study.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) IPPP(Industrial Preparedness Planning
Program). MARK-48 torpedoes, Preparedness, DD 1519 form,
Reporting

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

MAR 85 35P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Triebel, T. W. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-IR-41-85

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only;
Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests
must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed
Forces (ICFA-AA) Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-8000.

ABSTRACT: (U) Contingency planning for war requires,
among other things, knowledge of attainable industry
production levels of weapons after mobilization. A major
tool used by the Navy for determining estimates of
industry's mobilization potential is the DD Form 1519.
This paper attempts to determine: (1) If DD 1519
production estimates are basically sound; and (2) If the
DD 1519 is an effective tool in the Navy's Industrial
Preparedness Planning Program. The author concludes: (1)
DD 1519 planning does not reflect a mobilization
environment, but rather a peacetime situation; therefore,
DD 1519 data is not accurate industrial mobilization
planning data. (2) 'Mobilization' itself is not clearly
defined to the users of the DD 1519. (3) Contractors'
planned lead times, reflected in DD 1519s, are
compressible in all facets of the production process.
Lead times can routinely be reduced 50% or more. (4) The
Industrial Preparedness Planning Program focuses on the
prime contractor and major first tier subcontractors.
Lower tiers rarely get involved in the IPPP. (5) Industry
feels that the IPPP is not really important. (6) The Navy
considers the DD 1519 an ineffective tool in the IPPP. (7)
No methodology exists for adequately determining
industry's real potential for producing weaponry in a
mobilization environment.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MOBILIZATION, *INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION,
INDUSTRIES, PLANNING, OPERATIONAL READINESS, LEAD TIME,

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SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

AD-8093 747L 5/9 13/10

AD-8093 736L

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Mobilization Studies Program. The United States Shipyard Mobilization Base: Manpower Requirements.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

MAR 85 75P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Dillman, R. P. ; Major, S. J. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-MSP-69-85

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA) Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-8000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This 1985 study examined manpower requirements at this nation's public and private shipyards and concluded manpower would not be a constraint should a major mobilization occur within the next few years. This conclusion was supported by research into the cyclical history of U.S. shipbuilding and current trends within the industry. Interviews with military and civilian leaders of the industry, and visits to nine major public and private shipyards throughout the United States.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT, *MOBILIZATION, *SHIPYARDS, INDUSTRIES, CIVILIAN PERSONNEL, LEADERSHIP, MILITARY PERSONNEL, UNITED STATES, MANPOWER, REQUIREMENTS, SHIPBUILDING, PATTERNS

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INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Mobilization Studies Program. Defense Assistance Command. A Proposal to Restructure the DoD Security Assistance Organization.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

APR 85 98P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Brazelton, M. L. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-IR-14-85

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA) Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-8000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper investigates the possibility of restructuring the U.S. Department of Defense organization for the conduct of security assistance programs. Initially, the study orients the reader to the current U.S. Government organization and methodology for accomplishing security assistance objectives. Subsequently, a wide variety of problem areas are identified that inhibit and debilitate the U.S. Security Assistance effort. The U.S. Security Assistance Program suffers from a variety of attitudinal and organizational problems that cannot be easily addressed without major restructuring of many interrelated offices and agencies of the Department of State, the Department of Defense, and the military departments. Although there may be little chance that the executive secretariates will jointly reorganize to solve the defects in security assistance policy and procedures, there is much that DoD could do, within itself, to enhance the manner in which security assistance programs are managed. Recommendations include: (1) Convene a board of senior level officials representing all of the agencies involved in the U.S. Security Assistance Program to discuss alternative organizational structures for the conduct of security assistance affairs. (2) Consider the alternative of organizing a centralized security assistance command; a unified command consolidating most of the functions that are now performed separately by various DoD agencies. (3)

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY

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AD-B093 736L CONTINUED

Investigate the possibilities of expanding current security assistance agency responsibilities to include a greater relationship with U.S. industry.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *SECURITY, *MILITARY ASSISTANCE, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, INDUSTRIES, MOBILIZATION, ORGANIZATIONS, POLICIES, SECURITY, STRUCTURES, UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS, COOPERATION

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Reorganization, Department of State, *Security assistance programs, Defense Assistance Command

AD-B093 735L 10/2

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Mobilization Studies Program. Can We Work In the Dark? The Impact of Constrained Electric Service on Critical Defense Industries.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

MAR 84 107P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Almore, M. A.; Myers, T. P. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-IR-17-84

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA), Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This study analyzes the capability of the Nation's electric utility industry to support a mobilization for an extended conventional war. The strengths and weaknesses of the industry are assessed to determine the readiness for the expanded demand in electric energy that would result from a mobilization similar to World War II or the Korean conflict. The study investigates the current capabilities of the electric utility industry and highlights the vulnerabilities. Also, the study compares mobilization demand for electric energy to present peacetime planned supplies. Finally, this study examines the emergency preparedness planning for electric energy in time of a national emergency.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ELECTRIC POWER, *PUBLIC UTILITIES, INDUSTRIES, MOBILIZATION, EMERGENCIES, PEACETIME, ELECTRICAL INDUSTRY, CONVENTIONAL WARFARE, NATIONAL ENERGY CRISIS, PREPARATION, DARKNESS, SHORTAGES, ELECTRIC POWER PRODUCTION, INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, LIMITATIONS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Defense Industries, Preparedness

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SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

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INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Mobilization Studies Program Report. Wartime Support of NATO Allies.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

MAR 85 53P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Chaker, L. ; Thomas, J. A. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-MSP-2-88

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Coproduction

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA), Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper investigates the adequacy of U. S. policy and implementing procedures for providing our NATO allies with replacement spare parts for their U.S. manufactured weapon systems during a mobilization effort or during war. It also includes a discussion of the current peacetime policies and procedures for providing security assistance to our allies on the assumption that, in the absence of adequate wartime policies, these peacetime procedures would have to be adapted to meet the requirements encountered during mobilization. Major conclusions of this paper include findings that detailed wartime support agreements do not cover all necessary cases, that the U.S. does not have a consolidated list of NATO spare parts requirements which are based on wartime usage rates, and that there are insufficient procedures for managing shortages of spare parts. Major recommendations include the need to develop policy for protection of U.S. stocks of spare parts from automatic drawdown, the need to identify the potential aggregate wartime parts demand, and the need to pursue co-production efforts for NATO weapon systems with non-NATO and non-combatant nations to maintain capabilities for providing the necessary support to our NATO allies.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *INVENTORY CONTROL, *LOGISTICS SUPPORT, AGREEMENTS, MOBILIZATION, NATO, PARTS, PEACETIME, POLICIES, REPLACEMENT, REQUIREMENTS, SECURITY, SHORTAGES, SPARE PARTS, WARFARE, WEAPON SYSTEMS, MILITARY

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INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Mobilization Studies Program. An Assessment of the DD 1519 System for Industrial Preparedness Planning Using the M109A2 Howitzer as a Case Study.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

MAR 85 117P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Sanchez, M. J. ; Wolff, R. D. ; Waxvik, J. M.

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-MSP-41-85

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to National Defense Univ., Industrial College of the Armed Forces, Attn: ICFA-AA, Fort Lesley J. McHair, Washington, DC 20319-6000

ABSTRACT: (U) This student research report evaluates whether the DD 1519 Industrial Preparedness Program provides meaningful information to decision-makers to improve the sustainability of the nation's armed forces in time of war. The study used the M109A2 Self-Propelled Howitzer as a case study and evaluated the following aspects of the planning process: the Critical Items List; the Industrial Preparedness Planning List; DD Form 1519 documentation; the Production Base Analysis; and Industrial Preparedness Measures. The study also discusses the roles of the acquisition activity, the Armed Services Production Planning Officer, government arsenals, and private contractors in the planning process. The authors conclude: (1) While the DD 1519 process is an excellent one for providing information to decision-makers, recommended industrial preparedness measures, for the most part, have not been funded. (2) Dept. of the Army headquarters is attempting to stabilize planning requirements in the Critical Items List; The Army Materiel Command, however, is interpreting the requirements differently than intended by DA headquarters. (3) Acquisition activities, government arsenals and private contractors are doing an excellent job in fulfilling their respective roles in the planning process, and (4) The production base analysis provides excellent

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data on production schedules, status of plant and equipment, and proposed industrial preparedness measures. The Army, however, is not using the analysis to set funding priorities and to determine optimum solutions to industrial preparedness problems.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, *MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS, PRODUCTION CONTROL, OPERATIONAL READINESS, OPERATIONAL READINESS, TABLES(DATA), MOBILIZATION, OPTIMIZATION, ARMY FACILITIES, ORDNANCE, HOWITZERS, DECISION MAKING, ARMY EQUIPMENT, ACQUISITION, RESOURCE MANAGEMENT, ARMY PLANNING, FINANCE, REQUIREMENTS, PRODUCTION

IDENTIFIERS: (U) M-109A2 howitzers, *Industrial preparedness, DD1519 form

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ARMY FOREIGN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CENTER
CHARLOTTESVILLE VA

(U) A Top-to-Bottom Call-Up of a Logistics Company.

MAY 85 7P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Bouchard,;

REPORT NO. FSTC-HT-386-85

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Copyrights; Specific Authority; 1 Jun 84. Other requests must be referred to US Army Foreign Science and Technology Ctr., 220 7th St., NE., Charlottesville, VA 22901-5398.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Trans. of Convocation Verticale d'Une Compagnie d'Intendance. Le Commissariat de l'Armee de Terre (France) bulletin 42, 10-13 Sep 84. Disseminated in Les Cahiers du Commissariat de l'Armee de Terre (France) cycle 1983-1984 2eme envoi., by E. Johnson.

ABSTRACT: (U) This is a translation from French of an Article about French logistics support pictures are included. In charge of ensuring the support of a group of 35,000 men from non-planified supplies when the combat phase does not justify a distribution limited to conditioned field rations, the 331st Logistics Special Transport and Operation Company is an organic unit of the Logistics Brigade of the 3rd Army Corps. This unit was the object of a top-to-bottom call-up from the 25 to the 29 April 1983. The activation of this formation required from the Consolidated Food and Clothing Administration of Rennes, which was the mobilizing agency, a long and thorough preparation whose efficiency was demonstrated by the harmonious development of the operations of conditioning and the perfect operating condition of the near-totality of the eighty six vehicles that were allotted. On the 27 of April 1983, while a steady drizzle falls in Saint-Jacques-de-la-Lande, at 1530 hours, all the vehicles belonging to the Company leave the Consolidated Food and Clothing of la Maitiere to reach, by organic section, the camp of Coetquidan. At 1900 hours the bivouac area has been reached by all, and it is necessary to ensure the close security of this unit which

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includes: a command section, a food service section, a clothing service section, four sections of specialized transportation.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *COMBAT SUPPORT, *MILITARY FORCES(FOREIGN), *LOGISTICS SUPPORT, ACTIVATION, CLOTHING, FIELD CONDITIONS, MILITARY RATIONS, FOOD SERVICE, BRIGADE LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, COMPANY LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, SECURITY, WARFARE, FOOD, FRANCE, PICTURES, COMPANY LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, MILITARY TRANSPORTATION, MILITARY SUPPLIES, TRANSLATIONS, MOBILIZATION

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INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

RANGE(TIME), GUIDANCE, DECISION MAKING, RISK, UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

(U) Mobilization Studies Program Report.
Institutionalizing Long-Range Planning.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Top down planning, Government agencies

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

MAR 85 58P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Allen, J. P. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-RS-8-85

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA), Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper examines long-range planning efforts in five government agencies: the Air Force, State Department, Federal Emergency Management Agency, and National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Conclusions are drawn regarding the reasons for successful implementation of long-range planning by the Air Force and National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Three maxims for successful long-range planning are (1) Top leadership must support the long-range planning effort; (2) Participation by top leadership is essential; (3) Top-down guidance should be published. Nine additional lessons follow: (1) Long-range planning must lead to present decisions; (2) Planners must maintain contact with staff and line managers; (3) Planners should not formally coordinate briefings prior to presenting them to top leaders; (4) Planners should not be determinists or fatalists; (5) Innovation and divestiture are equally important; (6) The process must be formally institutionalized; (7) The process must be flexible; (8) Leaders must be willing to assume risks; (9) Planning must include implementation strategies. Nearly every government agency can benefit from an institutionalized long-range planning process. The suggestions listed above are essential for successful long-range planning.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *LEADERSHIP, *PLANNING, *MANAGEMENT PLANNING AND CONTROL, AIR FORCE, MOBILIZATION, LONG

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INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Mobilization Studies Program. US Army Veterinary Support to Military Commissaries during Mobilization.

(U) Mobilization Studies Program Report. Procurement Education for Senior Defense Personnel.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

MAR 84 35P

FEB 85 34P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Cooper, J. C. ;

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Dean, C. D. ; Acree, G. ; Cox, L. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-IR-24-84

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-MSP-82-85

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

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Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA), Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA), Fort McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This study examines the effects of mobilization of selected reserve component personnel upon Army, Navy, and Marine Corps Commissaries. Estimated percentage increases are provided on the number of families which would be eligible to utilize individual commissaries of these three services within the United States. Analyses of the impact of the projected increases and factors to be considered by the service commissary agencies in planning to attempt to meet the necessary expansion in services are included. Veterinary support requirements to meet the expanded workload of the system are discussed. The study concludes with the recommendations for actions necessary by the service commissary agencies and the Army Veterinary Service to plan for supporting expansion of individual military commissaries during mobilization.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *STORES, *MOBILIZATION, *VETERINARY MEDICINE, ARMY, EXPANSION, WORKLOAD, MILITARY APPLICATIONS, STORES, UNITED STATES, MOBILIZATION, MARINE CORPS, MILITARY PERSONNEL, MILITARY RESERVES, MILITARY FACILITIES, THESES

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Military commissaries

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DESCRIPTORS: (U) -EDUCATION, *MILITARY PROCUREMENT,
*MILITARY TRAINING, CIVILIAN PERSONNEL, INDUSTRIES,
LEADERSHIP, UNIVERSITIES, MOBILIZATION, PROCUREMENT,
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, CIVILIAN PERSONNEL, LEADERSHIP,
MILITARY PERSONNEL, ACQUISITION, SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT,
GENERAL OFFICERS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) National Defense University, Industrial
College of the Armed Forces

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INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Mobilization Studies Program. The Economic
Deregulation of the U.S. Railroad Industry and Its
Effect on National Mobilization.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

MAR 85 71P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Clarke, W. D. ; Conser, R. L. ; Darling, L.
W. ; Holbrook, W. A. ;

REPORT NO. NDJ/ICAF-MSP-45-84

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only;
Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests
must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed
Forces (ICFA-AA), Fort McNair, Washington, DC 20319-8000.

ABSTRACT: (U) Culminating with the Staggers Rail Act of
1980, the U.S. railroads have undergone a regulatory
metamorphosis that has significantly changed and
unencumbered the operation of the industry. The initial
uncertainty associated with deregulation cast doubt over
the railroad's ability to satisfy mobilization
requirements in times of a national emergency. This less
than optimistic outlook enhanced an already gloomy
picture arising from the poor operating conditions and
capital structures which existed within the industry
during the 1970's, as best exemplified by the Penn-
Central failure. Predominant among the fears associated
with deregulation were abandonment of critical rail lines,
and loss of equipment and trained manpower. This study
reviews the economic impact of deregulation at a time
when significant conclusions are developing. These
conclusions are: (1) In general, deregulation is having a
positive impact on the railroad industry's economic
condition. (2) The new freedom of railroads to engage in
less restrictive marketing techniques, best exemplified
by contract service, has been a major advantage resulting
in increased efficiency and profitability. (3)
Deregulation has resulted in a resurgence of aggressive
and innovative railroad management. (4) Deregulation has
increased the incentive for technical innovation.

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AD-B093 881L 5/3 8/1 19/5

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ECONOMIC IMPACT, *MOBILIZATION,
*RAILROADS, REQUIREMENTS, EMERGENCIES, INDUSTRIES,
OPERATION, CONTRACTS, MARKETING, MANAGEMENT, TRAINING

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Mobilization Studies Program. Surge Capability of the
Defense Electronics Industry.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Deregulation

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

MAR 85 76P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Borky, J. M. ; Gore, W. L. ; Matthe, E. T. ;
Moos, W. H. I. ; Staloch, R. L. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-MSP-31-85

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only;
Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests
must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed
Forces (ICFA-AA), Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-8000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper investigates the ability of the
defense electronics industry to support a broad
production increase of tactical weapons without placing
the economy on a war footing. The scenario calls for
increasing production of major systems (tactical aircraft,
armor, etc.) to 150% of current rates over 12 months and
of consumables (missiles, ammunition, etc) to 150% over
six months. Three representative systems, the APG-68
radar, the AN/UYX signal processor, and night vision
goggles were used as case studies. Extensive field
interviews, carried to the supplier level, were
conducted to identify surge limiters and to assess the
overall health and surge capability of the industry.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ELECTRONICS, *INDUSTRIES,
*MOBILIZATION, AMMUNITION, ARMOR, CASE STUDIES, DEFENSE
SYSTEMS, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, GOGGLES, INTERVIEWING,
LIMITERS, NIGHT VISION DEVICES, PRODUCTION, SIGNAL
PROCESSING, SURGES, TACTICAL AIRCRAFT, TACTICAL WEAPONS,
WARFARE

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AD-8093 878L CONTINUED

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

ELECTRONICS, FAR EAST, MOBILIZATION, VULNERABILITY

(U) Mobilization Studies Program Report: Electronics Industry and the Caribbean Basin.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

APR 85 92P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Bremer, J. R.; Donovan, T. J.; Fernandez, R. S.; Main, D. G.; Valera, S. R. P.

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-MSP-86-85

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only. Administrative/Operational Use: 5 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA), Ft. McNeil, Washington, DC 20319-8000.

ABSTRACT: (U) Several commentators have noted that the survival of the U.S. is inextricably linked to maintaining technological superiority in weapon systems over any potential adversary (quality vs. quantity). Further, that electronics is the key domestic industry in maintaining this technological superiority. In studies conducted over several years the increasing dependence of U.S. electronics manufacturers upon offshore component suppliers (primarily in the Far East) has been documented. Our reliance upon sophisticated electronics in all of our weapons systems coupled with a logistics tail stretching to the Far East for the components used in these systems were the starting point for this study. As logistical security lessens with distance, the possibility was proposed of shifting some of this electronics assembly industry to the Caribbean Basin. If successful, such a move would help solve two serious problems: 1) the length and vulnerability of America's electronics logistics tail; and 2) the high unemployment and lack of capital investment in the Caribbean Basin (which are two factors contributing to the area's instability). Whether such a shift is economically, politically, and technically possible is the purpose of this study.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ELECTRONICS, *INDUSTRIES, LOGISTICS, TAIL ASSEMBLIES, DOMESTIC, MANUFACTURING, UNEMPLOYMENT, OFFSHORE, WEAPON SYSTEMS, BASINS(GEOGRAPHIC), WEST INDIES.

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INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

ARMY PERSONNEL, DATA MANAGEMENT, FORMATS, MOBILIZATION
OFFICER PERSONNEL, PERSONNEL SELECTION, REPORTS, STUDENTS

(U) Mobilization Studies Program Report. Academic
Efficiency/Fitness Reporting System for Senior Service
College.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

APR 85 87P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Jones, L. V. W.; Dubia, J. A. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-MSP-77-85

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only;
Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests
must be referred to National Defense Univ., Industrial
College of the Armed Forces, Attn: ICFA-AA, Fort Lesley J.
McNair, Washington, DC 20319-8000

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper examines the current academic
evaluation reporting system of five of the eight Senior
Service Colleges to determine its value to the reporting
schools, the Services, and the students receiving the
reports. Findings/Conclusions: (1) The consensus among
the senior personnel policymakers and users is that there
is a need for some type of academic report. (2) The time
and effort being expended presently in the preparation of
the report is not cost beneficial to the institution, the
assignment process, the selection boards or the student.
(3) The value of the report to the institution, the
assignment process, selection boards, and the individual
attendees is marginal at best. (4) The disadvantages of
Distinguished Graduate Programs outweigh the advantages.
(5) With the diverse formats and guidance among the five
services, it is difficult for the users to establish a
common basis for comparison, i.e. five Army officers who
each attended one of the five institutions will have five
different versions of a report. Recommendations are to:
Retain the academic report, Eliminate Distinguished
graduate Programs from Senior Service Colleges. Revise
the formats of existing Service reports to include common
data elements to facilitate use by the Senior Service
Colleges, selection boards and the assignment process.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *COURSES(EDUCATION), *ARMY TRAINING.

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

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AD-8093 659L CONTINUED

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Mobilization Studies Program Report. Peacetime Use of the Naval Reserve. The New Reserve Model.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Caribbean Mission Analysis

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

FEB 85 69P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Karlsson, C. R.; White, M. C. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-IR-13-85

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't agencies only. Administrative/Operational Use: 20 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to National Defense Univ., Industrial College of the Armed Forces, Attn: ICFA-AA, Fort Lesley McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper reviews the increasing trend toward expanding the peacetime contribution of the United States Naval Reserve as a major criterion for assignment of new missions. Specifically, this trend is analyzed in the context of the Gulf-Caribbean sea line of communication protection mission as proposed in a 1984 report to Congress. Findings/Conclusions are: 1. The Navy is not unique in its association with its reserve forces. 2. The high cost of building the 600 ship Navy has focused increased attention on the potential use of reserves as replacements for active forces in peacetime. 3. Intensive peacetime missions overlook the part-time nature of the Naval Reserve and the impact on mobilization readiness training. 4. Low intensity, non-deploying, peacetime-oriented missions are marginal to the Navy's warfighting needs and should be cut or contracted out rather than assigned to the Naval Reserve. 5. In wartime scenarios, the Naval Reserve must operate in conjunction with larger Navy and joint forces. Particularly the Gulf-Caribbean mission. 6. Naval Reserve training goals are driven by general mobilization requirements, not cost savings to active forces in peacetime.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *NAVY, *MILITARY RESERVES, *MOBILIZATION, MODELS, THESES, ARMY, AIR FORCE, COAST GUARD, THREAT EVALUATION, SCENARIOS

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AD-B093 638L 5/3 15/5

AD-B093 638L CONTINUED

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Mobilization Studies Program. DoD Should Provide Greater Support to the US Machine Tool Builders.

PROCUREMENT, *MACHINE TOOL INDUSTRY, DEFENSE SYSTEMS, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, DOMESTIC, IMPACT, INTERNATIONAL TRADE, MANUFACTURING, MARKETING, MILITARY APPLICATIONS, MOBILIZATION, SOURCES, NATIONAL SECURITY

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

MAR 84 91P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Hohwiesner, W. H. ; Bielik, J. P. ; Ellickson, M. L. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-IR-3-84

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA), Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper investigates potential DoD activities to invigorate the ailing U.S. machine tool industry. In a snapshot it shows an industry that is a dwarf among industrial giants, but an industry so critical to industrial production and a defense production that it was classed as a number 1 bottleneck of military production in every major wartime mobilization this nation has seen in the 20th century. It shows how the industry reacted historically to crisis and how it was regulated by government to react favorably to wartime interests. It shows that today we have a U.S. industrial and defense establishment no less dependent on machine tools than ever in the past, but one where the source of dependence is shifting. We see a weakened machine tool industry, one weakened by the inherent cyclic nature of the industry, the prolonged recession, the value of the U. S. dollar in international trade, and a staggering amount of foreign competition in the domestic market. If this trend continues we will find our defense manufacturing industry totally dependent on foreign suppliers. We see this situation as very unhealthy for a strong national defense. Although there are many ways government can help the industry and industry can help itself this paper is limited to studying what positive impact DoD and the services could have on the U.S. machine tool industry.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, *MILITARY

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

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AD-B093 623L 5/1 12/8

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Mobilization Studies Program. Inventory Record Accuracy Reporting.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

APR 84 58P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Peiffer, R. H. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-IR-20-84

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA), Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-8000.

ABSTRACT: (U) During a recent General Accounting Office (GAO) review of inventory record accuracy and physical inventory reporting, the GAO criticized the DoD reporting system, indicating that it does not accurately reflect the extent to which inventory records are out of balance with quantities of material in the warehouse. The failure to report accurately is significant in that if management is unaware of the extent of a problem due to overly optimistic management indicators, it cannot apply the necessary management attention and resources to its resolution and the problem, however bad, can only worsen. This study examines whether the current Department of Defense (DoD) system for reporting physical inventory results and inventory record accuracy accurately portrays the extent to which inventory records are out of balance with quantities of material in the warehouse and recommends appropriate changes to the reporting system.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ACCURACY, *INVENTORY, *RECORDS, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, MANAGEMENT, MATERIALS, MOBILIZATION, PHYSICAL PROPERTIES, QUANTITY RECORDS, WAREHOUSES

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DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

FEB 84 47P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Howard, M. M. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-IR-15-84

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA), Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-8000.

ABSTRACT: (U) Computer science and microelectronics have become critical components in the tools used in the national security. Whether fielding weaponry, communication systems, spacecraft, land vehicles, sea-going vessels or analytical devices, the U.S. is dependent upon the results of its basic research program in computer science and microelectronics. Heretofore, national preeminence in these areas has been undisputed. However, that superiority is now threatened by the failure of the U.S. to create an environment in which the basic research can thrive. The national education system is not producing its human products adequately, government policy is impeding innovation in the private sector, and the cohesiveness of the federal basic research program is in question. This paper examines the current Federal basic research expenditure, the weaknesses of the graduate education system, and current Department of Defense initiatives in strategic planning for a production program in computer science and microelectronics. It concludes that there is a high level of awareness of the problem in the DOD but that current efforts to correct the problem are not sufficiently comprehensive. The paper recommends specific remedial actions be taken and proposes the creation of a new entity to plan, conduct, foster and support basic research. The new organization would be funded and staffed largely by the funds and people currently supporting Federal basic research efforts but could be

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-B093 623L CONTINUED

supplemented as the mission required.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *COMPUTERS, *RESEARCH MANAGEMENT,
*MICROELECTRONICS, UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, MANAGEMENT,
EDUCATION, GROUND VEHICLES, MOBILIZATION, COMMUNICATION,
AND RADIO SYSTEMS, CRITICALITY(GENERAL), POLICIES,
MILITARY PLANNING, STRATEGIC ANALYSIS, ORGANIZATIONS,
SPACECRAFT, WEAPONS

AD-B093 620L 5/4

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Mobilization Studies Program. The Federal Emergency
Management Agency's Relationships With State
Governments: Improving National Preparedness.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

APR 85 37P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Griffith, C. , Jr;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-IR-24-83

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only;
Administrative/Operational Use; 24 Dec 84. Other requests
must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed
Forces (ICAF-AA), Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-8000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper explores problems related to
emergency management in the United States since the
creation of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
. particularly concerning relationships between FEMA and
state governments. A questionnaire concerning various
facets of these relationships was forwarded to all state
emergency managers. Thirty-six responses were received
and evaluated, with the author then providing his
conclusions and recommendations concerning the subjects
covered in the questionnaire. The author then discusses
the larger policy problems in emergency management, and
provides his personal broad recommendations for the
future of emergency management as a profession.
Evaluation of responses to the questionnaire led to
conclusions that relatively serious problems exist in the
following areas relevant to FEMA's relationships with
state governments: Emergency Response Team (ERT) plans
(including the planned National Joint Public Information
Center (DUPIC), security clearances, the state's mission
of the National Guard upon mobilization, terrorism and
continuity of government plans, repatriation of U.S.
citizens living abroad during war, assignment of National
Defense Executive Reservists, emergency communications,
and the competence and attitude of some FEMA officials
and employees.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CRISIS MANAGEMENT, *EMERGENCIES.

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CLEARANCES, CONTINUITY, EXECUTIVE ROUTINES, MILITARY RESERVES, MISSIONS, MOBILIZATION, NATIONAL DEFENSE, NATIONAL GUARD, PLANNING, POLICIES, QUESTIONNAIRES, RESPONSE, SECURITY, SUPERVISORS, TEAMS(PERSONNEL), TERRORISM, UNITED STATES, UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, WARFARE, STATE GOVERNMENT

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Mobilization Studies Program. The Sealift Partnership - An Examination of the Present and Projected Capabilities of Public and Private Resources to Fulfill DoD Sealift Requirements.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Federal emergency management agency.
*Emergency management

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

MAR 85 84P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Ellsworth, T. B., Jr.

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-IR-18-85

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 29 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA), Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-8000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This monograph examines the present and projected capabilities of public and private assets to provide sealift in support of Department of Defense (DOD) requirements. It first gives a brief description of the major participants in the government - private-sector sealift partnership. An analysis of how sealift is provided in peace, crisis, and war is next, followed by a discussion of the major political and economic factors which have affected the nation's sealift capabilities. After a review of the present and projected DOD sealift requirements there is a review of the present state of the sealift partnership and its ability to fulfill DOD requirements. The monograph concludes with some proposals for additional measures to improve the nation's sealift capabilities.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MARINE TRANSPORTATION, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, NAVAL PLANNING, NATIONS, PEACETIME, BOOKS, ECONOMICS, POLITICAL SCIENCE, WARFARE

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *SEALIFT

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-8093 809L 5/3 15/5
MOBILIZATION, OPERATIONAL READINESS, WEAPON SYSTEMS
IDENTIFIERS: (U) Warranties

AD-8093 809L 5/3 15/5
INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Mobilization Studies Program Report. The Implication
of Warranties on Readiness and Mobilization.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

MAR 85 74P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Cote, R. T.; Basile, D. F.; Holcomb, L. D.

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-MSP-13-85

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only:
Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests
must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed
Forces, National War College, Attn: NDU-LD-SC(Lib), Fort
McNair, Washington, DC 20318-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) It will come as no surprise to those
associated with defense acquisition to hear that the
Department of Defense has embraced the use of product
performance agreements, including warranties and
guaranties, since the early nineteen sixties. However,
the Department of Defense Authorization Act of 1985 has
added a new dimension by requiring selected acquisitions
to include warranties and guaranties. This law has
implications which are new and not fully understood. This
study examines the implications of warranties as
required by the Defense Appropriations Act, 1985, as
they affect military readiness, sustainability, and
industrial mobilization. The analysis focuses on the
effects of the board application of warranties on the
acquisition, deployment, operational use and support of
DDO weapon systems. Industry and government concerns with
their use are identified. Little or no thought, concern
or consideration for the long term implication of
warranties was found either in industry or government.
The report extrapolates first order consequences on
readiness and industrial mobilization.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *OPERATIONAL READINESS, *MILITARY
PROCUREMENT, *INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, *GUARANTEES,
*ACQUISITION, COMBAT READINESS, DEFENSE SYSTEMS,
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, INDUSTRIES, MILITARY OPERATIONS.

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INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

RAPID DEPLOYMENT, STRATEGIC AREAS, CRUDE OIL

(U) Mobilization Studies Program Report. Evolving a Strategy for the Persian Gulf Area.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) National Interests

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

MAR 84 47P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Billingsley, C. ;

REPORT NO. NDJ/ICAF-IR-10-84

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA), Fort McNeil, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) 1980-81 saw the forming of a rare consensus in this country about foreign policy. The relatively 'dovish' Senate foreign relations committee and subpanels held extensive hearings that widely explored U.S. options in the Persian Gulf area. Out of these came a commitment to action, both political and military. The area was declared of 'vital interest' to the U.S. The Rapid Deployment Force was created. In the subsequent Republican administration this force became a new joint command: USCENTCOM. U.S. 'vital interest' in the Persian Gulf was confirmed. In a time where we are constantly reminded that resources for commitments abroad are finite, questioning of the Persian Gulf Strategy has begun anew. Can we afford the forces to make CENTCOM credible? Should U.S. servicemen fight for Europe's oil? asks one major current presidential candidate. Is the current strategy even viable? How can we deter in an area that won't even give us access to bases? This paper examines the above questions and related matters in detail. It describes the thinking that went into the current Persian Gulf Strategy. It describes current commitments and local area conditions which will determine the success of any U.S. strategy. It concludes that the strategy is a good one.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *STRATEGY, *INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, FOREIGN POLICY, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), MOBILIZATION, PERSIAN GULF, PRESIDENT(UNITED STATES).

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INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Mobilization Studies Program Report. A Review of Mobilization Exercises and Their Sequence.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MOBILIZATION, *MILITARY EXERCISES, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, EMERGENCIES, INDUSTRIES, LIMITATIONS, WARFARE, DEFENSE PLANNING, MILITARY PLANNING

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.. IDENTIFIERS: (U) NIFTY NUGGET 78 exercise, Proud split 80 exercise, Proud saber 82 exercise

MAR 85 81P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Garner, J. T. ; Barron, M. R. ; Clark, E. S.

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-MSP-4-85

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA), Fort McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) During the period 1945 to the mid-1970's, the concepts of mobilization were largely ignored by both the civilian and military authorities. This changed in 1976 when the Army conducted a major mobilization exercise. This paper examines four major mobilization exercises conducted by the Department of Defense during the period 1976 - 1982. These exercises were MOBEX 76, conducted solely by the Army; and NIFTY NUGGET 78, PROUD SPIRIT 80, and PROUD SABER 82, all conducted by the Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (OJCS). The exercises are examined in the context of a theoretical mobilization spectrum using the chronological headings of ambiguous warning, declaration of national emergency and war. Determination is then made of how much of the theoretical activity was played in each of the exercises. Selected Observations: 1. Pre-mobilization actions of all the exercises were largely pre-scripted, which introduced a large element of artificiality into the exercises. 2. An area that is vital in the event of mobilization, that of industrial mobilization, was played only in a limited degree. 3. Only one of the exercises, NIFTY NUGGET 78, carried forward into the war-fighting period, the ultimate test of our mobilization capability. 4. The current OJCS exercise sequence of four major biennial exercises is such that the exercises are independent of each other and lack continuity, thus contributing to the need for artificiality in each exercise.

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AD-8093 598L 13/8

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

OPERATION

(U) Mobilization Studies Program Report. The Motor Carrier Role in Mobilization.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

MAY 85 45P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Hollingshead, C. A. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-IR-15-85

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 29 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA), Fort McNair, Washington, DC 20319-8000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper addresses the role of the motor carrier industry in supporting national defense mobilization. It examines the determinants of demand placed upon the trucking industry, evaluates the industry's capability to support wartime mobilization, and makes some policy recommendations which could increase the industry's effectiveness in times of peace and war. Its findings and conclusions were: (1) The level of demand for emergency motor transport will be determined by the nature and intensity of conflict; (2) Trucks will be required to transport the bulk of materials during emergency mobilization. Both motor and rail service will be employed during a sustained operation; (3) Motor carrier service is supplied by an industry made up of many small firms. Only a small percentage of the nation's trucks are involved in transport of DOD traffic; and (4) Tests of the mobilization capability of the domestic transport system (trucks included) indicate that there is sufficient excess capacity to adequately cover defense needs. However, these tests may not provide an accurate indication of the problems associated with coordination and control of a large number of trucking operations.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *OPERATIONAL READINESS, *MOBILIZATION, *TRUCKS, BULK MATERIALS, DOMESTIC TRANSPORT, EMERGENCIES, MOTORS, TRANSPORT, MOTORS, NATIONAL DEFENSE, DEFENSE SYSTEMS, PEACETIME, WARFARE, RAIL TRANSPORTATION.

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

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INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

NOMS which can be capitalized upon.

(U) Mobilization Studies Program. A Descriptive Evaluation of the Planning for the National Disaster Medical System.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *DISASTERS, *MEDICAL SERVICES, *PLANNING, *MANAGEMENT, CASUALTIES, CATASTROPHIC CONDITIONS, INPUT, MEDICAL SERVICES, MOBILIZATION, PLANNING, RESOURCES, RESPONSE, SOLUTIONS(GENERAL), TASK FORCES, WARFARE, THESES, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, COOPERATION, OPERATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS, MEDICAL EVACUATION

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

MAY 84 86P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Casey, E. M., Jr.; Cleary, J. J.; Hayes, C. H.;

IDENTIFIERS: (U) NOMS(National Disaster Medical System System), Natural disasters

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-IR-12-84

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA), Ft. McNeil, Washington, DC 20319-8000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper describes the National Disaster Medical System's (NOMS) objectives and concept of operations as well as the interrelationships among the Federal departments and agencies which currently are planning the development and implementation of the system. It reviews the activities of the nine subject matter task forces organized to conduct the detailed planning for NOMS and specifies a series of planning issues which must be resolved to introduce and operate effectively a national disaster response mechanism. DOD's role in the planning process is examined with particular reference to the eventual benefit the Department will potentially derive from active participation in the NOMS planning. NOMS erroneously proposes a single solution to two separate problems: medical response to a catastrophic natural disaster and casualty care to combat evacuees. NOMS involves several agencies whose purposes and focus are not compatible with the goals of the system. State-planning bodies are not involved in NOMS development activities. A lead agency has not been appointed to direct the planning for NOMS. The benefit to DOD for participation in NOMS does not equal or exceed its resource input. All NOMS planning and development efforts have been conducted at the expense of other mandated programs, since no dedicated resources have been allocated to NOMS. There are several positive aspects of

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INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

TRANSPORTATION, POLICIES, REDUCTION, RESOURCES, STRATEGY,
UTILIZATION, VULNERABILITY, NAVAL LOGISTICS, MILITARY
REQUIREMENTS

(U) The Efficacy of Prepositioning.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Sealift

MAR 85

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Franklin, C. E. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-MSP-24-85

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Specific authority: 2 Jul 87. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICAF-AA), Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-8000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This study reviews the complexities of prepositioning and evaluates program efficacy in meeting rapid deployment requirements of US defense policy. The paper focuses on two major questions: (1) Does prepositioning inhibit flexible utilization of US forces in worldwide contingencies and (2) Can US forces be assured of access to stored equipment when required? Program efficacy is evaluated against five effectiveness measures: deterrent value, responsiveness, accessibility, vulnerability and flexibility. The author concludes that prepositioning has been effective as an innovative alternative to forward basing in Europe. While success in this region suggests high potential for further application, overreliance on the concept in third world countries jeopardizes our ability to protect national interests and achieve global strategy objectives. He recommends: (1) Continue to rely on prepositioning to supplement airlift and sealift resources for timely response to contingencies that threaten US interests. (2) Rely on maritime prepositioning as the primary mode of providing equipment for contingency response in non-NATO environments; and (3) Maintain reduced levels of land-based prepositioning with minimum essential facilities in non-NATO countries to foster relations that will permit access as the potential for conflict escalates.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *DETERRENCE, *RAPID DEPLOYMENT,
*PREPOSITIONING(LOGISTICS), ACCESS, DEFENSE SYSTEMS,
DEVELOPING NATIONS, EUROPE, FORWARD AREAS, GLOBAL, MARINE

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AD-8093 583L CONTINUED

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Expanding Capacity and Surging Production for the F-16.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

MAY 84 87P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Stickell, R. D. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-MSP-41-84

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA) Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20318-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) Air force organizations that have industrial preparedness responsibilities tend to accept, as fact, that surge initiatives can not compete with force structure programs for defense funds. The budget process discourages multi-year contracts and appropriate funding of support requirements. Multi-year procurement reduces program costs and creates new sources which lead to better competition, further cost reductions and an expanded industrial base. Lack of fully funding support raises program costs and severely complicates surge endeavors. Currently, prime contractor plant space, skilled labor, and raw materials do not pose a bottleneck to surging production of the F-16. Subcontractors/suppliers pose the most complex bottlenecks to surging production of the F-16. However, General Dynamics has an outstanding awareness and understanding of their limitations. The production surge capacity of the F-16 is dynamic, dependent on industry demands, changes in supply, and business world variables. Therefore, making decisions on today's capacity can be misleading. DOD organizations concerned with production expansion should aggressively champion surge initiatives. Multi-year procurement, and fully funding the support aspects of major programs should be encouraged to the maximum extent. The budget process should be changed to demand minimum total program cost rather than minimum budget year expenditures. An integrated DOD surge plan should be developed and presented to decision makers so they can knowledgeably debate the tradeoffs of surge proposals.

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DESCRIPTORS: (U) *INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, *AIR FORCE PROCUREMENT, *CONTRACTS, AIR FORCE, COSTS, REDUCTION, DYNAMICS, INDUSTRIES, OPERATIONAL READINESS, COMMERCE, VARIABLES, DECISION MAKING, EXPANSION, INDUSTRIES, SOURCES, EXPANSION, PRODUCTION, SURGES, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), JET FIGHTERS, ACQUISITION, AIR FORCE BUDGETS, AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY, TRADE OFF ANALYSIS, PLANNING PROGRAMMING BUDGETING

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Multiyear contracts, F-16 aircraft, Multiyear procurement, Major weapon systems, Surge production

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

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AD-8093 582L 15/8.7

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

Commandos

(U) Mobilization Studies Program Report the North Korean Unconventional Warfare Threat to Planned ROK (Republic of Korea) Mobilization and ROK and US Lines of Communications.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.

APR 84 SSP

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-MSP-71-84

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA) Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-8000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper evaluates the threat posed by North Korean unconventional warfare forces (Ranger-Commandos) to Republic of Korea (ROK) mobilization capabilities. Particular attention is given to ROK defense industry concentrations, logistic choke points with sea ports emphasized, and lines of communication (LOCs). Conclusions: (1) The North Korean Peoples Republic (NKPR) has equipped, trained and deployed an unconventional warfare force capable of penetrating ROK/US defenses, inflicting serious damage and disrupting mobilization and rear area security efforts; (2) Successful NKPR unconventional operations in the ROK rear area could draw off sufficient forces now defending the DMZ to make a North Korean armored assault feasible; (3) Even without a follow-on conventional attack, NKPR Ranger-Commando operations could cause sufficient disruption to severely restrict the ROK government's ability to resist; (4) Kim Jong Il is more apt to employ Ranger-Commandos than his father; (5) The concentration of Korean industry in areas served by limited LOCs presents the Ranger-Commando with an attractive and often vulnerable target.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) UNCONVENTIONAL WARFARE, AREA SECURITY, ARMOR, ASSAULT, DEMILITARIZED ZONES, MOBILIZATION, NORTH KOREA, SOUTH KOREA, TARGETS, VULNERABILITY, LOGISTICS, INDUSTRIES

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Lines of communication, Rangers.

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INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) U.S. Public Information Strategy for Pre-War
Mobilization.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Public Information Strategies.
Consensus building

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

MAY 84 100P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Deforest, W. S. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-IR-25-84

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only:
Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests
must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed
Forces (ICFA-AA) Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper investigates the public
information strategy of the Roosevelt Administration (his
personal efforts and those of domestic information
agencies) to build national consensus in support of
mobilization policies during the pre-World War II years,
1939-1941. Drawing on an overview of the national
security public affairs environment, and historical
insights, the study evaluates current public information
strategy for pre-war mobilization. The key to the
successful pre-war (i.e., peacetime) public information
strategy/ in support of mobilization is presidential
leadership. The President's effectiveness in building
national consensus depends heavily on his ability to
communicate with the American people via the news media
(and especially television), clearly shaping public
perceptions of international events which potentially
threaten the nation's survival. In formulating and
executing public information strategy, the President
should be assisted by an integrated organizational
structure which facilitates coordination among public
information officials in agencies with national security
mobilization responsibilities.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *PUBLIC OPINION, *LEADERSHIP, STRATEGY,
HISTORY, INFORMATION PROCESSING, MODIFICATION, PERSONNEL,
UNITED STATES, NATIONAL SECURITY, PEACETIME, MOBILIZATION,
POLICIES, INTEGRATED SYSTEMS, ORGANIZATIONS,
SURVIVAL (GENERAL), PRESIDENT (UNITED STATES)

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INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Support of U.S. Forces from the European Industrial Base in Garrison and Transition to War.

(U) Mobilization Planning by Industry: Fact or Myth?

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

MAY 84 97P

APR 84 90P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Fischer, D. C.; Horton, C.; McCoy, R. E.;
Lomas, A. F., Jr.

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Covings, J. S.; Figueroa, F. A.; Fowble, R. E.; Keener, T. W.; Kulbacki, W. S.

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-MSP-17A-84

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-MSP-44-84

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

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Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only: Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA) Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-8000.

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only: Administrative/Operational Use; 1 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA) Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-8000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This study centers on the extensive industrial capability possessed by Germany and its potential in providing supplies and services to support U.S. Armed Forces in garrison and during mobilization for war. An overview of the European Industrial capability to provide the resources needed by U.S. Forces. The logistical structure of NATO is reviewed for its ability to supply those resources. The adequacy of the organization for overseas procurement is discussed. A list of sources to identify additional industrial capabilities is provided. A specific case study of obtaining repair parts packaging support from a German industrial firm is studied. A model to obtain such support is developed.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *EUROPE, *INDUSTRIES, *MILITARY PROCUREMENT, *LOGISTICS SUPPORT, INDUSTRIES, MOBILIZATION, TABLES(DATA), WEST GERMANY, MILITARY SUPPLIES

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, *MOBILIZATION, PREPARATION, INDUSTRIES, EUROPE, MILITARY APPLICATIONS, PRODUCTION, PLANNING, COSTS, WARNING SYSTEMS, EXPANSION.

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WARFARE, UNITED STATES

AD-8093 575L 5/2

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Preparedness, Industrial planning

(U) Industrial Mobilization Information System: Is It Adequate?

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

MAY 84 58P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Bozek, T. E.; Valletta, A. M.;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-MSP-59-84

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces, National War College, Attn: NDV-LD-SC(Lib), Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20316-8000.

ABSTRACT: (U) Decisions relevant to all aspects of national mobilization, and specifically industrial mobilization, require the availability of timely, accurate and reliable data and a set of analytical tools for the analysis of the data by the decision maker. The United States lacks a cohesive industrial mobilization information system to provide accurate and timely data for national mobilization decisions. The United States should integrate and expand existing information systems and data collection techniques to form a National Industrial Mobilization Information System under the authority of a National Mobilization Manager.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *INFORMATION SYSTEMS. *MOBILIZATION. *INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, COLLECTING METHODS, DATA ACQUISITION, INDUSTRIES, SUPERVISORS, UNITED STATES, DECISION MAKING, UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, RELIABILITY, TIMELINESS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Industrial mobilization

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SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

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INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Mobilization Studies Program. The Strategic Defense Initiative: Research and Development.

(U) Mobilization Studies Program Report. The Efficacy of the Latest GI Bill.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

MAY 84 166P

MAR 85 70P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Russell, J. J. ;

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Boegler, K. G. ; Ferry, J. V. ; Fischer, W. G. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-IR-1-84

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-MSP-55-85

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

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Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA), Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-8000.

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA), Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-8000.

ABSTRACT: (U) The President's Strategic Defense Initiative, presented to the public in his Star Wars speech of 23 March 1983, was well conceived and grounded in established technology. The President recognized that a faction of scientists from the finite containment school of nuclear philosophy would oppose his initiative and challenged them in his speech. These scientists under J. Robert Oppenheimer led the unsuccessful effort to stop development of the hydrogen bomb but supported efforts to construct a continental air defense in the early '50s. They were opposed in both efforts by scientists from the infinite containment school led by Edward Teller - a key contributor to the President's initiative. Members of the finite containment school attained high positions in the Kennedy, Johnson and Nixon Administrations. It was from these positions that they led opposition to the antiballistic missile system of the '60s. The debate over the President's initiative in strategic defense will most surely involve these two groups of scientists again.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *DEFENSE SYSTEMS, ANTIMISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEMS, MOBILIZATION, MILITARY STRATEGY, SCIENTISTS, AIR DEFENSE, MILITARY RESEARCH, NUCLEAR WEAPONS, HISTORY, MILITARY STRATEGY

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Strategic defense Initiative

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DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY PERSONNEL, *LEGISLATION,
*MANPOWER, POLICIES, ECONOMIC ANALYSIS, RECRUITING,
PERSONNEL RETENTION, BENEFITS, FEDERAL BUDGETS, ALL
VOLUNTEER, EDUCATION, MOBILIZATION, SHORTAGES, COSTS,
DEFICIENCIES, TRAINING

IDENTIFIERS: (U) GI Bill of Rights, Conscription

AD-B093 557 15/5 15/8

NATIONAL WAR COLL WASHINGTON DC

(U) The Strategic Implications of Maritime Pre-Positioning
Ships as a Rapid Response Force Option.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

MAR 85 47P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Brooke, G. M. , III ; McCorkle, F. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/NWC-SSP-85-75

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their
contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; Mar 85.
Other requests must be referred to National War College,
Director of Research, Washington, DC 20319-8000.

ABSTRACT: (U) Marine Corps personnel began loading the
first of thirteen maritime Pre-positioning Ships (MPS).
Organized into three squadrons, all ships will be on
station at forward overseas bases by end FY 1988. The MPS
are designed to provide a credible rapid response force
for distant contingencies. Each squadron will be loaded
with most of the supplies and equipment necessary to
support a Marine Amphibious Brigade (MAB) in combat for
thirty days. The concept is built on the following
scenario: Upon direction, a squadron is moved to a
designated contingency area; troops arrive by strategic
airlift and join up with offloaded equipment/supplies;
tactical aircraft are either moved by strategic airlift
or flight ferried to the site; and the MAB will be combat
capable within 3-5 days of arrival. Deployment of MPS
assumes adequate security, sufficient strategic airlift,
and a suitable offload location. Immediate ship security
will be the responsibility of the ship's master. During
deployment, additional security will be provided by Navy
escort and/or additional Marine forces when necessary.
The MAB Fly-in Echelon (FIE) can be airlifted to a
contingency area in 240 sorties.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *PREPOSITIONING(LOGISTICS), *QUICK
REACTION, *STRATEGIC WARFARE, NAVAL VESSELS(SUPPORT),
LOGISTICS SUPPORT, DEPLOYMENT, SHIPS, FORWARD AREAS,
MILITARY FACILITIES, OVERSEAS, MARINE CORPS PERSONNEL,
NAVY, SHIPS, SUPPLIES, AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS, BRIGADE

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LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, MARINE CORPS, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), POSITION(LOCATION), UNLOADING, SECURITY, AIRLIFT OPERATIONS, TACTICAL AIRCRAFT, SQUADRONS

AD-B093 545L 15/6.1

MARINE CORPS COMMAND AND STAFF COLL QUANTICO VA

(U) British Triumph on East Falkland.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) MPS(Maritime Prepositioning Ships)

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student research rept. 1983-1984.

APR 84 158P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Hannigan, T. J. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 22 Apr 85. Other requests must be referred to Marine Corps Command and Staff College, Education Center (MCDEC), Quantico, VA 22134-5050.

ABSTRACT: (U) The United Kingdom won a brilliant victory in the 1982 Falkland Islands War. Responding quickly to an unexpected Argentine invasion of the Falklands in April 1982, the British government quickly sent a task force to the South Atlantic to recover the islands. Within 74 days the task force defeated the large Argentine occupation force, captured 11,400 prisoners, and returned the Falklands to British control. It describes the organization and operations of the British land forces from initial mobilization through the Argentine surrender. The narrative covers the task force's movement to the South Atlantic, the Royal Navy's amphibious operation, the surprise landing at San Carlos, and the landing force's bold thrust across the East Falkland to seize Port Stanley. Ten maps help depict what took place. An analysis of the British amphibious operation. Before landing at San Carlos, six British submarines forced all Argentine surface ships to return to their mainland ports for the remainder of the war. But the submarines and surface ships, including two carriers, failed to (1) eliminate the Argentine submarine threat, and (2) gain air superiority in the area. It evaluates British land operations in the war and the landing force's use of weapons. It used artillery, naval gunfire, and anti-armor weapons effectively to support attacks. It called upon combat engineers to breach minefields. The British ground units showed exceptionally high standards of tactical skill, physical fitness, teamwork, leadership, and morale in striking the crushing, victorious blow.

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

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DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS, *NAVAL OPERATIONS, *TASK FORCES, ARTILLERY, GREAT BRITAIN, LAND WARFARE, MILITARY ENGINEERS, FALKLAND ISLANDS, WEAPONS, LANDING FORCES, MINEFIELDS, MORALE, OCEAN SURFACE, MOBILIZATION, PHYSICAL FITNESS, SKILLS, TEAMS(PERSONNEL), ARGENTINA, MILITARY FORCES(FOREIGN), COMBAT SUPPORT, NAVAL GUNNERY

NATIONAL WAR COLL WASHINGTON DC

(U) The Strategic Implication of the FAR (Force d'Action Rapide) for the Defense of Western Europe.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

MAR 85 48P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Blanchette, J. G. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/NWC-SSP-85-19

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; Mar 85. Other requests must be referred to National War College, Director of Research, Washington, DC 20319-8000.

ABSTRACT: (U) The French are in the process of modernizing their nuclear and conventional forces, with predominate budget outlays favoring the nuclear arsenal. The FAR has emerged out of the new military modernization program. Strategic implications of this newly fielded force with extraordinary firepower will be analyzed and addressed. The FAR is a newly formed rapid action force designed by the French for rapid mobility, versatility and formidable firepower; assigned to protect French territorial interests overseas and fight against the Soviets on a European central front. The FAR is currently a political instrument of French defense policy. It is also forcing the evolution of French defense policy from one of independent use of French forces for maximum deterrence for the protection of the sanctuary to one of forward deterrence with a less independent role for the use of its forces along side NATO. The French have never been a closer ally. They are taking the lead in the Europeanization of European security. The FAR is still not fully organized but when fully equipped may serve as the reserve NATO counterattack force in the defense of Western Europe.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY FORCES(FOREIGN), DEFENSE SYSTEMS, WESTERN EUROPE, FIREPOWER, FRANCE, POLICIES, POLITICAL SCIENCE, MOBILITY, EUROPE, SECURITY, DETERRENCE, FORWARD AREAS, NATO, RAPID DEPLOYMENT, NUCLEAR FORCES(MILITARY), OVERSEAS, WESTERN

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SECURITY/INTERNATIONAL)

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NATIONAL WAR COLL WASHINGTON DC

IDENTIFIERS: (U) FAR(FORCE d'Action Rapide)

(U) The Outlook for Afghanistan.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

MAR 85

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Flynn, P. S. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/MWC-SSP-85-08

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; Mar 85. Other requests must be referred to National War College, Director of Research, Washington, DC 20319-8000.

ABSTRACT: (U) An examination is conducted of the events leading up to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. This report, includes comments on the recent history of Afghanistan with an emphasis on the development of the local Communist Party and the bitter feud that has taken place within that political organization. The author's remaining comments examine the Soviet Union's view of the disintegration of the party and the socialist revolution south of its borders. The subsequent Soviet invasion is then looked at within the context of whether the decision to invade had wider implications in terms of Soviet expansionist tendencies. The report concludes with the author's views on the prospects for peace in this embattled country and recommendations he believes might help readdress American foreign policy towards this occupied nation.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *WARFARE, *AFGHANISTAN, *POLITICAL SCIENCE, DECISION MAKING, EXPANSION, CONFLICT, COMMUNISM, POLITICAL PARTIES, PEACETIME, USSR, FOREIGN POLICY, UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, HISTORY, ORGANIZATIONS

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NATIONAL WAR COLL WASHINGTON DC

NATIONAL WAR COLL WASHINGTON DC

(U) National Security Organization: A Visionary Concept of a National Security Framework for Our Third Century.

(U) Light Infantry Division in the Light Corps.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

MAR 85 111P

MAR 85 49P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Higgins, W. R. ; Savarda, J. S. ; Southerland, G. R. ;

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Starbird, E. A. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/NWC-SSP-85-88

REPORT NO. NDU/NWC-SSP-85-85

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

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Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; Mar 85. Other requests must be referred to National War College, Director of Research, Washington, DC 20319-8000.

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; Mar 85. Other requests must be referred to National War College, Director of Research, Washington, DC 20319-8000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This National College study provides a visionary concept for the organization of the military establishment of the United States during our third century to fulfill the national requirements of keeping peace and fighting war. It is founded in the Constitution and evaluated in light of today's evolving domestic, political, social, and military influences. This study examines the history of our national defense organization, identifies its shortcomings, determines the fundamental requirements of a national security management organization, and formulates a prescription for change. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *NATIONAL SECURITY, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), MILITARY PLANNING, MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS HISTORY, WARFARE, REQUIREMENTS, MANAGEMENT, ORGANIZATIONS, PEACETIME, MILITARY FACILITIES, NATIONAL DEFENSE, UNITED STATES

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *DIVISION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, *INFANTRY, RATIOS, WARFARE, FIXED WING AIRCRAFT, LOGISTICS, NORTH AFRICA, CIVIL AFFAIRS, DECISION MAKING, FORWARD AREAS, MIDDLE EAST, BATTLES, TERRAIN, MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS, MISSIONS, RAPID DEPLOYMENT, SOUTHWEST ASIA

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

AD-8093 378 CONTINUED

AD-8093 377 15/8.7

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *LID(Light Infantry Division), Light Corps

NATIONAL WAR COLL WASHINGTON DC

(U) Economic Sabotage as a Tool of Insurgency - The Case of El Salvador.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

MAR 85 68P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Nicholson, R. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/NWC-SSP-85-40C

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; Mar 85
Other requests must be referred to National War College, Director of Research, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Original contains color plates: All DTIC reproductions will be in black and white.

ABSTRACT: (U) Reviews the use of economic sabotage by the insurgents in El Salvador, evaluates their rationale for engaging in such acts and evaluates their effectiveness. The author discusses the inter-relationship of direct and indirect targeting of infrastructure and agriculture production capacity and the Salvadoran and U.S. government response. His conclusions outline why he believes the insurgents failed to accomplish their objectives and concludes with several recommendations on how the U.S. should plan to counteract such insurgency elsewhere.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ECONOMIC IMPACT, *SABOTAGE, *EL SALVADOR, *INSURGENCY, TARGETING, COUNTERMEASURES, PLANNING, FOREIGN POLICY, AGRICULTURE, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), PRODUCTION, ECONOMICS, RESPONSE, UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, TOOLS

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

AD-8093 358 15/8.7

AD-8093 319 1/3 15/8

NATIONAL WAR COLL WASHINGTON DC

AIR COMMAND AND STAFF COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

(U) Special Operations Forces: Prospective of Employment and Command and Control in Peace and War.

(U) Indivisible Airpower and the Role of Long Range Combat Aircraft in Conventional NATO Theater-Level Conflict.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student rept..

MAR 85 38P

APR 85 34P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Davis, H. C. ;

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Harper, S. D. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/MWC-SSP-85-57

REPORT NO. ACSC-85-1055

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; Mar 85. Other requests must be referred to National War College, Director of Research, Washington, DC 20319-8000.

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Critical Technology; 19 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Air Command and Staff College/EDCC, Maxwell AFB, AL 36112.

ABSTRACT: (U) This study examines command and control of Special Operations Forces and provides an overview of current U.S. Army doctrine, missions, organization, and operational employment considerations in both peace and war. This analysis provides perspectives on the adequacy of U.S. Army Special Operations forces with a view toward areas which need additional development or study. Major areas include communications and support requirements for joint operations. The study recommends general procedures, methods, and structure to further efficiency and success in both Service and Joint Operations. (Author)

ABSTRACT: (U) This study examines the concept of indivisible airpower and the use of LRCA in conventional NATO conflict. It describes the characteristics, capabilities, and limitations of LRCA. It then examines the NATO theater and looks at restrictions and limitations of our current air force elements to respond to the threat posed by numerically superior and improving Warsaw Pact forces. The shortage of all-weather day/night attack aircraft is a significant limitation in NATO. Also, the limited number of airfields and their proximity to the front could cause massive problems if Pact aircraft or fast-moving ground forces deny the assets. The study examines how LRCA's range, firepower, all-weather day/night capability can address some of the shortfalls in NATO capability. Finally, it addresses LRCA limitations and examines how emerging technology in weapons and sensors could restore its potential to have decisive impact against Pact forces.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *UNCONVENTIONAL WARFARE, *ARMY OPERATIONS, ARMY, MILITARY DOCTRINE, COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS, PEACETIME, WARFARE, ARMY PERSONNEL, SPECIALISTS, JOINT MILITARY ACTIVITIES, COMMUNICATIONS NETWORKS, COMBAT SUPPORT

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Special Operations Forces

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY AIRCRAFT, *AIR FORCE OPERATIONS, AIR FORCE, AIR POWER, AIRCRAFT, CONVENTIONAL WARFARE, DAY, DETECTORS, FIREPOWER, LANDING FIELDS, LIMITATIONS, LONG RANGE(DISTANCE), MILITARY FORCES(Foreign), MISSIONS, NATO, SURGES, THEATER LEVEL OPERATIONS, WARFARE, WARSAW PACT COUNTRIES, WEAPONS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) LRCA(Long Range Combat Aircraft)

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AD-8093 091 5/4 15/8

AD-8093 091 CONTINUED

ARMY FOREIGN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CENTER
CHARLOTTESVILLE VA

USSR and the USA handle the concluded treaties and the negotiations in the area of arms reduction and limitation.

(U) Where the Threat to Peace Is Coming from?

APR 85 147P

REPORT NO. FSTC-MT-921-84

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *FOREIGN POLICY, *MILITARY STRATEGY, BALANCE OF POWER, THREAT EVALUATION, WAR POTENTIAL, ARMS CONTROL, INDUSTRIES, MILITARY APPLICATIONS, DATA PROCESSING, USSR, INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, STRENGTH(GENERAL), MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), DEFENSE SYSTEMS, WARFARE, FORECASTING, INTERMEDIATE RANGE(DISTANCE), NATO, PEACETIME, NUCLEAR FORCES(MILITARY), STRATEGIC WARFARE, THREATS, PATTERNS, TREATIES, BOUNDARIES, ORGANIZATIONS, USSR, TRANSLATIONS, RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors. Copyright, Specific Authority: 1 Jun 84. Other requests must be referred to US Army Foreign Science and Technology Center, 220 7th St., N.E., Charlottesville, VA 22901-5398.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Defense Industries

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Trans. of mono. Otkuda iskhodit Ugroza Miru. Voennoye Izdatel'stvo, Moscow, p1-97 1982.

ABSTRACT: (U) Section I, 'The Objective Evaluations?' shows how biased and subjective are the estimates of the USSR military potential, its foreign policy and military strategy, as presented by the representatives of the military agency of the USA and the NATO headquarters, their apparent selective approach and data analysis which characterize the military strength of the Warsaw Treaty Organization members and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization members. Section II, 'Military Machine of the USA,' presents the data regarding the armed forces of the USA, which even in peacetime are located far beyond the state boundaries and in terms of organization and numbers, are by no means for the conduct of a defensive war. It shows their dangerous expansion, it evaluates the American military industry and the role of the military-industrial complex, which defines to a considerable degree the general trend to militarize the country and flex the military muscle in its international relations. The essence of present-day military strategy of the USA is being reviewed. Section III, 'Balance' of Military Forces Between East and West,' by using the real numerical and actual data, compares the strategic nuclear forces and intermediate range nuclear means of both sides, it presents the relationship of the armed forces of usual nature which are available to NATO and to the participants of the Warsaw Treaty, and the comparative navies. Section IV, 'Two Trends in Global Policy,' presents the facts which show how the governments of the

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

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AD-B093 062 CONTINUED

AIR COMMAND AND STAFF COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

leading role in the Strategic Air Command and the defense of the free world.

(U) Operational History of the 509th Bombardment Wing, 1944-1984.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student rept.,

APR 85 83P

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *BOMBING, *AIR FORCE OPERATIONS, JAPAN, BOMBER AIRCRAFT, FIGHTER BOMBERS, WING LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, NUCLEAR BOMBS, DEPLOYMENT, HISTORY, STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND, EMERGENCIES, WARFARE, PEACETIME

IDENTIFIERS: (U) 509TH Bombardment Wing, Military history

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Arnold, B. A. ;

REPORT NO. ACSC-85-0120

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Critical Technology; 12 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Air Command and Staff College/EDOC, Maxwell AFB, AL 36112.

ABSTRACT: (U) This report is a brief operational history of the 509th Bombardment Wing spanning from 1944 through 1984. To adequately cover the story of the 509th Bombardment Wing, this paper also contains the history of the 509th Composite/Bombardment Group. The directed use of the atomic bomb by the 509th Composite Group helped end World War II with the Japanese and averted an invasion of the Japanese homeland that would have cost a estimated one million American lives. Chapter one traces the unique history of the 509th Composite Group, and its role with the B-29 in the delivery of the atomic bomb. The specific technical aspects of the Manhattan Project and the atomic bomb will not be discussed in this paper. An account is given in chapter two, of the organizational changes of the 509th Bombardment Group, and in particular, its role in Operation Crossroads, the first live drop of the atomic bomb in peacetime. This chapter also recounts the major deployments, exercises and crises of the 509th Bombardment Wing from its activation in 1948, through 1955. Next, chapter three covers the 509th B-47 reflex activities, the move to Pease AFB and its participation with the B-52 in the Vietnam conflict. Finally, chapter four concludes with a look at the FB-111 role with the 509th Bombardment Wing. Through each era, the paper focuses on the operational aircraft and the key role they played in the unit's history. From the possession of the B-29, to the highly sophisticated FB-111A fighter-bomber, the reader will find the 509th has had a unique and

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AD-8093 038 5/2 15/8.4

AIR COMMAND AND STAFF COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

AIR COMMAND AND STAFF COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

(U) Air Force Energy Security Policy and the Defense Production Act.

(U) An AU Review Anthology: ICBM Deployment Modes and the Nuclear Threat.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student rept..

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student rept..

APR 85 48P

APR 85 114P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Buckner, J. P. ;

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Lacher, L. L. , III ;

REPORT NO. ACSC-85-0310

REPORT NO. ACSC-85-1520

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; 16 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Air Command and Staff College/EDCC, Maxwell AFB, AL 36112.

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; 12 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Air Command and Staff College/EDCC, Maxwell AFB, AL 36112. Availability: Document partially illegible.

ABSTRACT: (U) Air Force energy policy places high priority on secure energy for key mission facilities. AF installation electrical requirements are met by public utilities which are outside the installation and are extremely vulnerable to disruption. If utility power is disrupted, there can be many adverse impacts on installation operations, including key peacetime readiness and wartime missions. In the event of a power disruption, the installation should receive priority power from the public utility. If the effects of outage are widespread, there is a socioeconomic impact of supplying power to the insatiation at the 'expense' of the marketplace. To receive priority power allocations, authority must be invoked under provisions of the DPA. This could require White House action. This paper addresses the DPA process and what needs to be done to make it more responsive to AF needs. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ENERGY MANAGEMENT, *SECURITY, *AIR FORCE FACILITIES, ADVERSE CONDITIONS, IMPACT, INSTALLATION, REQUIREMENTS, FACILITIES, MISSIONS, POWER, PUBLIC UTILITIES, ECONOMICS, SOCIOLOGY, VULNERABILITY, OPERATION, PEACETIME, ENERGY, ELECTRICAL LOADS, POLICIES

AD-8093 053

AD-8093 038

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DESCRIPTORS: (U) *NUCLEAR WARFARE, *LITERATURE SURVEYS, AEROSPACE SYSTEMS, DECISION MAKING, GUIDED MISSILES, LONG RANGE(DISTANCE), MOON, SURFACE TO SURFACE MISSILES, THREATS, WARFARE, ARMS CONTROL, WAR POTENTIAL, PERIODICALS, DEPLOYMENT

ABSTRACT: (U) This anthology provides the reader ready access to the best articles published, in AU Review, on ICBM deployment modes and the perceived nuclear threat at the time the article was written. Seven of the most representative and concise articles are republished as part of this anthology. In addition, an extended bibliography of 117 related articles is provided as a source of credible material. A chapter on the history of the ICBM's development is included to provide a frame of reference for the reader. Another chapter summarizes the common thread of design and threat concerns found in the selected articles and then speculates on possible future design requirements. Articles include: Impact of the Ballistic Missile on Warfare by Colonel Alexander Sheridan, Quick Strike Equation by Major General Dale O. Smith, The Military Potential of the Moon by Lieutenant Colonel S.E. Singer, Operational Posture of the Aerospace Force by Major General John K. Hester, SALT and the Blue Water Strategy by Colonel Clinton H. Winnie, Jr., A Structural Framework for SALT Decision - Making by John M. Collins, The Case for the MX by Dr. Lawrence J. Korb.

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B093 038 CONTINUED

AD-B092 948 15/6.1 18/4.1

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Air University Review

AIR COMMAND AND STAFF COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

(U) Joint Maritime Missions.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student rept.,

APR 85

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Lay, D. L. ;

REPORT NO. ACSC-85-1570

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Critical Technology; 9 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Air Command and Staff College/EDCC, Maxwell AFB, AL 36112.

ABSTRACT: (U) Joint Maritime Missions is a study that describes how B-52 aircraft, armed with Harpoon missiles, can best assist the U.S. Navy in the defense of American maritime interests. After analyzing the writings of Admiral Gorshkov, Commander-in-Chief, of the Soviet Navy, the study derives the missions assigned the Soviet Navy in war and peace. It then describes how the B-52 can assist the U.S. Navy defend against the threat posed by these missions. The study concludes with recommendations that will facilitate accomplishing this task. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *JOINT MILITARY ACTIVITIES, AIR TO SURFACE MISSILES, JET BOMBERS, NAVAL OPERATIONS, AIR FORCE OPERATIONS, NAVY, USSR, PEACETIME

IDENTIFIERS: (U) B-52 aircraft, Harpoon missiles

IAC NO. SR-06283

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AD-B092 948

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OTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-8092 776L CONTINUED

AD-8092 776L 1S/6

BDM CORP MCLEAN VA

(U) System Analysis of Airdrop Requirements, Army 21.
Phase 2.

the Theater (rather than Corps) level, and continued development of ACES, Retrorocket and Type V systems.
Keywords: Airdrop, Airdrop equipment, Airdrop resupply, Airdrop systems, Airland Battle 2000, Army 21, Logistics, Platforms.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Apr 84-Mar 85.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *TACTICAL ANALYSIS, *LOGISTICS PLANNING, *AIR DROP OPERATIONS, ATTACK, BASE LINES, METHODOLOGY, MILITARY RESERVES, REPLENISHMENT, SIMULATION, STANDARDIZATION, SYSTEMS ANALYSIS, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS

MAR 85

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Hanson, D. G.; Hooker, T. R.; Lane, A.; Banicle, E. J.;

IDENTIFIERS: (U) PE82210A, AS062

REPORT NO. BDM/W-85-028-TR

CONTRACT NO. DAAK60-84-C-0012

PROJECT NO. 1L1022100283

TASK NO. AD

MONITOR: NATICK
TR-85-029L

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only:
Administrative/Operational Use; 2 Jan 85. Other requests must be referred to Commander, US Army Natick Research and Development Center, Attn.: STRAC-DA, Natick, MA 01780-5015.

ABSTRACT: (U) This analysis supports a requirement to develop airdrop equipment and systems supporting Airland Battle 2000/Army 21 requirements. This analysis includes: (1) Development of Baseline Airdrop Concept using current airdrop equipment types; (2) Excursions to identify deep attack and contingency force airdrop requirements; (3) Logistic supportability analyses for current and developmental airdrop systems; (4) Development of an ALB 2000/Army 21 Airdrop Supply Support Concept. The analyses were largely based on simulation modeling techniques using an application of the LOGATAK II model. The study concludes that additional rigging capability will be required to adequately support ALB 2000/Army 21 operations. Recommendations include additions to the Active Army and/or Reserve force structures, emphasis on pre-rigging and load standardization, stream-lined airdrop request procedures, placement of rigging capability at

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SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B092 725

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AD-B092 725 CONTINUED

TRACOR APPLIED SCIENCES INC ARLINGTON VA

(U) Aircraft Combat Maintenance Battle Damage Repair/
Cannibalization Feasibility. Volume 2. Engineering
Guidelines.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

APR 85

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Widman, J. ;

REPORT NO. TRACOR-088-239-23-VOL-2

CONTRACT NO. DAAK51-83-C-0022

PROJECT NO. 1L162209AH76

TASK NO. 05

MONITOR: USAAVSCOM
TR-84-D-248

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their
contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; Apr 85.
Other requests must be referred to Applied Technology Lab.,
US Army Research and Technology Labs., Fort Eustis, VA
23604-5577.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 1, AD-B092 023.

ABSTRACT: (U) These engineering guidelines were
developed to set forth the procedures to establish
cannibalization criteria and techniques. The guidelines
identify analyses, techniques, and testing necessary to
establish the cannibalization criteria for helicopter
components and structures. The guidelines are general in
nature so that they are usable for all helicopters. They
are of sufficient content, however, to provide the
guidance necessary to define and ensure standardization
of procedures to inspect, assess, and cannibalize battle-
and crash-damaged aircraft. These guidelines are designed
to be presented to the manufacturer of any specific model
helicopter to assist and standardize the development of a
cannibalization handbook for his specific model
helicopter. The guidelines explain the conceptual basis

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for cannibalization as it fits within the framework of
the US Army's Aircraft Combat Maintenance/Battle damage
Repair system, and emphasize that combat action will
generate requirements for some repair parts which are not
normally needed during peacetime helicopter maintenance.
Since many of these repair parts are not normally removed
or replaced in peacetime, the helicopter manufacturer
must give sufficient detailed guidance in the
cannibalization handbook to ensure that the operation is
completed expeditiously and yet without damage. These
guidelines provide procedures for development of a
cannibalization handbook and are applicable to all
helicopters. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *SPARE PARTS, *HELICOPTERS, *REPAIR,
*AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE, ENGINEERING, HANDBOOKS,
INSTRUCTIONS, MAINTENANCE, PARTS, PEACETIME, WARFARE,
DAMAGE, ARMY AIRCRAFT, AIRCRAFT EQUIPMENT, STRUCTURAL
MEMBERS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Cannibalization, PE82208A, ASH78,
WU033

IAC NO. SR-08429

UNCLASSIFIED

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY

SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

AD-8092 832L 5/1

AD-8092 322 15/8.3

ARMY ENGINEER STUDIES CENTER FORT BELVOIR VA

ARMY FOREIGN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CENTER
CHARLOTTESVILLE VA

(U) US Army Engineer Division, Europe (EUD) Organization
Study.

(U) Danger of Chemical War.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Mar 84-Apr 85.

APR 85 312P

MAR 85 5P

REPORT NO. FSTC-HT-1424-84

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Spigelmyer, D. W. ; Lang, L. A. ; Lamroux,
J. A. ; Mann, P. P. ; Moser, J. O. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

REPORT NO. USAESC-R-85-1

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their
contractors; Copyright, Specific Authority; 1 Jun 84.
Other requests must be referred to US Army Foreign
Science and Technology Ctr., 220 7th St., NE.,
Charlottesville, VA 22801-5398.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test
and Evaluation; Apr 85. Other requests must be referred
to US Army Engineer Division, Europe, APO NY 09757.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Unedited trans. of Kagakusen Kyo in
Kokubo (Japan) v29 n5 p86-97 1980.

ABSTRACT: (U) This study assessed the organizational
structure of the US Army Engineer Division, Europe with
respect to its goals, problem areas, peacetime workload,
operating environment, potential wartime mission, and
customer interfaces. Based primarily on literature
searches, interviews, and work-shops, nine organizational
alternatives were developed; four alternatives--two
centralized division and two decentralized division HQ/
district structures--were examined in depth. The best
centralized and the best decentralized options were then
compared against each other, and against EUD's self-
stated goals and problems. A recommended organizational
alignment and two implementation plans are presented. A
new method (the Analytical Hierarchy Process) was used by
this study to prioritize EUD goals and to narrow the
range of alternatives considered. Keywords: Europe;
Organization study; Project management; Program
management; Management; Analytical hierarchy process;
Funding; Wartime transition; Centralized; Decentralized.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, *DIVISION
LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, *MANAGEMENT PLANNING AND CONTROL,
ALIGNMENT, HIERARCHIES, MANAGEMENT, PEACETIME WORKLOAD,
PLANNING PROGRAMMING BUDGETING, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED
STATES). ALLOCATIONS, CENTRALIZED, DECENTRALIZATION

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Organization structure

AD-8092 832L

AD-8092 322

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ABSTRACT: (U) This report discusses: US-USSR Capacity
for Chemical Warfare; The Trend of Chemical Arms Ban
Treaties; Chemical Warfare Capacity of the USSR; Chemical
Warfare Capacity of the US (including NATO). The USSR
maintains a chemical warfare capacity that is already the
most well-trained as well as equipped in the world.
Further, they are concentrating their efforts to the
improvement of offensive as well as defensive chemical
warfare abilities. On the other hand, the US also at
present is speeding up the acquisition of conventional
protective equipment. However, because of the Soviet
menace towards the US and the allied forces, and the
Soviet army's lack of an anti-chemical warfare attitude,
there is the need to acquire improvements in all kinds of
protective equipment, and a development and a training
system, but one can not help but notice the fact that
there is still a crucial deficiency in the lack of a
reliable deterrent force.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CHEMICAL WARFARE, ACQUISITION, DEFENSE
SYSTEMS, SKILLS, PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT, TRAINING, USSR,
POLITICAL ALLIANCES, PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT, NATO,
DETERRENCE, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), RELIABILITY,
TREATIES, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), UNITED STATES, COMBAT
READINESS, MILITARY FORCES(Foreign), MILITARY PLANNING

UNCLASSIFIED

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

AD-8092 018L CONTINUED

AD-8092 018L

FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY DIV WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH

(U) Modern Means and Methods of Repair and Setting of
Chemical Equipment, a Technology and Materiel under
Field Conditions,

MAR 85 8P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Dimitrov, V. ;

REPORT NO. FTD-ID(RS)T-0018-85

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ORGANIZATIONS, CHEMICAL ENGINEERING, CHEMICALS, COMBAT
READINESS, FIELD CONDITIONS, PRODUCTION, REPAIR SHOPS,
REPLENISHMENT, SETTING(ADJUSTING), TIMELINESS,
TRANSLATIONS, BULGARIA

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Bulgarian language

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only;
Copyright, Proprietary Info.; 13 Jun 85. Other requests
must be referred to Foreign Technology Div., Attn: STINFO.
Wright-Patterson AFB, OH 45433.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Edited trans. of Voyenna Tekhnika
(USSR) v18 n4 p11-12 Apr 84.

ABSTRACT: (U) The timely repair and setting of chemical
equipment, technology and materiel under field conditions
is an important element in the set of factors affecting
the maintenance of the combat readiness of troops. The
methods of conducting repair and setting of KhvTI under
field conditions can be divided mainly into two groups:
individual and continuous. The second method requires
presence of appropriate machinery to repair chemical
technology and equipment. The continuous method and the
method of universal posts are used as a function of the
volume of production and the number of means of repair to
resupply units. In the continuous method the entire
repair process is divided into a series of independent
operations which are achieved at especially equipped
repair stations, set up in an appropriate technological
sequence. One or several operations may be conducted at
each station as a function of repair shops. The universal
post method anticipates that the repair work will be
performed at one or two special brigade positions. Recent
studies have confirmed as particularly progressive the
KhvTI repair method, called block or aggregate. This is
characterized by high speed and high quality, but
requires ready apparatus and brigades of highly qualified
specialists.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) REPAIR, HIGH RATE, BRIGADE LEVEL

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B091 711L 8/5 15/2

AD-B091 711L CONTINUED

ARMED FORCES MEDICAL INTELLIGENCE CENTER FORT DETRICK
FREDERICK MD

MEDICINE, PEACETIME, EMERGENCIES, MILITARY TRAINING,
DISASTERS, POLICIES, TRANSLATIONS, EAST GERMANY

(U) The Duties of Medical University and Political Academy
Staff in Disasters to Guarantee Medical Assistance and
the Medical Defense of the Population.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) German language

MAY 85 14P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Mopert, S. ; Stiegert, J. ;

REPORT NO. AFMIC-WT-031-85

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only;
Copyright, Proprietary Info.; 8 May 85. Other requests
must be referred to AFMIC-IS, Fort Detrick, Frederick MD
21701-5004.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Trans. of Zeitschrift fur Arztliche
Fortbildung, n.p., v75 n14 p817-821 1981.

ABSTRACT: (U) As an introduction, characteristics of the
population's medical defense in the framework of civil
defense as a special duty of public health are outlined.
The importance of the political-ideological work in the
field of public health as a fundamental condition for
solving this task, is explained by the authors through
the varied activities of the socialist community against
the permanently growing aggressivity of imperialism. For
that purpose, actual examples of aggressive imperialist
preparations will be compared with efforts of the
socialist countries to strengthen defense and secure
peace. Specific aspects of work in the field of public
health in defensive war situations and disasters will be
illustrated. The required forms of organization and their
fundamental functioning are presented from a practical
point of view. The value of an effective military-medical
training and continued education of medical university
staff is particular emphasized. Originator supplied
keywords include: Medical protection, Principles of
organization, Medical aid, Medical aid in disaster,
Emergency medical assistance, Duties of university staff.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MEDICAL SERVICES, *PUBLIC HEALTH,
CIVIL DEFENSE, EDUCATION, MEDICINE, UNIVERSITIES,
PROTECTION, POPULATION, JOBS, DETENTE, PREVENTIVE

AD-B091 711L

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B091 113L 13/8 15/5

MARINE CORPS WASHINGTON DC

(U) Required Operational Capability (ROC) No. Log 215.1.2 for a Well Drilling Rig and Support Equipment System.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.

APR 85 12P

REPORT NO. USMC-ROC-LOG-215.1.2

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to DoD and DoD contractors only; Critical Technology; 7 May 85. Other requests must be referred to Dept. of the Navy, Headquarters U.S. Marine Corps, Code R0&S, Washington, DC 20380.

ABSTRACT: (U) The Marine Corps has a critical requirement for a lightweight well drilling rig suitable for rapid deployment with the Fleet Marine Forces. This equipment must be compatible with the Logistical Vehicle System and be air transportable by C-130 aircraft. Additional keywords: Threats; Operational Deficiencies; and Specifications.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *DRILLING MACHINES, SPECIFICATIONS, MARINE CORPS EQUIPMENT, WATER WELLS, AIR TRANSPORTABLE EQUIPMENT, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, RAPID DEPLOYMENT, LIGHTWEIGHT, DEFICIENCIES, LOGISTICS SUPPORT

AD-B090 912L 1/3.8 19/1

NAVAL ORDNANCE STATION INDIAN HEAD MD

(U) Quality Evaluation: Navy Stockpiled Impulse Cartridge Mark 49 Mod 0 (DODIC M518).

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

DEC 84 19P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Lewis, P. T. ;

REPORT NO. NOS-IHTR-904

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; 31 Dec 84. Other requests must be referred to Commanding Officer, Naval Ordnance Station, Code 51 via SCSI. Indian Head, MD 20640-5000.

ABSTRACT: (U) The Impulse Cartridge Mark 49 Mod 0, is used in the (seat) static line ballistic cutter which severs in the drogue chute lanyard if the secondary system of the seat-man separation system is actuated during an emergency escape. This cartridge is employed in the aircrew escape system of the Air Force and Navy OV-10 aircraft. The purpose of this program was to determine the reliability of the stockpiled impulse cartridge Mk-49 Mod-0 near its assigned life limit, to determine and evaluate performance deterioration attributable to age, and to evaluate the feasibility of extending the total life limit. It is recommended that the total life of the unit be extended from 60 to 84 months, as well as that of the CCU-61/A impulse cartridge.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CARTRIDGES(PAD), EMERGENCIES, LIFE EXPECTANCY(SERVICE LIFE), STOCKPILES, RELIABILITY, CUTTERS, STATICS, ESCAPE SYSTEMS, FLIGHT CREWS, LIFE EXPECTANCY(SERVICE LIFE), QUALITY, TEST AND EVALUATION, AIRCRAFT SEATS, DROGUE PARACHUTES, SHORT TAKEOFF AIRCRAFT

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Mark-49 cartridges, Static lines, Impulse cartridges, V-10 aircraft, OV-10 aircraft, LPN-A4200420/183-4/4420000001

AD-B091 113L

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AD-B090 912L

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-B090 292L 11/7 12/4 15/5 AD-B090 292L CONTINUED

ARMY COMMAND AND GENERAL STAFF COLL FORT LEAVENWORTH KS

(U) Logistics Implications of the Operational - Level Offensive.
Operational mobility, Fueling, World War 2, AirLand Battle, Resupply, Armored divisions, Heavy divisions, Bulk fuel, Operational maneuvers, Operational level, AirLand Battlefields, Offense, Offensive

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis.

MAY 84 138P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Gross, D. F. ;

MONITOR: SBI
AD-E750 975

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 18 May 84. Other requests must be referred to U.S. Army Command & General Staff College, Attn: ATZL-SWD-GD, Fort Leavenworth, KS 66027-6900.

ABSTRACT: (U) This study examines the capability of the US Army's heavy armored division to execute maneuver at the operational level of war. The examination focuses on the capability of the division's organic petroleum supply elements to provide the fuel necessary to support the movement requirements that are characteristic of offensive operational maneuver. The study includes an analysis of logistical problems associated with offensive maneuver by US armored divisions during World War II, an examination of the organization of the heavy armored division, and the logistical concepts that support it. The investigation reveals that the heavy armored division does have the necessary petroleum equipment to support offensive operational maneuver. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *LOGISTICS, *LOGISTICS SUPPORT, *OPERATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS, MILITARY OPERATIONS, ARMOR, DIVISION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, REFUELING, COMBAT AREAS, FORWARD AREAS, COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS, DOCTRINE, MILITARY DOCTRINE, BATTLEFIELDS, OPERATIONAL READINESS, COMBAT READINESS, HISTORY, THESES, MANEUVERABILITY, MOBILITY, ARMY OPERATIONS, SCENARIOS, FUEL CONSUMPTION, MANEUVERS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Offensive operational maneuvers, Heavy armored division, Offensive maneuvers, Combat service support, AirLand battle doctrine, Combat power.

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AD-B089 889

AD-B089 838L

15/5

ARMY FOREIGN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CENTER
CHARLOTTESVILLE VA

NAVAL OCEAN SYSTEMS CENTER KAILUA HI

(U) Interoperability. Joint Activities with Allies. Part 1.
Interoperability with the FRG III Corps. Part 2.
German-American Joint Activities from the View of Two
Corps.

(U) Cargo Loadout Planning Requirements for the Mobile
Logistics Support Force (MLSF).

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Interim rept. Oct 82-May 84.

MAY 84 72P

NOV 84 14P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Boylan, S. V. ; Neumann, P. ;

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Kishimoto, B. H. ; Pepper, R. L. ;

REPORT NO. FSTC-HT-1236-84

REPORT NO. NOSC/TR-972

PROJECT NO. F80531

TASK NO. SF80531000

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their
contractors; Copyright, Critical Technology; 1 Jun 84.
Other requests must be referred to the US Army Foreign
Science and Technology Center, 220 Seventh St., N.E.,
Charlottesville, VA 22901-5386.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Unedited trans. of Trupendienst
(Germany, F.R.) n7 p498-503 1984.

ABSTRACT: (U) The ability to cooperate with Allied units
in combat requires close and trusting cooperation in
peacetime at all levels of military command. The English
term 'interoperability' is only inadequately rendered as
'interoperability'. The official American definition,
'The ability of systems, units, and forces to provide
services to and accept services from other systems, units,
or forces and to use the services so exchanged to enable
them to operate effectively together,' does not take into
account an important aspect, the mutual trust and
personal relationships that for the basis for successful
cooperation. This article, reflecting the very personal
experiences of the liaison officer of the U.S. V Corps to
the FRG III Corps at Koblenz, and of liaison officer of
the FRG III Corps to the U.S. V Corps at Frankfurt
illustrate the scope of partnership cooperation between the
two adjacent corps of the Central Army Group.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *JOINT MILITARY ACTIVITIES, *MILITARY
FORCES(UNITED STATES), *MILITARY FORCES(FOREIGN), COMBAT
READINESS, WEST GERMANY, OFFICER PERSONNEL, PEACETIME

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Interoperability

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AD-B089 836L

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UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only;
Administrative/Operational Use; 2 May 84. Other requests
must be referred to Naval Ocean Systems Center, San Diego,
CA 92152.

ABSTRACT: (U) Analyze underway replenishment (UNREP) and
amphibious embarkation missions to determine Navy
requirements for loading and unloading cargo and
establish the relationship of load planning to the
overall mission. Investigate the feasibility of
developing a loadout planning aid (LOPA) that would
satisfy all mission types. The mission analysis indicated
that cargo prestorage planning and shipboard distribution
planning are complex decision-making tasks that are not
amenable to exact solutions. The constraints placed on
load planning are not of a fixed nature, but can vary
depending on the situation. Thus the construction of a
precise mathematical model to encompass all aspects of
load planning is not feasible. However, recent advances
in computer graphics systems and computer-based decision-
making and planning systems appear to enable the
development of a LOPA that will enable planners to
rapidly 'reshuffle' intraship/interhip cargo and
equipment in computer memory to accommodate changes and
modifications. Originator-supplied key words include:
Logistics management, Ship cargo load planning, Underway
replenishment (UNREP), Decision making, Amphibious
embarkation, Flow charting, Data Bases, Systems
Engineering, and Problem solving.

UNCLASSIFIED

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-8089 838L CONTINUED

AD-8089 452L 15/5

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CARGO HANDLING, *NAVAL PLANNING,
*LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT, *LOADING(HANDLING), *REPLENISHMENT,
*AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS, *DECISION MAKING, *DATA BASES, *FLOW
*CHARTING, *COMPUTER APPLICATIONS, *LOGISTICS SUPPORT,
*UNLOADING, *PROBLEM SOLVING, *SYSTEMS ENGINEERING

IDENTIFIERS: (U) PEB2760N, WJ533KS44

MILITARY TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT COMMAND TRANSPORTATION
ENGINEERING AGENCY NEWPORT NEWS VA

(U) Ports for National Defense: An Analysis of Unit
Deployments Through US Ports.

NOV 84 554P

REPORT NO. MTMC-TE-83-3D-14

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test
and Evaluation; 20 Feb 85. Other requests must be
referred to Military Traffic Management Command, Attn: MT-
SA, Newport News, VA 23608-0278.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: This report expands Rept. no. MTMC-TE-
80-01-48 dated Apr 82, AD-8064 458L.

ABSTRACT: (U) Concern for the capability of the Nation's
seaports to support defense requirements led the Military
Traffic Management Command to initiate a Ports for
National Defense Program with the approval of the Office
of the Secretary of Defense. Ports for National Defense
focuses on the need to identify port facilities necessary
for the rapid deployment of major US tactical forces. The
port facilities identified in this study supplement
predesignated facilities and will be used for relatively
short periods. Movement requirements for various
deploying units have been used to simulate equipment-
loading aboard vessels for the various ship mixes. The
number of berths and other vessel support system
requirements were then identified for each ship mix.
Required facilities in each port city have been
determined. Identifying preferred (primary) and alternate
facilities. Thirty-nine port areas were evaluated. Most
of the commercial ports analyzed have the capability to
support deployment requirements of designated units using
one or more of the four available ship mixes. However,
some ports have inadequate berthing facilities for some
of the ship mixes to meet the port clearance time frame
of 5 days. Limitations are discussed in section IV.
Recommendations: Use the terminals and berths identified
in this report for planning future unit deployments.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Ports(Facilities), *Marine terminals,
*Rapid deployment, Facilities, Harbors, Military

AD-8089 838L

AD-8089 452L

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B089 452L CONTINUED

AD-B089 433L 5/1 5/9

Forces(United States). Tactical warfare. Urban areas

GENERAL-RESEARCH CORP MCLEAN VA MANAGEMENT TECHNOLOGIES
DIV

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Tactical forces

(U) Civilian Personnel Management System of FORECAST
(CIVFORS). Functional Description. Revision.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. 29 Sep 83-29 Jun 84,

MAR 84 323P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Holz,B. W. ;Bartlett,W. E. , Jr.;Berge,
E. ;Granier-Smith,I. ;Midlam,K. D. ;

REPORT NO. GRC-1405-01-84-CR

CONTRACT NO. MDA903-83-C-0526

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test
and Evaluation; 25 Feb 85. Other requests must be
referred to Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army
(MARA)--FORECAST Development Office, Room 1E815, The
Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Revision to report dated 30 Sep 83.
See also AD-B089 434L.

ABSTRACT: (U) The purpose of this document is to (1)
provide a revised Functional Description (FD) for the
Civilian Personnel Management System of FORECAST(CIVFORS).
It defines the specific functions which the civilian
element of the Army FORECAST system must accommodate to
provide a management information decision support system
and computer modeling capability to project civilian
manpower requirements, strengths, personnel actions, and
the impacts of alternative policy decisions during
peacetime, mobilization, war, and demobilization. CIVFORS
is the short name for the Civilian Personnel Management
System of FORECAST. Key words include: Civilian work
force, Civilian personnel, Civilian life cycle functions,
Civilian personnel management modules, Civilian FORECAST,
CIVFORS, Civilian strength forecasts.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Management information systems.
*Civilian personnel, *Manpower, Military requirements,
Functions(Mathematics), Army operations, Forecasting,
Computerized simulation, Peacetime, Personnel management.

AD-B089 452L

AD-B089 433L

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B089 433L CONTINUED

AD-B089 416L 5/1 5/3

Mobilization, Decision making, Policies

AVCO LYCOMING DIV STRATFORD CT

IDENTIFIERS: (U) CIVFOR(Civilian Personnel Management System of Forecast), Civilian work force, Decision aids, DSS(Decision Support Systems), LPN-DA-140501

(U) Industrial Productivity Improvement/Capacity Engineering Support (IPI/CES) Program, CES Design, Volume 7, Part 2, Factory Level Design Considerations.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Sep 82-Nov 84.

NOV 84 357P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Mears, D. T. ;

REPORT NO. LYC-84-F-9-VOL-7-PT-2

CONTRACT NO. DAAJ09-82-C-AB01

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Proprietary Info.; 20 Feb 85. Other requests must be referred to U.S. Army Aviation Systems Command, 4300 Goodfellow Blvd., St. Louis, MO 63120.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 7, Part 1, AD-B089 415L.

ABSTRACT: (U) This Final Report identifies the CES Design activities performed by Avco Lycoming of Stratford, Connecticut, during Phase IIA and of the Industrial Productivity Improvement (IPI) Program. The primary accomplishments were to create To-Be SAEF total factory floor preliminary design, detail design of To-Be manufacturing centers and factory layouts and develop a total and integrated factory support function for equipment, tooling, material handling and storage. Originator furnished key words include: Industrial Productivity Improvement, Group Technology, Dedicated Work Center, Center Design Package, Factory Support Functions, Cost/Savings Tracking System, Production Flow Analysis, Process Planning, Functional Models, and 3-D Model.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Industrial engineering, *Industrial production, *Management planning and control, *Productivity Three dimensional, Cost analysis, Capacity(Quantity), Models, Integrated systems, Industrial plants, Materials handling

AD-B089 433L

AD-B089 416L

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

AD-B089 418L CONTINUED

AD-B089 404L 15/8.1 15/8.2 17/1

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *IPI(Industrial Productivity Improvement), CES(Capacity Engineering Support), Group technology, Center package design, Factory support functions, Cost/savings tracking system, Production flow analysis, Functional models

ANALYTIC SCIENCES CORP READING MA

(U) Development of MCM (Mine Countermeasures) Precise Navigation Tactics. Route Survey Data Management System Software Specification.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Technical information memo.,

SEP 84 78P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: DePalma, L. M. ;

REPORT NO. TASC-TIM-4348-3

CONTRACT NO. N00014-82-C-0732

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to DoD only; Critical Technology; 8 Feb 85. Other requests must be referred to COMINEWARCOM, Naval Base, Charleston, SC 29408.

ABSTRACT: (U) Route Survey is a peacetime Mine Countermeasures (MCM) mission, the objective of which is to chart mine-like sonar contacts in planned port breakout routes (Q-routes). During times of international tension or war, the route survey chart will enable minehunting forces to de-emphasize those contacts identified during peacetime, thus minimizing the time required for search and classification of potential mines. A software specification for a Route Survey Data Management System is presented in the form of data flow diagrams with accompanying narrative. The purpose for such a system is the assembly, editing, processing, merging, storage, and interpretation of sonar contact data collected during peacetime by assorted MCM assets. The Data Management System is partitioned into three subsystems to reside, respectively, on the MCM platform, at a port facility, and at COMINEWARCOM. The Platform and Port Subsystems are presented in detail, with associated file formats, logic, equations, and rationale. For these subsystems, the specification contains all elements of a Program Performance Specification (PPS) except those elements specific to the computer/peripheral hardware and interfaces. The COMINEWARCOM Subsystem, which is devoted to survey planning and which is expected to be assembled largely from existing software, is presented as a concept without details.

AD-B089 418L

AD-B089 404L

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-8089 404L CONTINUED

AD-8089 236

5/1

INSTITUTE FOR DEFENSE ANALYSES ALEXANDRIA VA

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Routing, *Sonar targets, *Navigation,
*Data management, *Mine countermeasures, Naval planning,
Naval mine warfare, Target classification, Mapping,
Preparation, Target discrimination, Computer files,
Operational readiness, Flow charting, Ports(Facilities),
Military tactics, Precision, Peacetime, Computer programs,
Specifications, Surveys

(U) The Defense Translator.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

JUN 84 294P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Thomas, R. W. ; Sheridan, M. I. ;
Richardbach, P. H. ; Blond, D. L. ;

REPORT NO. IDA-D-62

CONTRACT NO. MDA903-84-C-0031

MONITOR: IDA/HQ SBI
84-28629, AD-E500 895

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Route survey charts

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; 8 Feb 85. Other requests must be referred to Director, Program Analysis and Evaluation, OSD, The Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301.

ABSTRACT: (U) This study documents the procedures used to create the Defense Translator, a major element of the Defense Economic Impact Modeling System (DEIMS). DEIMS is an integrated system of economic models, data bases, and associated computer software for analyzing the impact of the Defense program on the U.S. economy. It was developed by the Office of the Secretary of Defense to provide comprehensive forecasts of product demand, labor and materials requirements, and the regional distribution of defense spending. The Defense Translator is used to convert estimates of defense outlays by appropriation category into estimates of purchases from each of 400 Standard Industrial Classification industries. The translator contains information on the composition and sources of supply for detailed weapon system classes, breakdowns of Operation and Maintenance spending, Military Construction, and Research and Development activities. In addition, the relationship between pay and purchases is identified for all budget accounts.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Defense planning, Economic models,
Economic analysis, Federal budgets, Data bases,

AD-8089 404L

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

AD-8088 238 CONTINUED

AD-8088 857 1/5 13/3

Mobilization, Integrated systems, Department of Defense
IDENTIFIERS: (U) DEIMS(Defense Economic Impact Modeling
System), Defense translator, LPN-IDA-T-4-208

AIR FORCE ENGINEERING AND SERVICES CENTER TYNDALL AFB FL
ENGINEERING AND SERVICES LAB

(U) Feasibility Study for Concepts and Uses of Surface
materials for Portable Taxiway Systems.

IAC NO. MT-000870

IAC DOCUMENT TYPE: MTIAC - HARD COPY --

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Oct 82-Aug 83,

NOV 84

IAC SUBJECT TERMS: T--(U)Defense Department, Economic
Analysis, Software, Data Bases, Forecasting, /Code E. /
Code D.;

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Carr, G. L. ;

REPORT NO. AFESC/ESL-TR-83-07

CONTRACT NO. MIPR-N-82-12

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their
contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; Nov 84.
Other requests must be referred to Air Force Engineering
and Services Center (AFESC/RDCR), Tyndall AFB, FL 32403.

ABSTRACT: (U) This study investigates existing surfaces
that could be developed into portable taxiway systems.
These systems could be used as aircraft access/egress
routes to and from alternate launch and recovery surfaces
or minimum operating strips. The ground flotation
requirements of the F-4C aircraft were used for the
exploratory phase of the portable taxiway surfacing
system. This system must (1) support 150 passes of a 27,
000-pound single-wheel load (SWL) 285 lb/sq in, tire
inflation pressure on a soil having a strength of 3 CBR;
placement rate of 1000 linear feet per hour using five
men; (2) have a total weight of less than 5 lb/sq ft, (3)
cost less than \$12 (production) per square foot; (4)
withstand storage in the open for 5 years and protected
storage for 10 years without adverse effects; and (5)
resist the effects of fuel spillage and jet blast.
Numerous reports and technical periodicals were reviewed,
and 36 are referenced as significant input to this study.
Twenty-nine surfaces are reported herein and six are
presented as candidates which meet the requirements of
the F-4C aircraft. Two rapid deployment concepts are
described, in which a portable taxiway system could be
connected to form a roll or an accordion-folded surfacing.
(Author)

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

AD-B088 857 CONTINUED

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS, *LANDING
FIELDS, *TAXIWAYS, *SURFACES, JET FIGHTERS, EMERGENCIES,
AIRCRAFT TIRES, DYNAMIC LOADS, PORTABLE EQUIPMENT,
STORAGE, RAPID DEPLOYMENT

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Portable taxiway systems, Surfacing
materials, PE83723F, WUAFESC21042879

AD-B088 847L 5/1 15/5 18/3

ARMY INVENTORY RESEARCH OFFICE PHILADELPHIA PA

(U) An Organized Procedure for Evaluating Provisioning
Decisions Using Sesame: A Case Study Using the Abrams
Tank.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Technical rept..

FEB 84 111P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Orr, D. A. ;

REPORT NO. USAIRO-TR-84/2

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only;
Administrative/Operational Use; Feb 84. Other requests
must be referred to Director, US Army Materiel Systems
Analysis Activity, Attn: DRXSY-LIRO, 800 Custom House,
2nd & Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, PA 19106-2978.

ABSTRACT: (U) Retail field level experience data on the
M1 Abrams tank were collected to such an extent through a
special sample data collection (SDC), that major
provisioning parameters could be updated. The Army's
initial provisioning model, SESAME, was used to analyze
the impact of these updated values on provisioning
policies both those policies that were used and also
those that should have been used (because of their
presumed optimality). It is shown that the optimal
stockage policies chosen by SESAME, based on original
parameter estimates, still outperform other possible
policies in the updated environment. Additionally, SESAME
stockage policies generated from the updated parameters
lead to significant cost effectiveness for provisioning
as opposed to using original stockage recommendations.
There is no evidence that model assumptions have had
adverse impact on SESAME's projective capability for the
cost and performance of policies. The report therefore
recommends that SESAME be used to provision, and that
initial parameter estimates (especially on major
components) be updated through retail collection schemes
whenever possible. Originator-supplied keywords include:
Multiechelon stockage, Retail/Field, and Maintenance data.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Stockpiles, *Maintenance management,
*Tanks(Combat Vehicles), *Data acquisition, Decision

AD-B088 857

AD-B088 847L

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OTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY

SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

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making. Retail, Maintenance, Policies

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Procedures, M-1 tank, Provisioning
models, *Sesame, Multitechon stockage

AD-B088 368L 5/1 5/6 15/6

ARMY COMMAND AND GENERAL STAFF COLL FORT LEAVENWORTH KS

(U) The United States Army's Regimental System -- A
Framework for Wartime Personnel Replacement.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis.

MAY 84 195P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Strauss, T. J. ;

MONITOR: SBI
AD-E751 152

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only;
Proprietary Info.; 1 May 84. Other requests must be
referred to U.S. Army Command and General Staff College,
Attn: ATZL-SWD-GD, Fort Leavenworth, KS 66027.

ABSTRACT: (U) This study examines the viability of
incorporating the U.S. Army's evolving Regimental System
as the keystone organization upon which to build cohesive,
combat-effective units within the Army's wartime
personnel replacement system. The investigation is
focused on an analysis of the lessons learned by the
German and Soviet Armies in World War II with large scale
unit replacements, and the U.S. Army's replacement
doctrine in both World Wars, Korea and Vietnam, and its
current policies for mobilization and theater, corps and
division level personnel replacement operations. Our
AirLand Battle Doctrine envisions fighting on a more
lethal, integrated, non-linear battlefield, that will
require a flexible personnel replacement system capable
of rotating and reconstituting severely attrited units
with a greater emphasis on whole-unit replacement.
Research reveals that if soldiers are to withstand the
psychological stress and shock of the modern battlefield,
they must fight as members of cohesive, team-trained,
mission oriented units. The U.S. Army's current
individual replacement system with its high level of
personnel turbulence is detrimental to unit cohesion.
Because it fosters and develops unit cohesiveness and
combat effectiveness, the Regimental System is the single
most important organization capable of effective long-
term improvements to our Army's personnel replacement
system. (author)

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AD-B088 368L CONTINUED

AD-B088 140L 15/5 15/6

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Regiment level organizations, *Army personnel, *Replacement, *Military forces(United States), *Manpower utilization, History, Cohesion, Combat effectiveness, Mobilization, Military personnel, Military organizations, Korea, Vietnam, USSR, Germany(East and West), Military forces(Foreign), History, USSR, Weapon systems, Army training, Deployment, Theater level operations, Rotation, Personnel management, Army operations, Operational readiness, Military reserves, Theses

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Personnel replacement, *Unit cohesion, World War II, World War I, Military history, Korean War, Vietnam Conflict, Reconstitution

(U) Logistical Implications of a NATO Offensive Strategy.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Study project rept.,

MAY 84 88P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Dann, T. C. ; Moreau, J. G. ; Trifiletti, A. C. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution: Further dissemination only as directed by Army War College, Military Studies Program, Carlisle Barracks, PA 17013, 7 May 84 or higher DoD authority.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Logistics support, Conventional warfare, Europe, NATO, United States, Defense planning, Military planning, Military operations, Strategy, Military international politics, Military requirements, Military forces(United States), Military forces(Foreign), Scenarios, East Germany, USSR, Transportation, Mobilization, Deployment, Computerized simulation

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B087 923 15/6

AD-B087 699L 12/6 13/8 15/5

SHAPE TECHNICAL CENTER THE HAGUE (NETHERLANDS)

COBRO CORP WHEATON MD

(U) Integration and Prioritization of Long-Term Planning Initiatives.

(U) Reliability and Availability Prediction Methodology Based upon the Army's Sample Data Collection (SDC) System.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Professional paper,

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.

NOV 84 41P

AUG 84 181P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Coyle, R. G.; Goad, R. ;

REPORT NO. TR-8-214

REPORT NO. STC-PP-225

CONTRACT NO. DAAK50-83-M-0819

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution: DTIC users only.

ABSTRACT: (U) This NATO-furnished report presents an analytical structure for the evaluation and prioritization of NATO's long-term planning initiatives. These embrace mobilization, readiness, reinforcement, air defense, infrastructures, logistics and attack of follow-on forces. These are represented together with their interactions in a System Dynamics formulation of a potential NATO/Warsaw Pact conflict through the geography of the Northern Region of Allied Command, Europe, so that their war fighting impact on the ensuing conflict may be evaluated and compared.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) Land warfare, Military planning, Defense planning, Warsaw Pact countries, Integration, Operational readiness, Logistics planning, Replenishment, Attack, Military geography, Air defense, Europe, Mobilization, NATO

IDENTIFIERS: (U) NATO furnished, Priorities, Northern Europe

AD-B087 923

UNCLASSIFIED

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Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation: 31 Oct 84. Other requests must be referred to AVSCOM, Attn: AMSAV-QR, 4300 Goodfellow Blvd., St. Louis, MO 63120-1798.

ABSTRACT: (U) The purpose of this report is to document the development of a method for analyzing a peacetime data base and drawing Mission Reliability (Rm) and Operational Availability (Ao) inferences for wartime missions and scenarios. The peacetime data base used for the baseline is the Aviation Sample Data Collection (SDC) data base on the FAH-15 TOW CORBA helicopter weapon system covering the period of 1 July 1981 through 30 June 1982. The methods developed show that predictions of wartime Mission Reliability can be made via the use of automated tools for the aircraft 'flight essential' subsystems. However, inclusion of the 'mission essential' subsystems necessitates a detailed manual review of their maintenance. It is recommended that the SDC capture and computer file maintenance procedures be modified to routinely include the 'scoring' of mission subsystems. The findings of this report also indicate that an alternative scheduled maintenance stand down state (i.e., Phase or Periodic inspection policy) should be evaluated for use during high utilization periods or wartime availability rate will be less than 73%.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) Availability, Predictions, Reliability, Data bases, Army research, Data management, Warfare, Attack helicopters, Fighter aircraft, Scenarios, Combat support, Computers, Files (Records), Data acquisition, Helicopters, Missions, Peacetime

AD-B087 699L

UNCLASSIFIED

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-8086 991 22/2 25/3

M/A-COM LINKABIT INC VIENNA VA

(U) UHF MILSATCOM Architectural Guideline.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. 25 Jul-1 Oct 84.

OCT 84 40P

CONTRACT NO. DCA100-84-C-0009

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their Contractors; Specific authority: 31 Jan 88. Other requests must be referred to Defense Communications Agency, Attn: Code J800, Washington, DC 20305, 31 Oct 84, or higher DoD authority.

ABSTRACT: (U) The objective of this document is to identify the major issues critical to the evolution of UHF military satellite communications (MILSATCOM) and to provide guidance relative to these issues. The UHF MILSATCOM system, as it is currently evolving, provides a low cost, low data rate capability for mobile tactical and transportable users. The near-global coverage and the wide beamwidths of the UHF satellite antennas make the UHF environment agreeable for portable and mobile terminals, since pointing angles to the satellite are not critical. The UHF system is primarily intended to support tactical, mobile, and transportable users in peacetime, crisis/contingency scenarios, and post-attack. Any role in a highly stressed environment is recognized to be limited.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Satellite communications, *Ultrahigh frequency, *Military satellites, Architecture, Satellite antennas, Low rate, Data rate, Mobile, Low costs, Transportable, Portable equipment, Communication satellites, Peacetime, Crisis management, Scenarios, Postattack operations, Terminals

IDENTIFIERS: (U) MILSATCOM(Military Satellite Communications)

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AD-8086 742L 15/8

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT CENTER WASHINGTON DC
TRANSLATION DIV

(U) Some Results of the Falklands Conflict (Nekotoryye Itogi Falklendskogo Konflikt),

AUG 84 13P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Marov, Y. ; Biryusov, A. ;

REPORT NO. NISC-TRANS-7551

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Copyright, Proprietary Info.; 24 Oct 84. Other requests must be referred to Naval Intelligence Support Center, Translation Div, NISC-62, 4301 Suitland Rd., Washington, DC 20390.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Trans. of Zarybeznoye Voennoye Obozreniye (USSR) n5 p9-17 1984.

Some Results of the Falklands Conflict--Translation.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Military operations, *Tactical warfare, *South Atlantic Ocean, *Latin America, Great Britain, Argentina, International relations, Deployment, Mobilization, Military forces(Foreign), Translations, USSR

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Falkland Islands War, Malvinas Islands

UNCLASSIFIED

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

AD-8086 589L CONTINUED

AD-8086 589L 12/8 14/3 25/3

DBA SYSTEMS INC MELBOURNE FL ELECTRONIC SYSTEMS DIV

(U) TVS (Tank Video System) Upgrade Technical Manual.
Volume 2. Drawings and Wire Lists.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Wire lists

APR 84 333P

REPORT NO. OM-TVS-001-VOL-2

CONTRACT NO. DAB723-82-C-0809

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; 15 Apr 84. Other requests must be referred to President US Army Armor and Engineer Board, Attn: ATK-AE-A0, Fort Knox, KY 40121-5470.

ABSTRACT: (U) The Tank Video Systems (TVS) is a five channel video recording system that utilizes an on-board mini-computer for automatic digitizing of video information. The purpose of the TVS Upgrade Contract was to increase the digital data storage capability and the digital data capacity of the TVS to meet future requirements. The TVS Upgrade consists of the design, manufacture, and implementation of small low power Video Data Insertion Units (VDIU) and Quick Look Reader (QLR) Units to verify their operation. These insertion units are small, compact devices which are installed in the field, and are capable of portable operation. VDIU's are capable of real-time capture and storage of event data, timing information, external computer (weapons systems) data, all of which are encoded onto a video stream which can later be processed. The real-time data, with respect to tactical mission time, can be reduced for analysis. The QLR units provide a method to confirm proper VDIU operation by selecting the desired data word to be viewed and reading the LED displays on the front panel. This manual contains a compilation of the drawings and parts list which make up the TVS Upgrade. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Video recording, *Reading machines, *Minicomputers, Digital systems, Digital computers, Portable equipment, Data bases, Tactical warfare, Tables(Data), Capacity(Quantity), Video signals, Real time, External, Manuals, Compacting, Onboard, Missions, Streams, Parts, Time, Storage, Wire, Schematic diagrams, Computers, Weapons, Channels

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AD-B086 430 5/6 5/8 15/5

AD-B086 344 1/3.1 15/6

ARMY WAR COLL STRATEGIC STUDIES INST CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

AIR COMMAND AND STAFF COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

(U) Mobilization of the Army National Guard and Army Reserve: Historical Perspective and the Vietnam War.

(U) Light Combat Helicopter.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student rept..

SEP 84 128P

MAR 84 49P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Stuckey, J. D. ; Pistorius, J. H. ;

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Lovett, M. L. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

REPORT NO. ACSC-84-1810

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This study provides an examination of the mobilization and use of Army National Guard (ARNG) and Army Reserve (USAR) forces for the Vietnam War. The study first reviews (Chapter 2) the historical mobilization experiences of the United States in order to gain an appreciation and perspective of the mobilization and use of the Militia/National Guard and Reserves throughout US history. Then, the study examines (Chapter 3) the extent to which the President and his civilian and military advisers considered mobilization during the first 3 years of the Vietnam ground war and the rationale behind the nonmobilization during this period. The examination then focuses (Chapter 4) on the 1968 mobilization for the Vietnam War and addresses in detail what happened regarding the Army Reserve Component forces involved. The study ends (Chapter 5) with conclusions and interpretations relative to mobilization in general and to the partial mobilization for the Vietnam War.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *National Guard, *Military reserves, *Mobilization, Army personnel, Vietnam, Land warfare, Military forces(United States), History, Army planning, Civil disturbances

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Vietnam War, LPN-TRADOC-ACN-84005, S/L change 8511

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't, agencies and their contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Oct 84. Other requests must be referred to ACSC/EDCC, Maxwell AFB, AL 36112.

ABSTRACT: (U) The Light Combat Helicopter (LCH) was a concept proposed to meet a real time need of a light, multi-purpose helicopter which was rapidly deployable, armed and a product of currently available, off-the-shelf technology. This manuscript is a summary of the history of the LCH system, the LCH concept requirements, two recent LCH tests, and a proposal for future employments of the Light Combat Helicopter and the LCH concept. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Attack helicopters, *Multipurpose, *Military requirements, *Mission profiles, Air transportation, Specifications, Off the shelf equipment, Rapid deployment, Combat support, Military tactics, Maneuverability, Airframes, Weapon system effectiveness, Military organizations, Performance(Engineering), Combat effectiveness, Aerodynamic configurations

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Light combat helicopter

AD-B086 430

AD-B086 344

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

AD-8086 339 5/8 15/6

AIR COMMAND AND STAFF COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

(U) Great Warriors Project. Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student rept..

APR 84 52P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Christensen, S. A. ;

REPORT NO. ACSC-84-0520

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; 4 Oct 84. Other requests must be referred to Air Command and Staff College, Attn: EDOC. Maxwell AFB, AL 36112.

ABSTRACT: (U) A review & analysis of the military strategy of Generalissimo Francisco Franco in the context of the ACSC strategy process model. Provides insight into the application of strategy and the actual process by which it is derived. Looks at events leading up to the Spanish Civil War and analyzes the various strategies employed by Franco to insure victory of the Nationalist forces. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Military commanders. *Military strategy. *Civil disturbances. History. Government(Foreign). Military operations. Military transportation. Mobilization. Military Forces(Foreign). Spain

IDENTIFIERS: (U) The Spanish Civil War

AD-8085 990 12/2 15/5

GEORGIA INST OF TECH ATLANTA SCHOOL OF INDUSTRIAL AND SYSTEMS ENGINEERING

(U) Modeling and Analysis of Combat Attrition in Multi-Echelon Logistics Systems.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final technical rept..

MAY 84 151P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Callahan, L. G. , Jr.; Coggin, J. A. ;

CONTRACT NO. DAAH01-83-D-A013

MONITOR: DRSMI/RD, SBI

CR-84-18, AD-E950 575

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Specific authority; 15 Jan 85. Other requests must be referred to U.S. Army Missile Command, Attn: DRSMI-RPT, Redstone Arsenal, AL 35898-5241.

ABSTRACT: (U) This study is a pilot analysis of various methods to incorporate the dependent parts demands due to combat damage into existing U.S. Army multi-echelon provisioning models. Current methodologies make the placid assumption that parts demands occur independently of one another. While this assumption permits the development of very accurate provisioning techniques, it disregards the realities of combat damage wherein parts fail in groups known as shotlines. Research is conducted using the computerized model currently in use for the multi-echelon provisioning of repair parts/components for major weapons systems in the U.S. Army (SESAME) and a computerized multi-echelon dependent demand combat damage simulation (MEDICS) model. Initially, the concepts of a dependency matrix and its associated dependency value are defined and used in the selection of dependent demand dependency levels. The robustness of SESAME's independent demand assumption in a dependent demand combat environment is then tested. From the inferences gained by this effort, two solution approaches are used in solving the dependent demand problem.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *LOGISTICS. *MANAGEMENT. *LOGISTICS SUPPORT. *WEAPON SYSTEMS. *ATTRITION. MATHEMATICAL MODELS.

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-8085 990 CONTINUED

COMPUTERIZED SIMULATION, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, SPARE PARTS, REDUNDANT COMPONENTS, DAMAGE, FAILURE(MECHANICS), REPAIR, REPLENISHMENT, ARMY EQUIPMENT, INPUT OUTPUT PROCESSING, MATRICES(MATHEMATICS), FLOW CHARTING

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Shotline method, SESAME(Stockage for Availability Multi-Echelon), MEDICS(Multi-Echelon Dependent Inventory Combat Simulation)

AD-8085 582 15/5 15/8

AIR WAR COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

(U) Logistics Support for Deployed Forces.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final research rept. 4 Aug 83-15 Mar 84.

MAY 84 48P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Shaw, W. C. , Jr;

REPORT NO. AU-AWC-84-195

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; 22 Aug 84. Other requests must be referred to CNDT., AWC, Maxwell AFB, AL 36112-5522.

ABSTRACT: (U) The current logistics system has developed special methodologies for providing support to deployed units in the initial stages of a contingency. War Readiness Spares Kits (WRSK) and Combat Follow-On Spares Support (CFOSS) both are attempts to ensure responsive support up to the first sixty days. However, should the contingency or conflict last more than sixty days, responsive support becomes dependent upon the normal peacetime support system. And the system appears inadequate for the task, primarily due to the length of the resupply and repair pipeline to the continental United States (CONUS). The basic premise of this paper is that the lengthy pipeline, and the difficulties caused by it, degrade support effectiveness and, hence, the operational support effectiveness of the deployed units. The paper proposes that this deficiency can be corrected by adopting a relatively simple concept involving in-theater distribution points.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Logistics support, *Deployment, *Operational readiness, *Military forces(United States), Replenishment, Warfare, Operational effectiveness, Combat effectiveness, Spare parts, Air Logistics support

IDENTIFIERS: (U) WRSK(War Readiness Spares Kits), CFOSS(Combat Follow-On Spares Support), CLOGS(Combat Logistics System), EDS(European Distribution System), CILS(Centralized Intermediate Logistics System), Resupply pipelines

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-B085 559 13/8 15/8 15/8

AIR WAR COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

(U) The Relationship of Industrial Capacity, Mobilization and Defense Policy.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final research rept. 4 Aug 83-15 Mar 84.

MAY 84 44P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Thieme, F. E., Jr.

REPORT NO. AU-AWC-84-214

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; 22 Aug 84. Other requests must be referred to CDDT, AWC, Maxwell AFB, AL 36112-5522.

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper develops a historical background of industrial mobilization in the United States and how that process was affected by the aftermath of World War II, Korea, and the Vietnam conflict. The mobilization base concept is discussed and industrial mobilization planning is critiqued as it is currently practiced. The effect of the strategy of deterrence upon the mobilization base is described and weaknesses in the system are pointedly identified. The overall situation today and perspectives for the future are discussed, leading to conclusions about the relative chances of success of the current United States strategy in this area. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Mobilization, *Industrial production, *Defense planning, Policies, United States, Military planning, Industries, History, Crisis management, Korea, Vietnam, Military strategy, Deterrence

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Industrial capacity, Defense policy, Industrial mobilization planning, Defense Production Act(1950)

AD-B085 559

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AD-B085 468

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AD-B085 468 5/1 15/5 15/8

AIR WAR COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

(U) Air Force Readiness Assessment.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. 4 Aug 83-15 Mar 84.

MAR 84 46P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Pinkerton, J., Jr.

REPORT NO. AU-AWC-84-171

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; 22 Aug 84. Other requests must be referred to Commandant, Air War College, Maxwell AFB, AL 36112-5522.

ABSTRACT: (U) Readiness assessment in the Air Force is examined at different levels and by different functional areas. The reasons for its existence are discussed and the needs of the Defense Department and Congress are addressed. Several systems that attempt to assess readiness are explained. The paper examines: (1) where the Air Force stands today in readiness assessment, (2) what progress is being made, and (3) where future endeavors should be directed. Major recommendations include integrating many of the on-going efforts to improve the assessment process, obtaining Chief of Staff involvement, establishing a viable readiness wartime requirements baseline, and establishing meaningful measures that are within the Air Force's current capability. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Operational readiness, *Military planning, *Military requirements, *Defense planning, *Air Force operations, *Logistics support, *Combat readiness, Resource management, Viability, Military force levels, Base lines, Military equipment, Weapon systems, Management planning and control, Crisis management, Decision making, Military budgets, Department of Defense, Congress, Peacetime, War potential

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Readiness assessment

UNCLASSIFIED

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

AD-B085 281

5/4

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI

(U) An Agenda for Strengthening Western Crisis Competence.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

MAY 84 12P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Davis, N. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their Contractors; Specific authority: 25 Feb 85. Other requests must be referred to Naval War College, Center for Naval Warfare Studies, Newport, RI 02841.

ABSTRACT: (U) NATO allies sense a failure of U.S. consultation, particularly with respect to Third World situations. Grenada and Central America were examples. But NATO allies are not really anxious to extend North Atlantic treaty responsibilities to Latin America, Africa and the Middle East. All the North Atlantic Treaty allies are deeply concerned about core problems of the alliance, particularly the present erosion of consensus on nuclear doctrine. The concepts which have sustained us, the nuclear umbrella, assured destruction, credible deterrence, tactical nuclear defense, and automatic response are under assault, and the consensus is slipping away. The moral underpinnings of our doctrine are also eroding. The idea of decoupling is being heard on both sides of the Atlantic. No matter how urgent the crises of the Third World, the agenda of the alliance is likely to return to the dilemmas of North-North relations and doctrine. The North Atlantic Treaty has endured for thirty-five years in large part because its commitments have been focused, limited, and clear. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *NATO, *Military doctrine, *International relations, *Nuclear weapons, *Arms control, *Nuclear forces (Military), Developing nations, Underdeveloped areas, War potential, Central America, Latin America, Africa, Middle East, Crisis management, Cooperation

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Tactical nuclear defense, Nuclear doctrine, Third World, Grenada

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AD-B085 202

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AD-B085 202 6/10

ARMY FOREIGN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CENTER
CHARLOTTESVILLE VA

(U) The Efficiency of Several Techniques and Preparations for Accelerating the Adaptation and Increasing the Work Capacity of Sailors in the Tropics.

MAY 84 8P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Berdishev, V. V. ;

REPORT NO. FSTC-WT-255-84

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Specific Authority, Copyright; 1 Jun 84. Other requests must be referred to US Army Foreign Science and Technology Center, Charlottesville, VA 22901-5396.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Unedited trans. of Voennomeditsinskii Zhurnal (USSR) ISSN 0026-9050 p48-50 Jun 83.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Adaptation (Physiology), Work, Capacity (Quantity), Naval personnel, Tropical regions, Vitamins, Translations, USSR

UNCLASSIFIED

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

AD-B085 158 5/8 5/9

AD-B084 928L 5/1

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

ARMY CONCEPTS ANALYSIS AGENCY BETHESDA MD

(U) Reassignment and Stress.

(U) Multi-Echelon Stockage Analysis Study (MESA).

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student essay.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Nov 83-May 84.

MAY 84 22P

MAY 84 174P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Pendleton, W. C. ;

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Blake, R. T. , Jr;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

REPORT NO. CAA-SR-84-14

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their Contractors; Specific authority; 9 Oct 84. Other requests must be referred to Director, Military Studies Program, US Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, PA 17013.

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; 13 Aug 84. Other requests must be referred to HQDA, Attn: DALO-SMP, Washington, DC 20310.

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper examines geographical

relocation and its implications to military service members as a major source of stress. Using the Holmes Rahe Schedule of Recent Life Events hypothetical scores are attained for a typical Army War College student and a typical service member. The results indicate that an average reassignment, with a corresponding geographical move, scores dangerously high on the SRE. The effect on family members is discussed, and the author suggests some programs that could be implemented to reduce the trauma of moving, and finally some individual coping mechanisms. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Stress(Psychology), *Adjustment(Psychology), *Army personnel, *Military dependents, *Relocation, Geography, Mobility, Vulnerability, Reaction(Psychology), Exhaustion(Psychological), Resistance, Emotions

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Reassignment, GAS(General Adaption Syndrome)

ABSTRACT: (U) This study report describes the comparison of two inventory stockage models; the Major Assemblies Stockage System (MASS), developed by the Army Inventory Research Office (IRO), and the Retail Inventory Management Stockage Policy (RIMSTDP) for repairable items stated in DODI 4140.48. The focus of the study was to compare the effectiveness of the two models in terms of the cost of the inventories computed by them to support achievement of a desired level of operational availability of an end item. The study report contains a description of the two models, explains the methodology used to accomplish the study, and presents the results, findings, and observations derived from the study report. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Logistics management, *Inventory analysis, *Stockpiles, Spare parts, Repair, Maintenance, Systems analysis, Statistical analysis, Mathematical models, Cost models, Algorithms, Flow charting, Reliability, Operational effectiveness

IDENTIFIERS: (U) MESA(Multi-Echelon Stockage Analysis)

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-8084 489L 15/8.4

ARMY ENGINEER STUDIES CENTER FORT BELVOIR VA

(U) Shelter Mix Requirements (Key US Industrial Workers).

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

JUN 84 58P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Brannon, J. D. ; Scala, M. L. ;

REPORT NO. USAESC-R-84-6

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; 27 Jul 84. Other requests must be referred to Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street, S. W., Washington, DC 20472.

ABSTRACT: (U) This report documents the final results of a study to determine the number and sizes of nuclear blast shelters needed to protect keyworkers in selected high-risk industrial areas during a nationwide Crisis Relocation. The study was conducted by the US Army Engineer Studies Center (ESC) for the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). If the United States is threatened with a nuclear attack and its cities evacuated, US industry will continue to produce items essential to the nation's survival and defense. Vital industries plants will be operated by special keyworkers, who will be protected in nuclear blast shelters if an attack occurs. ESC designed and automated a model to determine the number and sizes of blast shelters that could be built at or near vital industrial plants in high-risk areas. That model allocated keyworkers to shelters by comparing estimates of the number of keyworkers required to produce minimum levels of survival and defense items to the size of the plant workforce. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Nuclear explosions, *Blast, *Shelters, Industrial plants, Survival(General), Nuclear warfare, Sizes(Dimensions), Estimates, Numbers, Risk, Industrial personnel, Evacuation, Relocation

AD-8084 489L

UNCLASSIFIED

AD-8084 427 5/1 5/3 15/5

AIR COMMAND AND STAFF COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

(U) A Critical Evaluation of the Use of Cost per Flying Hour Factors to Adjust the USAF POM (Program Objectives Memorandum) Requirements for Replenishment Spares.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student rept..

APR 84 50P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Wallace, J. M. ;

REPORT NO. ACSC-84-2895

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Official/Operational Use; 24 Jul 84. Other requests must be referred to ACSC/EDCC, Maxwell AFB, AL 36112.

ABSTRACT: (U) Quantifies the error associated with using Cost Per Flying Hour (CPFH) factors based on the projected BUY requirement for BP1500, to make adjustments to the USAF POM when Flying Hour programs are changed. The study concludes that the development of CPFH factors must be changed to accurately reflect changes in the requirement for Replenishment Spares resulting from flying hour changes. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Logistics management, *Cost analysis, *Replenishment, *Spare parts, Aircraft, Time studies, Flight, Delivery, Operational effectiveness, Factor analysis, Life cycle costs, Cost estimates, Research management, Air Force research

IDENTIFIERS: (U) CPFH(Cost Per Flying Hour)

AD-8084 427

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY

SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

AD-B084 379 28/2

AIR COMMAND AND STAFF COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

AD-B083 436L 5/4 15/8.7

NATIONAL WAR COLL WASHINGTON DC

(U) Early Air Defense Warning for the RDTF (Rapid Deployment Joint Task Force)-Army.

(U) An Alternative Strategy for Employing Special Forces during Peacetime.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student rept..

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Strategic study.

APR 84 39P

MAR 84 28P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Tipples, B. T. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/NWC-84-05

REPORT NO. ACSC-84-2585

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Official/Operational Use; 24 Jul 84. Other requests must be referred to ACSC/EDCC, Maxwell AFB, AL 36112.

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; 22 Jun 84. Other requests must be referred to Commandant, National War College, Washington, DC 20319.

ABSTRACT: (U) This study is an analysis of the early air defense warning procedures used by core Army units of the Rapid Deployment Joint Task Force, HQ XVIII Airborne Corps, 82d Airborne Division, 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault), and 24th Infantry Division (Mechanized). The analysis identifies weaknesses in current warning procedures and makes recommendations for their improvement. Also included in the study were SHORAD C2 and AWACS as systems being developed by the Army or in conjunction with the Air Force as major improvements for early air defense warning procedures. (Author)

ABSTRACT: (U) This report reviews the global environment surrounding Special Forces including Soviet and Cuban influences on insurgencies, political-military realities, and images and perceptions of Special Forces. Current Special Forces employment methods are discussed. The peacetime benefits of the security assistance role are highlighted. Recommendations are presented to gain maximum benefit for U.S. national security objectives from limited and costly assets.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Air defense, *Early warning systems, *Tactical communications, Command and control systems, Standardization, Task forces, Rapid deployment, Airborne warning and control system, Joint military activities, Air Force operations, Army operations

IDENTIFIERS: (U) SHORAD(Shor Range Air Defense), Middle East

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Military forces(United States), Counterinsurgency, Peacetime, Utilization, Military assistance, Foreign policy

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Special forces

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

AD-B083 106L 13/6 15.8

ARMY MATERIEL SYSTEMS ANALYSIS ACTIVITY ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND MD

U Tactical Wheeled Vehicle Replacement Management Program Methodology

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE Technical rept

MAR 84 145P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Strellein, J. J. ;

REPORT NO AMSAA-TR-378

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; Mar 84. Other requests must be referred to Director, US Army Materiel Systems Analysis Activity, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21005-5071.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Supersedes Rept. no. AMSAA-IN-R-81.

ABSTRACT: (U) This report documents the AMSAA recommended methodology to establish a tactical wheeled vehicle replacement management program. The methodology covers three major areas: 1) War capability, a) performance, b) Readiness, and c) RAM, 2) Minimum peacetime cost, and 3) Mobilization capability. The minimum cost methodology is that developed by the British Army. The approach allows for the determination of optimum maintenance expenditure limits and evaluation of many other policies. The proposed program would develop alternative replacement programs and evaluate them for impacts in the major areas. Finally, a recommended policy and its impacts would be developed. This program would require special data collection, as discussed in the report. This approach is also applicable to other equipment types. An extensive bibliography of military replacement methodology reports is included.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Trucks, *Replacement, Tactical warfare, Military vehicles, Operational readiness, Mobilization, Maintenance, Cost estimates, Mathematical models

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Tactical wheeled vehicles

AD-B083 106L

UNCLASSIFIED

AD-B082 388 5/1 15/5

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) The Feasibility of Home Station Mobilization.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student essay.

APR 84 28P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Miller, W. A. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their Contractors; Specific authority: 9 Oct 84. Other requests must be referred to Director, Military Studies Program, USAWC, Carlisle Barracks, PA 17013.

ABSTRACT: (U) Very little innovative change has taken place in mobilization strategy in the past century. The essay presents an alternative to traditional mobilization thinking by introducing a concept of selective home station mobilization. Mobilization is examined from a historical perspective and traced to the present-day system. Focus throughout the essay is on the broad area of logistical/industrial preparedness. The advantages of home station mobilization are discussed from the standpoint of mobilization station surge, construction, transportation, nuclear damage recovery, public support, and unit welfare. The essay concludes that combat and combat service support units are most suited to home station mobilization, but must be evaluated on a case-by-case basis. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Mobilization, *Stations, *Operational readiness, Surges, Warfare, Industrial production, Cooperation, Productivity, Deployment, Military requirements, Military training, Standards, Military reserves

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Home station mobilization

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY

SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-B082 221L 15/5 15/6

ARMY ENGINEER STUDIES CENTER FORT BELVOIR VA

- (U) A USACE (US Army Corps of Engineers) Mobilization Readiness Improvement Program

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Apr 83-Apr 84,

APR 84 68P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Tate, J. H.; Lang, L. A.; Bailey, C. R.;

REPORT NO. USAESC-R-84-4

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; Apr 84. Other requests must be referred to Director of Civil Works, Office of the Chief of Engineers, Washington, DC 20314.

ABSTRACT: (U) The report was prepared by the Engineer Studies Center (ESC) and sets forth a 5- to 8-year program for the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) to follow in enhancing its mobilization posture. Included in the report is a summary of current USACE initiatives to improve the readiness posture and a quick evaluation of these initiatives as they appeared in October 1983. This summary is followed with an appraisal of what USACE's posture would be when mobilization is declared and the limitations restricting USACE from reaching that posture in peacetime. Based on these factors, ESC then developed two sets of recommendations for USACE to implement over the next 5 years. One set of recommendations is for USACE-wide implementation, and the other set is for HQ USACE for mobilization activities and implementing the recommendations covering FYs 84-90. Also included as an annex is the proposed 5-year (FYs 85-90) funding for mobilization-related functions. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Mobilization, *Operational readiness, *Army planning, Management planning and control, Army Corps of Engineers, Planning programming budgeting

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Mobex

AD-B081 717 5/1 15/5

DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT AND ACQUISITION (ARMY) WASHINGTON D C

- (U) Department of the Army FY 1985 RDT&E Descriptive Summary, Program Element 64717A (General Combat Support), DoD Mission Area 213 (Land Combat Engineer Support), Budget Activity 4 (Tactical Programs).

FEB 84 7P

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; 2 Mar 84. Other requests must be referred to Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Research, Development and Acquisition, Attn: DAMA-PPR-8, Washington, DC 20310.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: For table of contents with list of Program Element numbers see AD-B081 539.

ABSTRACT: (U) The Army requires new advanced combat support and combat service support equipment to provide responsive logistics resupply and increased ground mobility to the battlefield. The effectiveness and survivability of the combat forces in a hostile situation are highly dependent on the supply of vital cargo. Fuel, ammunition, water, food, and medical supplies must be delivered to field units quickly and in the required quantities. Hardened shelters are required for a currently unavailable level of survivability for personnel and command/control/communications equipment in the presence of nuclear overpressure, thermal pulse, chemical agents, ballistic fragmentation, and electromagnetic interference (EMI). Primary objectives of this program element are to provide materiel that will increase the Army's tactical mobility, increase battlefield survivability, and reduce the logistics burden.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Army budgets, *Army research, Combat support, Logistics support, Army equipment, Supplies, Replenishment, Cargo, Fuels, Ammunition, Water, Food, Medical supplies, Shelters, Hardened structures, Bridges, Water pollution control equipment, Materials handling equipment, Land warfare

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Descriptive summaries, PEB4717A

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY

SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B081 261 5/1 15/6

AD-A202 216 15/3

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE WASHINGTON DC

AIR WAR COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

(U) Department of the Air Force FY 1985 RDTAE Descriptive Summary, Program Element 41115F (C-130 Airlift Squadrons), DoD Mission Area 228 (Intratheater Airlift) Budget Activity 4 (Tactical Programs).

FEB 84 3P

MAY 88 36P

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Louvion, Jean-Francois

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; 14 Mar 84. Other requests must be referred to Headquarters, USAF, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Research, Development and Acquisition, Attn: AF/RDXR, Washington, DC 20330.

ABSTRACT: (U) Remarks on some historical aspects of the French withdrawal from NATO's integrated military structure introduce a description of a drift which appeared in French attitude from 1970 to the early 80's till the birth of the French 'Force d'Action Rapide' (F.A.R.). An assessment of conventional balance of forces in Europe follows to show that the potential impact of the F.A.R. is significant. At last, after a description of the that force in Europe, and what it implies about French commitment in European defense. Keywords: French military forces; Quick reaction, Attitudes psychology. (edc)

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: For table of contents with list of Program Element AD numbers see AD-B081 100.

ABSTRACT: (U) The utility and flexibility of military forces are related directly to their strategic and tactical mobility. C-130 forces provide delivery of combat forces directly into an objective area both during and subsequent to the assault phase of an operation. They rapidly deliver sustaining supplies and equipment by either airlanding and offloading or by other delivery modes such as airdrop or Low Altitude Parachute Extraction System (LAPES). RDT/E of incremental product improvement to those C-130 aircraft engaged in missions other than tactical airlift is also provided in this program element.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Air Force budgets, *Air Force research, *Transport aircraft, *Airlift operations, Management planning and control, Planning programming budgeting, Air Force planning, Mobilization, Deployment, Air drop operations, Tactical warfare, Strategic warfare

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Descriptive summaries, C-130 aircraft, PE41115F

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *DEFENSE SYSTEMS, *MILITARY FORCES(FOREIGN), ATTITUDES(PSYCHOLOGY), BALANCE, EUROPE, FRANCE, INTEGRATED SYSTEMS, NATO, POLITICAL SCIENCE, QUICK REACTION, RAPID DEPLOYMENT.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Rapid action forces.

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SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

AD-A202 203 15/5

AIR WAR COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

(U) Multiple Launch Rocket System: An Ammunition Resupply Challenge

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Research rept..

APR 88 58P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Burns, Terry L.; Dickinson, Thomas R.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) A look at one of the most modern battlefield weapons system, and the impact of it on the doctrinal ammunition supply procedures. An analysis of the current and emerging ammunition resupply doctrine is presented based on a divisional defensive model. The excursion combines Soviet and US Army warfighting doctrines to develop realistic expenditure rates and resupply requirements. The authors provide the decision maker with some recommendations to fully test and improve the current, as well as the emerging doctrines to support the AirLand battlefield with ammunition. (fr)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ARTILLERY ROCKETS, *REPLENISHMENT, *LOGISTICS SUPPORT, *BATTLEFIELDS, MILITARY DOCTRINE, MATHEMATICAL MODELS, MULTILAUNCHING.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Ammunition resupply, *MLRS(Multiple Launch Rocket System).

AD-A202 202 15/5

AIR WAR COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

(U) AirLand Battle Combat Airdrop Doctrine and Requirement.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Research rept..

APR 88 194P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Hannah, Steven R.; Ronsick, Eugene J.

REPORT NO. AU-AWC-88-130

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Combat airdrops have been and will continue to be an effective method of employing airborne fighting forces and resupplying combat forces once engaged. This study looks at historical situations requiring combat airdrop as the primary means of insertion or resupply from World War two to the present. Warfighting doctrine, along with modern warfare equipment and personnel attrition factors, have changed significantly over the past two decades. Against a historical foundation and the recent changes, the study then analyzes the current doctrine for combat airdrop feasibility dictated by the modern AirLand Battle in the NATO central region. Finally, we provide a subjective prediction of any changes required in that doctrine and the ability of current and future MAC force structure to meet the combat airdrop capability requirement. (edc)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AIR DROP OPERATIONS, AIRBORNE, ATTRITION, CENTRAL EUROPE, COMBAT FORCES, MILITARY DOCTRINE, FEASIBILITY STUDIES, REPLENISHMENT, HISTORY, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, NATO, MILITARY PERSONNEL, PREDICTIONS, WARFARE.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Air land battles.

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A202 074 15/6 5/4

AIR WAR COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

(U) United States Naval Diplomacy in the Third World.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Research rept.

MAY 88 84P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Gato, David T.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper analyzes the unique capabilities of United States Navy carrier and surface forces to serve as military and diplomatic tools of United States national security policy towards Third World coastal nations in peacetime and in operations short of general war. A coherent national security policy must take into account the changing face of the Third World political, economic, and military scene. The development of this policy should include a clearly defined role for the application of U.S. military forces in what Clausewitz terms 'the continuation of policy by other means'. The author argues that the U.S. Navy is best suited to execute a variety of national security/ naval diplomacy roles in any of the Third World coastal states. He identifies Soviet interests in the Third World, and explores the role of naval diplomacy in protecting U.S. national interests in the Third World now and in the future. (EDC)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *DEVELOPING NATIONS, *NAVAL OPERATIONS, *INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, AIRCRAFT CARRIERS, COASTAL REGIONS, COHERENCE, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), NATIONAL SECURITY, NAVAL VESSELS, PEACETIME, FOREIGN POLICY, UNITED STATES, USSR.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Diplomacy, Naval diplomacy, National interests.

AD-A202 074

UNCLASSIFIED

AD-A201 624 5/1

AIR FORCE INST OF TECH WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH SCHOOL OF SYSTEMS AND LOGISTICS

(U) Contingency Contracting during Low-Intensity Conflicts

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis.

SEP 88

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Mason, Robert L.

REPORT NO: AFIT/GCM/LSL/88S-8

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The purpose of this research project was to improve the United States' ability to sustain a force during future low intensity conflicts via contingency contracting. This research was accomplished to recommend methods of improving the process by which we conduct contingency contracting. This thesis reviewed the history of contingency contracting and researched the current state of contingency contracting to identify problems that exist. Research involved conducting interviews with experts in the field of contingency contracting. This study identifies many issues of which contingency contracting officers should be aware. In addition, this thesis recommends several changes to the Federal Acquisition Regulation to assist contingency contracting officers in performing their duties. Keywords: Mobilization; Deployment; Contracts; Contract administration; Government procurement. Theses. (edc)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CONTRACT ADMINISTRATION, ACQUISITION, CONTRACTS, DEPLOYMENT, GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT, LIMITED WARFARE, MOBILIZATION, REGULATIONS, THESES, UNITED STATES, UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Contingency contracting, Sustainment.

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-A201 579 5/1 15/5 21/5 AD-A201 579 CONTINUED

AIR FORCE INST OF TECH WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH SCHOOL OF
SYSTEMS AND LOGISTICS

(U) Analysis of the Air Force and the Great Engine War.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis.

SEP 88

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Mayes, Victoria M.

REPORT NO. AFIT/GLX/LSY/88S-45

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This thesis provides a case analysis of the Alternate Fighter Engine (AFE) program to determine if competition can be successfully applied to a DoD weapon system acquisition program. The basic question was: how has the competition between Pratt and Whitney Aircraft and General Electric for the AFE developed and was it successful? The research was conducted through personal interviews with knowledgeable individuals from Pratt and Whitney Aircraft, General Electric and the Engine System Program Office. The interviews provided primary data for analysis which, when combined with available secondary data, presented a complete picture of the case. The competition as conducted on the AFE was one of the Air Force's first attempts to comply with the Competition in Contracting Act of 1984, by continuing competition into the production phase of a program. One of the reasons that this program was selected was that PAW had been the sole producer of the AF's jet fighter engines during the 1970's and 80's, and they had become non-responsive to the needs of the Air Force. Also, there was a move to enlarge the industrial base, improve reliability of engines, and reduce overall life cycle costs. The primary benefits were: better responsiveness from the contractor, more reliable engines, better and cheaper warranties, lower engine cost, and a broader industrial base. The following issues were also identified: less use of available production capacity, cutbacks resulting in less surge capability, and difficulty providing proposals with numerous scenarios and quantity requirements. Keywords: Competitive procurement; Engine competition; Dual sourcing. (eds)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AIR FORCE PROCUREMENT, *CONTRACT

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ADMINISTRATION, *JET ENGINES, ACQUISITION, AIRCRAFT ENGINES, BENEFITS, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), SOURCES, AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY, INTERVIEWING, JET FIGHTERS, LIFE CYCLE COSTS, LOW COSTS, INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, QUANTITY, RELIABILITY, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, SURGES, WEAPON SYSTEMS.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Competitive procurement, Competition in Contracting Act, Industrial bases, Dual sourcing.

UNCLASSIFIED

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A201 547 5/9

AIR FORCE INST OF TECH WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH

(U) The Impact of Permanent Change of Station Moves on Air Force Enlisted Family Income for Avionics and Non-Avionics Personnel.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis.

SEP 88

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Giuliano, Stephen A.

REPORT NO. AFIT/GCA/LSY/88S-4

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The purpose of this study was to examine the impact of permanent change of station (PCS) moves on the family income of Air Force enlisted personnel in Avionics and Non-Avionics career fields. The research had four basic objectives: (1) Evaluate the effect of unreimbursed moving expenses on family income. (2) Determine the impact of PCS moves on spouse earnings. (3) Examine the effect of PCS moves on member part-time income. (4) Compare the effect of PCS moves on the family income of Avionics personnel to members in other career fields. The research also found two important effects of moving on spouse income and member part-time earnings. First the expected income in both cases is generally lower during the year a family experiences a move as compared to the previous year. Additionally, moving more frequently during a typical 20-year career decreases the expected value of spouse income and member part-time income. Keywords: Employment, Families(Human), Theses, Income, Women. (Jes)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AIR FORCE PERSONNEL, *CAREERS, *RELOCATION, AVIONICS, COSTS, ENLISTED PERSONNEL, FAMILIES(HUMAN), INCOME, MOTION, PERSONNEL, THESES, WOMEN.

AD-A201 547

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AD-A201 519 5/5

AIR FORCE INST OF TECH WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH

(U) The Impact of Permanent Change of Station Moves on the Family Incomes of Rated and Nonrated Air Force Officers.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis.

SEP 88

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Lyons, Linda K.

REPORT NO. AFIT/GCA/LSY/88S-5

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The purpose of this study was to examine the effects of various numbers of Permanent Change of Station (PCS) moves on Air Force officer family income. The analysis also included a comparison between rated and nonrated officers. Only male military members with civilian spouses were considered, and the study was limited to military members with no more than 20 years of military service. In addition, only moves in which the spouse accompanied her husband were included. For this study, the number of PCS moves was varied between 5 moves and 9 moves a 20 year career. Three components of PCS moving costs were examined in detail: unreimbursed moving costs, spouse income lost as a result of relocation, and part-time income for the military member that is lost during a move. All three of these components impact the total family income of an Air Force officer and his family. Keywords: Employment, Families (human), Income, Women, Theses. (JES)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AIR FORCE PERSONNEL, *OFFICER PERSONNEL, *RELOCATION, COSTS, FAMILIES(HUMAN), IMPACT, INCOME, MALES, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), MILITARY PERSONNEL, MOTION, THESES, WOMEN.

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY

SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-A201 509 5/8

AIR FORCE INST OF TECH WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH

(U) Potential Effects of Relocation Decisions on Retention of Air Force Dual-Officer Couples.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis.

SEP 88

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Freniere, Carol P.

REPORT NO. AFIT/GSM/LSR/88S-8

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This study investigated the predicted career decisions of Air Force dual-officer couples when faced with family separation. The number of officer couples has risen dramatically in recent years and is expected to continue to rise. As such, the Air Force must be concerned with the effect of join-spouse policies on the retention of these couples. Career decisions were explored in terms of the following variables: sex and parental status of the respondent, length of family separation, and desirability of Air Force job offers. Based on the results, it was recommended that the Air Force continue its current emphasis on family issues (including those pertaining to military couples. It was also recommended that family separation be minimized and job desirability maximized when couples must be separated. Keywords: Retention (General), Relocation, Marriage, Theses, Families (Human). (JES)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CAREERS, *FAMILY MEMBERS, *MARRIAGE, *OFFICER PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE, COUPLING(INTERACTION), DECISION MAKING, JOBS, LENGTH, RELOCATION, SEPARATION, SEX, THESES.

AD-A201 509

UNCLASSIFIED

AD-A201 504 5/1 13/2

AIR FORCE INST OF TECH WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH

(U) An Historical Analysis of the Effects of Manpower Levels on United States Air Force Civil Engineering Warfighting Capability in the United Kingdom.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis.

SEP 88

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Puscher, Manfred W.

REPORT NO. AFIT/GEM/LSR/88S-14

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This analysis of Air Force Civil Engineering (AFCE) in the United Kingdom (UK) covers the development of AFCE during three periods: 1942 to 1948; 1948 to 1982; and 1982 to the present. Intervoven with the study of AFCE organizational changes are political trends and commanders' comments on AFCE operations in the UK. A questionnaire for AFCE officers assigned to 3AF bases in 1988 was used to validate the findings derived from this research. This research indicates that the primary objective of the AFCE organizational changes in the UK was to reduce costs. The consequent reductions in AFCE manning means that UK civilians are responsible for maintaining essential facilities and services to sustain air operations during peacetime and wartime or emergency situations. The limited AFCE manning levels, therefore, place USAF contingency operations at risks in the UK. Four actions may reduce this risk: (1) Integrate UK civilian and USAF military civil engineering (CE) managers; (2) increase UK civilian participation and training in AFCE wartime operations; (3) assign additional military AFCE craftsmen to the UK; and (4) integrate UK civilian and USAF military CE workcenters. Theses. (FR)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CIVIL ENGINEERING, *MANPOWER, AIR FORCE OPERATIONS, GREAT BRITAIN, HISTORY, LEVEL(QUANTITY), WARFARE, PEACETIME, THESES, GREAT BRITAIN.

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SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

AD-A201 031

15/5

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL MONTEREY CA

(U) Review and Evaluation of the Accounting and Reporting procedures for Bp-23 Navy Stock Funds at NSC (Navy Supply Center) San Diego and NSY (Navy Shipyard) Long Beach.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis.

JUN 88

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Petersen, Kevin L.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

AD-A201 006

15/5

LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT INST BETHESDA MD

(U) Dynamic Order Quantity: An Alternative to Economic Order Quantity.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

AUG 88

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Brown, Douglas W.; Perry, James H.; Sillina, Inta A.

REPORT NO. LMI-AL814R2

CONTRACT NO. MDA903-85-C-0139

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This thesis discusses one sub-category of the Navy Stock Fund, Budget Project-23, which is used to finance the procurement of long lead-time material at Naval Shipyards. An investigation was made of the accounting practices at one location, NSY Long Beach, along with its supporting Authorization Accounting Activity, NSC San Diego. Three specific research questions are addressed: what factors cause an apparent difference in the obligations recorded at the Shipyard and those reported out of the Supply Center, what is causing the large balances in the Accounts Payable account and what is causing the large balances in the Material-In-Transit account. The findings include an unexplained cause of Supply System billings not posted, problems with processing computer tapes, data entry errors, personnel not previously reconciling the Accounts Payable account and a lack of written guidance on the subject. (KR)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ACCOUNTING, BALANCES, DATA PROCESSING, ERRORS, GUIDANCE, INPUT, LEAD TIME, MATERIALS, NAVAL LOGISTICS, NAVAL SHORE FACILITIES, NAVAL PROCUREMENT, FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT, SHIPYARDS, STOCKPILES, SUPPLY DEPOTS, THESES.

ABSTRACT: (U) Overpricing by DoD vendors and the Competition in Contracting Act forced the Military Services and the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) to reexamine their basic inventory management and procurement methods for spares and repair parts. To take advantage of price reductions associated with purchasing larger quantities and to offset growing procurement workload and administrative leadtimes, they increased their minimum order quantities from 3-months supply to 12-months' supply. That policy shift brought both costs and benefits. On the positive side, it brought about price breaks on selected items and reduced overall procurement replenishment workload by about 20 percent. On the negative side, order quantity requirements have doubled since FY83, annual costs to the DoD to hold that additional inventory have increased by more than \$800 million, and inapplicable assets have grown by over \$4 billion - an 88 percent increase. On balance, the DoD order quantity strategy has proved extremely costly and should be reversed because more effective avenues exist to deal with both price/quantity discounts and procurement workload without incurring significant investment costs. (KR)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *HIGH COSTS, *INVENTORY CONTROL, *POLICIES, *MILITARY PROCUREMENT, DYNAMICS, ECONOMICS, GROWTH(GENERAL), INVESTMENTS, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), QUANTITY REPAIR, REPLENISHMENT, REQUIREMENTS, SHIFTING, SPARE PARTS, STRATEGY, WORKLOAD.

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ARMY MISSILE COMMAND REDSTONE ARSENAL AL

COST MODELS, INVENTORY CONTROL, JOBS, LIFE
EXPECTANCY(SERVICE LIFE), VARIATIONS.

(U) Remotely Piloted Vehicle (RPV) Two versus Three Level
Maintenance Support Concept Study.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Support levels, Depot level maintenance,
Direct support, General support, SESAME subroutine, OSAMM
computer program.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

JAN 88

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Nordan, Joseph M.; Leonard, Wayne M.,
Jr.; Abrams, Adrian A.

REPORT NO. AMSMI/LC-TA-88-01

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Two maintenance support concepts for selected RPV subsystems lifetime supply and maintenance (SAM) costs are: 1) two levels of support, organizational and depot; and 2) three levels of support, organizational, intermediate (direct support and general support) and depot. Lifetime costs applicable to current peacetime conditions are estimated through the method of the Optimum Supply and Maintenance Model (OSAMM) which uses the supply model, called Selected Essential-Item Stockage for Availability Method (SESAME), as a subroutine. The unique features of OSAMM allows it to simultaneously minimize costs, develop maintenance task distributions, and quantities, and placement of test equipment and stockage while achieving a pre-stated operational availability target. Results are presented over a range of operational availability values of interest in which supply quantities are variants. It is concluded that the three level support concept is less expensive than the two level concept for every selected subsystem studied except one - that one exception has a small cost impact. Another interesting conclusion reached for the three level concept is that the operational availability can be significantly improved with small stockage cost increases. Keywords: Aircraft maintenance; Life cycle costs; Cost estimates. (edc)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE, *MAINTENANCE MANAGEMENT, *REMOTELY PILOTED VEHICLES, AVAILABILITY, COST ESTIMATES, COSTS, DISTRIBUTION, ECONOMIC IMPACT, EMPLOYMENT, LIFE CYCLE COSTS, LOGISTICS SUPPORT, MATHEMATICAL MODELS, OPTIMIZATION, PEACETIME, QUANTITY, SUBROUTINES, SUPPLIES, SUPPLY DEPOTS, TEST EQUIPMENT.

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AD-A199 584 12/5 13/8

ARMY CONCEPTS ANALYSIS AGENCY BETHESDA MD

CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING RESEARCH LAB (ARMY) CHAMPAIGN IL

(U) Mobilization Data Base Management System (MOBDABS) Documentation.

(U) FORSCOM Railroad Project Prioritization Program (FORPROP) for the RAILER System: Computer User's Guide

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Oct 88-Jul 87.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

NOV 87

SEP 88 116P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Narva, Adele

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Karls, S.; Piland, D. A.; Uzarski, D. R.

REPORT NO. CAA-TP-87-13

REPORT NO. CERL-ADP-M-88/17

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This document presents the results of the Mobilization Data Base Management System (MOBDABS) study - a project which developed a data base management system enhancement for an existing model. The enhancement permits manpower analysts/planners to query major Army mobilization planning data source using existing off-the-shelf commercial software and government owned hardware - IBM PC. The application described in this document was designed to assist mobilization analysts and planners from the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel (DSCSPER). MOBDABS relies on model inputs/outputs associated with the Mobilization Base Requirements Model (MOBREM). Keywords: Mobilization base requirements; Mobilization army planning; Army facilities. Operational readiness; Operations research; Military requirements. Army operations. (MGM)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ARMY FACILITIES. *MANPOWER. *MOBILIZATION. ANALYSTS. ARMY OPERATIONS. ARMY PLANNING. INTERROGATION. MILITARY REQUIREMENTS. MODELS. OPERATIONAL READINESS. OPERATIONS RESEARCH. REQUIREMENTS.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *MOBDABS(MOBILIZATION OF DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM).

AD-A200 181

UNCLASSIFIED

ABSTRACT: (U) Many Army installations have railway systems in support of the mobilization mission. Over the years, these railroads have seen major deterioration, often to the point of compromising mobilization readiness. Recognizing the mission-critical status of these rails, the Army has mandated rehabilitation and repair through programs such as FORMAP-2. The U.S. Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (USA-CERL) has responded by developing the RAILER Railroad Maintenance Management System - a comprehensive program incorporating computer automation and sound managerial practices. The purpose of RAILER is to help installations manage the maintenance and repair work in a way that achieves the best results with the funds available. Thus, the system is a decision-support tool that allows managers to consider all possible alternatives. USA-CERL has developed FORPROP to automate the work prioritization process. The program uses input from the installations' RAILER databases to order projects based on best possible analyses by temporarily altering data elements. Keywords: Menu; Computer program documentation; Army Corps of Engineers. (kr)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *COMPUTER PROGRAM DOCUMENTATION. *MAINTENANCE MANAGEMENT. *MANAGEMENT PLANNING AND CONTROL. *RAILROADS. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS. ARMY FACILITIES. AUTOMATION. COMPUTER OPERATORS. COMPUTERS. DATA BASES. DETERIORATION. MANAGEMENT. MISSIONS. MOBILIZATION. OPERATIONAL READINESS. RAILS. REHABILITATION. REPAIR. SOUND. USER MANUALS. MENU.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) FORPROP(Forscom Railroad Project

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UNCLASSIFIED

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-A199 584 CONTINUED
Priorization Program)

AD-A199 583 20/5 5/9

ARMY AEROMEDICAL RESEARCH LAB FORT RUCKER AL

(U) Compendium of U.S. Army Visual Medical Fitness Standards.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

AUG 87 70P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Walsh, David J.; Levine, Richard R.

REPORT NO. USAARL-87-11

PROJECT NO. 3E182777A879

TASK NO. BG

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This report reviews vision standards pertaining to entry onto active duty, retention, and mobilization of officer and enlisted personnel in the U.S. Army. It also contains current vision requirements for each enlisted and warrant officer military occupational specialty (MOS) and commissioned officer specialty skill identifier (SSI). Also summarized are special vision standards with application either to all personnel, to a specific sub-group, or a select few. These include, as examples, particular vision requirements for flying duty, marine diving, military driver's licensing, special operations training and assignment, and admission to the U.S. Military Academy, Reserve Officer Training Corps, and Officer Candidate School. All standards are referenced to their appropriate governing published regulation. Confusion within and contradictions to existing regulatory requirements are discussed as appropriate. Keywords: Visual acuity, Stereopsis, Color vision, Color discrimination, Tables(data). (kt/kr)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *VISUAL ACUITY, *ARMY PERSONNEL, ACTIVE DUTY, COLOR VISION, COLORS, DISCRIMINATION, DIVING, DRIVERS(PERSONNEL), ENLISTED PERSONNEL, FLIGHT JOBS, MILITARY TRAINING, MOBILIZATION, OFFICER PERSONNEL, REQUIREMENTS, RESERVE OFFICER TRAINING CORPS, SCHOOLS, STANDARDS, STEREOSCOPES, TABLES(DATA), UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY, VISION.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) PE02777A, AS879, WU171.

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY

SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

AD-A199 072

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AD-A198 866

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15/8

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL MONTEREY CA

LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT INST BETHESDA MD

(U) Short-Term Planning and Forecasting for Petroleum.

(U) Improving Cargo Visibility in the Joint Deployment System.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

JUN 88

AUG 86

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Elkins, Ronald D.

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Mueller, George E.; Rozycki, Robert F.; Smith, Click D., Jr

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

REPORT NO. LMI-ML538

CONTRACT NO. MDA903-85-C-0139

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The Defense Fuel Supply Center (DFSC) has, in recent past, been unable to adequately forecast for short-term petroleum requirements. This has resulted in inaccurate replenishment quantities and required short notice corrections which interrupted planned resupply methods. The relationship between the annual CINCLANTFLT DFM budget and sales from the Norfolk Defense Fuel Support Point (DFSP) is developed and the past sales data from the Norfolk DFSP is used to construct seasonality indices. Finally, the budget/sales relationship is combined with the seasonality indices to provide a new forecasting model. This model is then compared with the current one for FY-88 monthly forecasts. The comparison suggests that the new model can provide accurate, timely requirements data and improve resupply of the Norfolk Defense Fuel Support Point. Keywords: Petroleum, Forecasting, Seasonality, Logistics, Inventory management. (JES)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *LOGISTICS, *PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, ACCURACY, DEFENSE SYSTEMS, FORECASTING, FUELS, INVENTORY CONTROL, MODELS, PLANNING, QUANTITY, REPLENISHMENT, REQUIREMENTS, SHORT RANGE(TIME), TIMELINESS.

ABSTRACT: (U) The Joint Chiefs of Staff and Unified Commander rely on the Joint Deployment System (JDS) for timely deployment information. That system does not provide the visibility of in-transit cargoes they would need to revise lift allocations, order diversions or evaluate the effects of lost or delayed cargoes. The major shortcoming is in tracking movements of nonunit cargo; resupply items. Planned movements on nonunit cargo in the JDS are identified by class of supply and cargo identification number. Actual movements are initiated and tracked in the Defense Logistics Supply System (DLSS) by individual requisitions which contain no links to the cargo identification number. There is a method whereby the link between actual and planned cargo movements could be established by utilization of the Federal Supply Classification (FSC); (the first four digits of the National Stock Number). Procedures are recommended whereby the FSC of air and surface shipments would be translated into supply classes and both would be entered into the JDS for actual shipments. Keywords: Unit cargo; Nonunit cargo; Critical items; Federal Supply Classification; Defense Logistics Supply System; Water commodity codes; Transportation operating agencies; Ports of Embarkation and Debarkation; Intra-Theater lift; Classes of supply; Major end-items. (SDV)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CARGO HANDLING, *LOGISTICS SUPPORT, *SUPPLIES, *MILITARY TRANSPORTATION, ALLOCATIONS, CLASSIFICATION, CODING, COMMODITIES, DEFENSE SYSTEMS, DEPLOYMENT, IDENTIFICATION, INVENTORY CONTROL, LIFT,

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REPLENISHMENT, TIMELINESS, UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT,
VISIBILITY, WATER, JOINT MILITARY ACTIVITIES, INFORMATION
SYSTEMS.

LITTON COMPUTER SERVICES DIV MOUNTAIN VIEW CA

(U) Increasing (BFV) Bradley Fighting Vehicle
Effectiveness: Improved Training Approaches and
Equipment.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Sep 85-Sep 87.

JUL 87 61P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Rollier, Robert L.; Knapp, Steven D.;
Frederick, Donald P.; Champion, David F.; Roberson, Paul
R.

CONTRACT NO. MDA903-85-C-0400

PROJECT NO. 2Q283744A795

MONITOR: ARI
A-88-21

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Availability: ARI Field Unit, P.O. Box 2088, Fort Benning,
GA 31905. No copies furnished by DTIC/NTIS.

ABSTRACT: (U) Nine issues that affect the combat effectiveness of the Bradley Fighting Vehicle (BFV) are discussed in this report. All of them were selected for development and evaluation work. The general findings for each area indicate that: a) a thermal training package can enhance individual and unit capability during limited visibility conditions, b) a modified range card may be easier to use than the existing BFV cards, c) an optical range finder can provide the discount element of the BFV with an accurate, low-cost range estimation tool to aid in employing infantry weapons systems, d) synthetic thermal barrier materials may be able to camouflage combat vehicles against detection by threat thermal devices, e) a 25-mm on-board ammunition storage container can increase survivability of the BFV, reduce loading times, and increase vehicle storage capacity, f) a 7.62-mm coaxial machine gun mount pin can virtually eliminate loss of pins and can increase the availability of BFVs, g) a transparent cargo hatch prototype can now be built and installed on BFVs to increase visibility from the squad compartment, allow FO tasks to be performed, and reduce motion sickness and claustrophobia, h) a proposed silent

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generator concept can provide a means of ensuring combat readiness by keeping critical BFV combat systems ready for immediate response during silent watch missions, and 1) a driver alert system can allow the BFV commander to wake a sleeping or inattentive driver and alert him to imminent vehicle movement. (sch)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *COMBAT VEHICLES, *ARMY TRAINING, CAMOUFLAGE, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), CARDS, COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS, COMPARTMENTS, DETECTION, ESTIMATES, GENERATORS, MATCHES, INFANTRY, LOSSES, LOW COSTS, MENTAL DISORDERS, MISSIONS, MOTION SICKNESS, OPTICAL PROPERTIES, PINS, PROTOTYPES, QUIET, RANGE FINDING, SQUAD LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, STORAGE, SURVIVABILITY, SYNTHETIC MATERIALS, THERMAL INSULATION, THERMAL PROPERTIES, THREATS, TOOLS, TRAINING, TRANSPARENCY, VEHICLES, VISIBILITY, WATCH(DUTY), WEAPON SYSTEMS, ARMY EQUIPMENT.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) PE63744A, AS795, 7.62-MM Guns, 25-MM Ammunition, Bradley fighting vehicles.

AD-A198 689 15/6.7

ARMY-AIR FORCE CENTER FOR LOW INTENSITY CONFLICT LANGLEY AFB VA

(U) Technology Guidelines and Potential Military Applications in Low Intensity Conflicts.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

FEB 88

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Brothers, Kenneth G.

MONITOR: SBI
AD-FOOO 122

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper looks at technology and the tools it produces as an essential ingredient needed to win in LIC. Those who possess the technological high ground are not guaranteed success. What is needed is a superior civil-military organization with the right strategy and the right technology tools. With the proper application of these three ingredients, the US and our allies can win decisively in LIC. The paper lists nine proposed technology guidelines to use whenever developing and/or selecting a LIC technology application. The paper then provides a list of potential needs in the four operational categories associated with LIC: insurgency and counterinsurgency, peacetime contingency operations, combatting terrorism, and peacekeeping operations.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *UNCONVENTIONAL WARFARE, *DEFENSE PLANNING, TECHNOLOGY FORECASTING, INSURGENCY, COUNTERINSURGENCY, TERRORISM, TACTICAL ANALYSIS.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Low Intensity Warfare, Peacetime Contingency Operations, Peacekeeping Operations, FY88, SBI1.

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A198 629 5/1 15/5

AIR FORCE LOGISTICS COMMAND WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH DCS/
MATERIAL MANAGEMENT

(U) Air Logistics Early Requirements Technique (ALERT)
Validation.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

JUN 88 12P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Rexroad, Adrienne; Collins, Larry

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) For five years, Air Force Logistics Command (AFLC) has used ALERT as a tool to forecast the budget program 15 (BP15), aircraft spares program Objective Memorandum (POM) peacetime operating stock requirement. ALERT is a regression-based model that uses historical budget data to develop budget estimates by weapon system. These individual forecasts are then aggregated into an overall BP15 POM forecast, for the first POM period past the budget projections (three years beyond the current fiscal year) and for the four subsequent POM years. The ALERT estimation process allows for a management review of the statistically forecasted values. The authors also compared ALERT's statistically derived results against ALERT's results after the management review. They found ALERT was more accurate than other less sophisticated forecasting approaches. Indeed ALERT's forecasts for FY87 were within 2 percent of the actual obligations for FY87. This document proposes continuing annual validation of ALERT forecasts and recommends other efforts to improve AFLC's ability to forecast BP15 POM requirements. Keywords: Replenish spares requirements. (KR)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *FORECASTING, *MATHEMATICAL MODELS, *REGRESSION ANALYSIS, *LOGISTICS PLANNING, AIR FORCE LOGISTICS COMMAND, AIRCRAFT, AIR FORCE BUDGETS, ESTIMATES, PEACETIME, REQUIREMENTS, TOOLS, VALIDATION, WEAPON SYSTEMS.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) ALERT(Air Logistics Early Requirements Technique).

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AD-A198 263 5/1 15/5

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE WASHINGTON DC

(U) Department of the Air Force Justification of Amended Fiscal Years 1985/1989 Biennial Budget Estimates Submitted to Congress February 1988. Operation and Maintenance, Air Force Reserve.

FEB 88 52P

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The funds requested for this program are required by the Air Force Reserve to maintain and train units in reserve status to assure their readiness for immediate mobilization, and to provide administrative support for the Air Reserve Personnel Center. This estimate provides for the operation and training of all Air Force Reserve units, consisting in FY 1989 of 59 flying units, 179 mission support units, 11 Air Force Reserve flying installations, and the flying and mission training and strength of 83,800 Reserve Component personnel in the Selected Reserve. Activities supported include aircraft operations, ground training, base level aircraft maintenance, maintenance of other equipment, supply activities, and security for Air Force Reserve resources. Keywords: Air Force budgets, Air Force operations. (sdw)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AIR FORCE BUDGETS, *AIR FORCE OPERATIONS, *AIR FORCE PERSONNEL, *MILITARY RESERVES, *MAINTENANCE, AIRCRAFT, AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE, AVIATION PERSONNEL, BUDGETS, ESTIMATES, GROUND LEVEL, MANAGEMENT, MILITARY PERSONNEL, MISSIONS, MOBILIZATION, RESOURCES, STRENGTH(GENERAL), SUPPLIES, TRAINING.

AD-A198 263

UNCLASSIFIED

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY

SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

AD-A198 258 5/1 15/5

AD-A198 180 15/8

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE WASHINGTON DC

ARMY COMMAND AND GENERAL STAFF COLL FORT LEAVENWORTH KS

(U) Department of the Air Force Justification of Amended Fiscal Years 1988/1989 Biennial Budget Estimates Submitted to Congress February 1988. Air Force Stock Fund

(U) The Role of the Marine Amphibious Unit, Special Operations Capable in Low Intensity Conflict.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis.

FEB 88 32P

MAY 88

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Hobbs, Richard A., Jr

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The Air Force Stock Fund consists of six divisions: Systems Support, General Support, Medical-Dental, Fuels, Commissary, and Air Force Academy Cadet Store. These divisions provide for the financial management, inventory control, and distribution of consumable items of supply and low-cost equipment to support both peacetime and wartime operations. The stock fund operates under a revolving fund concept. The corpus of the stock fund consists of inventory and cash. Each division buys and holds inventory for sale to authorized customers (primarily operation and maintenance funded activities and the Air Force Industrial Fund) on demand. Sales of stock fund inventory generate cash that is used to replenish inventory levels. In a static environment, this sale and replenishment cycle is self-sustaining. However, introduction of new weapon systems, modification of existing systems, and increased levels of peacetime operation require expansion or augmentation of stock fund inventories to assure proper levels of support and readiness. Keywords: Air force budgets. (SDW).

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AIR FORCE BUDGETS, AIR FORCE, AUGMENTATION, CONSUMPTION, CYCLES, ENVIRONMENTS, ESTIMATES, FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT, FUELS, INVENTORY, INVENTORY CONTROL, LOW COSTS, OPERATION, PEACETIME, REPLENISHMENT, STATICS, WEAPON SYSTEMS.

ABSTRACT: (U) This study compares the capabilities of the Enhanced Marine Amphibious Unit (Special Operations Capable), MAU (SOC) with the requirements for conducting operations in Low Intensity Conflict (LIC). The focus of the study is on the improvements and expansion of capabilities of MAUs being Special Operations Capable. LIC is defined and discussed relative to the requirements for military forces operating in this environment. The capabilities of the MAU (SOC) are then compared to the requirements of LIC establish a framework for the role of MAU (SOC) in LIC operations. The principal conclusion of the thesis is that the MAU (SOC) has a role in LIC operations. Its capabilities are best served in the area of peacetime contingency operations, where its rapid response and special operations enhancements provide a unique capability for military action. The MAU (SOC) has limited capability in foreign internal defense operations, due to the eventual length of such operations. Finally, the MAU (SOC) is a viable force for use in terrorism counteraction and peacekeeping operations, but again, other units may be better suited based on the circumstances of the situation. (kr)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS, *MARINE CORPS OPERATIONS, COUNTERMEASURES, DEFENSE SYSTEMS, FOREIGN, INTERNAL, LIMITED WARFARE, PEACETIME, QUICK REACTION, REQUIREMENTS, TERRORISM, VIABILITY.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Low intensity conflict.

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SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-A197 948 15/5 5/1

AD-A197 911 15/6.4

LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT INST BETHESDA MD

RANGE OPERATIONS DIRECTORATE WHITE SANDS MISSILE RANGE NM

(U) Depot Maintenance Modernization.

(U) A Calculus of First-Strike Stability (A Criterion for Evaluating Strategic Forces).

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

FEB 88

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Interim rept..

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Glass, David; Schwartz, Lawrence

JUN 88

50P

REPORT NO. LMI-AL704R1

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Kent, Glenn A.; DeValk, Randall J.; Thaler, David E.

CONTRACT NO. NDA903-85-C-0138

REPORT NO. RAND/N-2528-AF

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

CONTRACT NO. F49620-86-C-0008

ABSTRACT: (U) Maintenance depots perform overhaul, repair, and modification of military systems. The facilities may be contractor-owned or -operated as well as DoD-owned and -operated. However, the DoD maintenance depots are needed to meet sudden increases or surges in maintenance demands that may arise from increasing tensions or from mobilizing for wartime. Consequently, the Military Services have been spending more than \$1/2 billion per year on modernizing their equipment and buildings in the depots. This report evaluates the decision process for modernizing the DoD maintenance depots. The key questions addressed are: Strategically, does DoD modernization satisfy the depot-maintenance requirements that would arise from increased tensions or from mobilization? Technologically, are the capital investments in the depots made according to any of the new, dynamic repair processes - e.g., Group Technology and flexible repairs? Operationally, are capital investments proposed, approved, and financed to support modernization strategies? Certain recommendations are made to improve the decision-making process for modernizing the depots. Keywords: Depot, Maintenance, Modernization, Mobilization, Technology, Capital investment process, Economic analysis. (sdv)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MAINTENANCE, *SUPPLY DEPOTS, DECISION MAKING, DYNAMICS, ECONOMIC ANALYSIS, INVESTMENTS, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), MOBILIZATION, MODIFICATION, REPAIR.

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AD-A197 911

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UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) For analyzing the merits of alternative strategic nuclear force postures, first-strike stability is a more relevant and demanding criterion than deterrence. First-strike stability exists if neither superpower perceives the other as motivated to strike first in a crisis. This Note describes an approach for evaluating the first-strike stability (or instability) of various postures of superpower strategic offensive forces. The study uses a calculus of the cost of striking first compared with the potential cost of waiting and risking an enemy first strike. The analysis suggests that the current postures of U.S. and Soviet strategic offensive forces do not demonstrate any undue degree of first-strike instability. However, merely reducing the level of U.S. and Soviet offensive forces does little to enhance stability and may actually increase first-strike instability because the types and posture of forces deployed have a greater effect on stability than do their overall numbers. To maintain stability, reductions in offensive weapons should be coupled with improved basing modes. Keywords: Strategic analysis, Strategic weapons, Deterrence. (kr)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *FIRST STRIKE CAPABILITY, *STRATEGIC ANALYSIS, *WAR POTENTIAL, ATTACK, CALCULUS, COSTS, ENEMY, MILITARY FORCES(FOREIGN), MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), STRATEGIC WARFARE, STRATEGIC WEAPONS, USSR, WEAPONS.

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AD-A197 397 5/1 5/9

ARMY RESEARCH INST OF ENVIRONMENTAL MEDICINE NATICK MA

OAK RIDGE ASSOCIATED UNIVERSITIES TN

(U) The Physiological Determinants of Load Bearing Performance at Different March Distances.

(U) Establishing Priorities for Civilian Personnel Management Research in the Army.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Technical rept. Sep-Nov 88,

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. 1 Apr-31 Dec 87.

APR 88 38P

APR 88 75P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Mello, Robert P.; Damokosh, Andrew I.; Reynolds, Katy L.; Witt, Calvin E.; Vogel, James A.

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Clark, Sheldon B.; Sweeney, Deborah H.; Savell, Joel M.

REPORT NO. USARIEM-T-15-88

CONTRACT NO. MIPR-13-ARI-87-97

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

PROJECT NO. 2Q263731A792

ABSTRACT: (U) The purpose of this study was to further our knowledge of the physiological determinants of load bearing performance over distances from 2 to 12 km. Twenty eight soldiers, experienced in load bearing, were initially assessed for: aerobic power (VO2max), leg strength and muscular endurance, maximal lift capacity, maximal heart rate (HRmax), body composition, body anthropometry, and submaximal treadmill response to load bearing. Following a week of fitness assessment, each soldier performed four, best effort, load bearing trials at distances of 2, 4, 8 and 12 km. All trials were scheduled in random order on four successive weeks. The total load carried (pack, weapon, and clothing) was 48.12 kg. Mean performance times for each distance were 18.0, 35.1, 77.2 and 125.0 minutes, respectively. Mean exercise intensity (% HRmax) as measured by HR telemetry for each trial was 74, 71, 69 and 63% respectively. Keywords: Loaded marching physical performance, Muscle strength, Aerobic fitness, Human factor engineering. (jes)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AEROBIC PROCESSES, *ANTHROPOMETRY, ARMY PERSONNEL, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), CLOTHING.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) PE62787A, AS879, WU123, *March distances.

AD-A197 733

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AD-A197 397

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UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

MONITOR: ARI
RR-1474

ABSTRACT: (U) Based on the findings of the Army Strategic Plan for Civilian Personnel Management Research: A Roadmap for the Future, a questionnaire containing 16 broad areas for possible research was designed. The purpose of this effort was to assign priorities to research topics aimed at improving the management of the Army's civilian personnel. This questionnaire was distributed to key individuals throughout the Army. These persons were drawn from all major commands and represented military and civilian employees, personnelists and managers, those with staff assignments and those in the field, and those who participated in the previous Roadmap study as well as those who did not. The survey participants were asked to rate each of the areas on three dimensions: (a) the value of improving things in the area, (b) the seriousness of the consequences of not improving things, and (c) the likelihood that additional information would be used. The overall top priority topics were related to recruitment, retention, and the identification and development of supervisors and managers. The lowest priority topics were related to mobilization issues, manpower forecasting, and organizational effectiveness. Keywords: Research management, Personnel management, Decision making. (sch)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CIVILIAN PERSONNEL, *PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT, ARMY PLANNING, DECISION MAKING, FORECASTING.

UNCLASSIFIED

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A197 397 CONTINUED

AD-A197 304 5/9

MANPOWER, MOBILIZATION, OPERATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS,
ORGANIZATIONS, RESEARCH MANAGEMENT, STRATEGY, SUPERVISORS,
ARMY PERSONNEL, RETENTION(GENERAL), RECRUITING.

SCIENTIFIC SYSTEMS INC CAMBRIDGE MA

(U) Model Training Program for Reserve Component Units.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) PE63731A, AS792.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Sep 83-Aug 87.

MAR 88 44P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Begg, John

CONTRACT NO. MDA803-83-C-0483

PROJECT NO. 2Q263743A784

MONITOR: ARI
RR-1470

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Addition of new, sophisticated systems to the Army inventory presents special training problems to Reserve Component (RC) maintenance units. Upon mobilization, these units support active units using the new systems, but the RC soldiers have limited training time and little or no access to the new equipment or knowledgeable instructors. The Model Training Program for Reserve Component units investigated the use of computer based training (CBT) with interactive videodisc to deliver training to RC units. CBT courses were developed for four Military Occupational Specialties responsible for the M1 Abrams tank. The training was fielded for trials for 1 year at three RC units, and effectiveness of the training was evaluated with hands-on and written pre- and posttests. In addition, a survey of over 200 developers of CBT was conducted to investigate the problems of CBT development projects. Recommendations were made for analyzing and procuring CBT projects, estimating costs, enhancing production techniques, and fielding the computer based training at Reserve units. Keywords: Armor training, Maintenance training, Training costs, Educational technology, Tanks, Instructional design, Military training. (sdw)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ARMY TRAINING, *MILITARY RESERVES, ARMOR, ARMY PERSONNEL, COMPUTERS, COSTS, DISK RECORDING SYSTEMS, EDUCATION, INSTRUCTORS, INSTRUCTORS, INTERACTIONS, INVENTORY, JOB TRAINING, JOBS, MAINTENANCE, MILITARY PERSONNEL, MILITARY TRAINING, MOBILIZATION,

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MODELS, PRODUCTION, SPECIALIZATION, TIME, TRAINING, VIDEO
RECORDING, TANKS (COMBAT VEHICLES), ARMOR, ARMY, ARMY
PERSONNEL, COMPUTERS, COSTS, DISK RECORDING SYSTEMS,
EDUCATION, INSTRUCTIONS, INSTRUCTORS, INTERACTIONS,
INVENTORY, JOB TRAINING, JOBS, MAINTENANCE, MILITARY
PERSONNEL, MILITARY RESERVES, MILITARY TRAINING,
MOBILIZATION, MODELS, PRODUCTION, SPECIALIZATION, TIME,
TRAINING, VIDEO RECORDING.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Reserve Components.

AD-A197 303 15/5 13/2

ARMY ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE AGENCY ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND
MD

(U) The Strategic Performance of Defensive Barriers.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Aug 87-May 88,

MAY 88 38P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Seguin, Paul B.

REPORT NO. USAESC-R-88-13

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This monograph was prepared by the US Army Engineer Studies Center for the Combined Forces Command of the Republic of Korea and the United States. It reviews the strategic performance of barrier and fortification systems built by a variety of countries in the 19th and 20th centuries for lessons applicable to the design of a future Korea Barrier System. Those systems built in peacetime for the purposes of deterring invasion or stopping an initial attack during the beginning of a war were found to be most comparable to the nature of the Korea Barrier System. The barrier/fortifications systems reviewed include those of France (the Sere de Rivières and the Maginot Lines), Germany (the Siegfried Line), the Low Countries (Eben Emael) in Belgium, the water barriers in the Netherlands, Great Britain (Gibraltar and Singapore), Finland (the Mannerheim Line), and Israel (the Bar-Lev Line). (kr)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *BARRIERS, *DEFENSE SYSTEMS, *FORTIFICATIONS, ARMY RESEARCH, BELGIUM, ENGINEERING, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY (EAST AND WEST), GIBALTAR, GREAT BRITAIN, ISRAEL, KOREA, NETHERLANDS, PEACETIME, SINGAPORE, UNITED STATES, WARFARE, WATER.

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A197 178 8/15 13/8 OAK RIDGE NATIONAL LAB TN

AD-A197 178 CONTINUED

environment. (kt)

(U) Expedient Antibiotics Production.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. 1985-1988.

APR 88 198P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Blenkowski, Paul R.; Byers, Charles H.;
Lee, Douglas D.

REPORT NO. ORNL-6388

CONTRACT NO. EMW-84-E-1737

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The literature on the manufacture, separation and purification, and clinical uses of antibiotics was reviewed, and a bibliography of the pertinent material was compiled. Five antimicrobial drugs, penicillin V and G (and amoxicillin with clavulanic acid), Cephalixin (a cephalosporin), tetracycline and oxytetracycline, Bacitracin (topical), and sulfonamide (chemically produced) were identified for emergency production. Plants that manufacture antibiotics in the continental United States, Mexico, and Puerto Rico have been identified along with potential alternate sites such as those where SCP, enzymes, and fermentation ethanol are produced. Detailed process flow sheets and process descriptions have been derived from the literature and documented. Detailed instructions were developed to assist State and Federal officials who would be directing the resumption of antibiotic production after a nuclear attack. Initially, all plant managers should be contacted (using the lists provided in this report) to determine if their facility has been destroyed or damaged. If a plant has been damaged, the manager should determine the feasibility of making repairs, the potential capacity of the repaired plant, and the type of antibiotic that can be produced. If enough production cannot be realized from undamaged and slightly damaged plants, the plants from the list of alternate emergency production sites must be contacted, determination of the plant status made, and the managers informed of impending conversion of antibiotic production. If alternate sites must be used, a team of skilled personnel must be assembled to convert the plant to antibiotic production in the austere

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DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ANTIBIOTICS, *MANUFACTURING, *PRODUCTION, ANTIMICROBIAL AGENTS, ATTACK, BIBLIOGRAPHIES, SYNTHESIS(CHEMISTRY), CAPACITY(QUANTITY), CONVERSION, DRUGS, EMERGENCIES, ENZYMES, ETHANOLS, FERMENTATION, FLOW CHARTING, MEXICO, NUCLEAR WARFARE, OXYTETRACYCLINE, PUERTO RICO, PURIFICATION, SITES, SULFONAMIDES, TETRACYCLINES, UNITED STATES.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) WJ2411K, WJ19.

UNCLASSIFIED

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

AD-A196 929 CONTINUED

structures were not considered in this test. Keywords:
Cost effectiveness; Civil engineering. (kt)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CIVIL ENGINEERING, *CONSTRUCTION,
*COST EFFECTIVENESS, ACQUISITION, ARCHITECTURE, ARMY,
ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), CASE STUDIES,
COMMERCE, CONTRACTS COSTS, FABRICS, FACILITIES, LIFE
CYCLE COSTS, LOADS(FORCES), LOW COSTS, MEMBRANES,
METHODOLOGY, RIGIDITY, STRUCTURAL ENGINEERING, STRUCTURAL
MEMBERS, STRUCTURES, TEST AND EVALUATION.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) PE62731A, AST41, MU041, Turkey
construction, Fabric construction.

CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING RESEARCH LAB (ARMY) CHAMPAIGN,
IL

(U) Six Case Studies on Alternative Construction Methods:
One-Step 'Turnkey' Facility Acquisition and
Architectural Fabric Structure Technology.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final technical rept..

MAY 88 85P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Napier, Thomas P.; Holcomb, Timothy D.;
Kapelnick, Robert G.; Rivas, Abelardo

REPORT NO. CERL-TR-P-88/14

PROJECT NO. 4A182731AT41

TASK NO. 8

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Building technologies and practices have
emerged in recent years as alternatives to traditional
design and construction in meeting cost, time, and
quality goals of owners and builders. Some of these
methods are used frequently in commercial construction
markets, but are not yet widely accepted within U.S. Army
Corps of Engineers (USACE) standard practice. The
objective of the projects described in this report was to
test two alternative construction methods and to evaluate
their effectiveness in providing less costly facilities
to the Army. These methods are: (1) One-Step Competitive
(/Turnkey/) Negotiation and (2) Architectural Fabric
Structure technology. One-Step 'Turnkey' procedures
differ from the traditional design-bid-build procedures.
Rather than advertising a single design for competitive
bidding, the Government solicits proposals for the
design-plus-construction price. A construction contract
is awarded based on a proposal's price as well as other
factors such as technical qualities or life-cycle cost
benefits (not necessarily low price alone). Four military
projects from the FY84 Military Construction, Army (MCA)
program were chosen for Architectural Fabric Structure
tests. The fabric structures involved in this test were
the tensioned membrane type, in which a fabric membrane
is supported by rigid structural members and prestressed
to achieve its load-carrying capacity. Air-supported

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A196 798 5/9 5/8 6/10

AD-A196 798 CONTINUED

KLEIN ASSOCIATES YELLOW SPRINGS OH

(U) Prediction Model for Estimating Performance Impacts of Maintenance Stress.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Interim technical paper May-Oct 88.

JUN 88

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Taynor, Janet; Klein, Gary A.; Batchelor, Cheryl L.

CONTRACT NO. F33657-84-D-0315

PROJECT NO. 2950

TASK NO. 00

MONITOR: AFHRL
Tp-88-5

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) An Identification Point modelling tool was constructed to assist Air Force planners to predict the effects of stress upon aircraft maintenance time. Preparedness for the hazard, experience of the maintenance technicians, payoff for performing the task quickly, task complexity, and the need for other: to complete the task were combined to produce 32 identification points in the model. The Comparison Based prediction method was used to obtain information from maintenance experts in industry, Air National Guard experts, and civilian fire vehicle maintainers. The model describes and predicts the effects upon maintenance time of various combinations of the five factors. Future combat conditions may expose maintenance technicians to hazards such as bombs, bullets, and nuclear/biological/chemical (NBC) warfare conditions. The speed and manner of aircraft maintenance task performance under these conditions are critical determinants of how fast aircraft can be returned to combat. The speed at which aircraft can be turned around during normal operations and during simulated surge conditions can be studied and the data used to calculate sortie rates. The study of performance of even routine maintenance tasks in this type of environment must take into account the effects of psychological stress. Because the effects of

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psychological stress upon maintenance personnel can have a critical impact upon the time needed to return aircraft to battle, the effect of such stress must be addressed. Unless the real and/or perceived stress upon maintenance personnel is accounted for, this important variable may upset all calculations about sortie rates and negate the effectiveness of many formal planning efforts. (sch)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE, *MAINTENANCE PERSONNEL, *STRESS(PSYCHOLOGY), AIR FORCE, AIRCRAFT, BATTLES, BOMBS, CIVILIAN PERSONNEL, COMPARISON, ENVIRONMENTS, FIRES, HAZARDS, IMPACT, INDUSTRIES, JOBS, MAINTENANCE, MISSIONS, MODELS, PERFORMANCE(HUMAN), PREDICTIONS, RATES, SIMULATION, SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION, SPECIALISTS, STRESSES, SURGES, TECHNICIANS, TIME, VEHICLES, WARFARE.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) PE63106F, WJAFHRL29500003.

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY

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AD-A198 383 12/5

AD-A198 127 1/3.3 15/5 12/7

AIR FORCE INST OF TECH WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH

RAND CORP SANTA MONICA CA

(U) An Introduction to Implementing a Capacity Planning Effort in an MVS (Multiple Virtual Storage) Environment.

(U) ORACLE (Oversight of Resources and Capability for Logistics Effectiveness) and Requirements Forecasting. Volume 1. Extensions of ORACLE.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Interim rept.

88 SSP

MAY 88 47P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Walderick, Paul J.

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Lansdowne, Z. F.

REPORT NO. AFIT/CI/NR-88-73

REPORT NO. RAND/N-2615/1-P/L

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

CONTRACT NO. MDA903-85-C-0030

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This thesis describes the development of a new capacity planning methodology to aid computer professionals working on implementing a capacity planning effort in an MVS (Multiple Virtual Storage) environment. The methodology developed utilizes the System Management Facility (SMF), the Resource Measurement Facility (RMF), and the Statistical Analysis System (SAS) in order to bring together many of the past computer performance evaluation ideas and to integrate them with current computer performance evaluation techniques and automated procedures. An automated approach is taken so computer professionals can devote their energies to analyzing and interpreting results, not gathering and calculating input factors. Subsequently, each MVS installation is supplied with the actual usage data to help set accurate user objectives and forecast for tomorrow's data processing needs. Keywords: Theses; Data acquisition; Computer programs; Operations research; Systems approach. (KR)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *SYSTEMS APPROACH, *DATA STORAGE SYSTEMS, AUTOMATION, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), COMPUTER PROGRAMS, COMPUTERS, DATA ACQUISITION, DATA PROCESSING, FACILITIES, INPUT, MANAGEMENT, MEASUREMENT, METHODOLOGY, OPERATIONS RESEARCH, PERFORMANCE TESTS, PERFORMANCE(ENGINEERING), PLANNING, STATISTICAL ANALYSIS, THESES.

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ABSTRACT: (U) ORACLE (Oversight of Resources And Capability for Logistics Effectiveness) is a methodology that assesses the effects of changing certain resource levels on the peacetime materiel readiness and wartime sustainability of U.S. air forces, to improve the estimation and justification of resource requirements. The Air Force Logistics Command uses the D041 system to help manage approximately 150,000 aircraft components. During each quarter, the D041 system is used to estimate how much of each component should be repaired and purchased for about three years into the future. The goal of the ORACLE methodology is to construct an aggregate database having the following features: The database is an additional product of a standard D041 quarterly computation, it is small enough to fit in a portable microcomputer, and it can be readily manipulated by a spreadsheet-like program to mimic in aggregate form the responses of D041 to program changes. The current ORACLE methodology was designed to work with only a simplified version of D041, not the actual version. D041 is now being modified to incorporate the logic that is in the Logistics Management Institute's Aircraft Availability Model (AAM). Keywords: Spare parts, Regression analysis, Fighter aircraft, Data bases. (KR)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *DATA BASES, *LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT, *AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE, AIR FORCE LOGISTICS COMMAND, AIRCRAFT MODELS, AVAILABILITY, FIGHTER AIRCRAFT, FORECASTING, LOGISTICS, MATERIEL, MICROCOMPUTERS, PEACETIME, PORTABLE EQUIPMENT, REGRESSION ANALYSIS.

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REQUIREMENTS, RESOURCES, SPARE PARTS.

AIR FORCE INST OF TECH WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Aircraft components, ORACLE(Oversight of Resources and Capability for Logistics Effectiveness), AAM(Aircraft Availability Model).

(U) A Systems Approach to the Aeromedical Aircraft Routing Problem Using a Computer-Based Model.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Doctoral thesis.

88

PERSONAL AUTHORS: McLain, Dennis R.

REPORT NO. AFIT/CI/NR-88-115

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This research concerns transporting medical patients on specially-equipped aircraft from one medical facility to another primarily to provide them treatment not available at the first facility. In addition to finding improved routing methods so that patients can be moved as directly and expeditiously as possible, we address other important issues by means of a systems approach, such as the limited numbers of aircraft and crews that restrict the ability of the system to provide direct or even same-day service. Of the world-wide DOD network, we examined only the continental US portion, and we were primarily concerned with its peacetime operation. The purpose of the thesis is to design and aeromedical planning system that will schedule weekly regional service, and produce daily routings. Historical patient movement data provides information that can be used in regional service planning. At the root of routing and sequencing is the combinatorially difficult problem of finding solutions that satisfy the ordering restriction that patients be picked up before they are delivered. Routing problems which require both pickup and delivery service are commonly called many-to-many, two-ended service problems. We present solution methods for both multiple depot and multiple aircraft many-to-many problems. (AW)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AEROMEDICAL EVACUATION, *AIRCRAFT, *ROUTING, ADDITION, COMPUTERIZED SIMULATION, DELIVERY, FACILITIES, MEDICAL SERVICES, MEDICINE, MODELS, OPERATION, PATIENTS, PEACETIME, PLANNING, PROBLEM SOLVING, SOLUTIONS(GENERAL), SUPPLY DEPOTS, SYSTEMS APPROACH, THESES.

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NATIONAL DEFENSE UNIV WASHINGTON DC

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NATO, NUCLEAR WARFARE, REQUIREMENTS, RESOURCES, RESPONSE, SCENARIOS, SHORT RANGE(TIME), STRENGTH(GENERAL), TERRORISM, THREATS, TREATIES, WARFARE, WARNING SYSTEMS.

(U) Graduated Mobilization Response: A Key Element of National Deterrent Strategy.

APR 88

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Taibi, Paul E.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) On 15 September 1987, the National Security Advisor to the President made development of a mobilization doctrine and system based on graduated response to early warning one of the seven priority National Security Emergency Preparedness (NSEP) goals to be achieved by 1989. In the classic construct, mobilization is the act of preparing for war or other emergency through assembling and organizing national resources. It is the process of marshalling industrial, economic, infrastructure, human, and government resources needed to support responses to national security threats and domestic crises. The purpose of Graduated Mobilization Response (GMR) is to provide the National Command Authorities a range of political, economic, and military options that will assist in the management of a national security crisis. These options are designed with two goals in mind: first, to improve deterrence and avoid war; and second, to prepare for war should it come. From the mid 1950's to the late 1970's national security policymakers probed worst case scenarios like a nuclear attack on the U.S., or a short warning attack on NATO Europe. Such narrow strategic thinking left no opportunity for capitalizing on America's vast economic strength. It also ignored more likely crises, including: natural disasters or terrorism which could destroy substantial portions of our defense and economic infrastructure, a sudden requirement to support an ally or client state in a conflict, a need to respond to technological breakthrough or abrogation of arms control treaties, and other wartime scenarios like: a small, short war; a small war of indefinite length; along, major war with early warning. (sch)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *DETERRENCE, *NATIONAL SECURITY, *MILITARY STRATEGY, ADVISORY ACTIVITIES, ARMS CONTROL, ATTACK, DISASTERS, DOCTRINE, DOMESTIC, EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS, ECONOMICS, EMERGENCIES, EUROPE, MOBILIZATION.

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SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-A195 771 8/1 18/5

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER (NAVY) WASHINGTON DC

(U) Department of the Navy Justification of Estimates
Amended Fiscal Year 1988 and 1989 Biennial Budget
Submitted to Congress February 1988. Department of the
Navy Stock Fund.

FEB 88

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The Department of the Navy Stock Fund is a revolving fund established for the purpose of financing inventories of secondary items to support Navy and Marine Corps combat forces and shore installations. The stock fund customers buy material using annual appropriated funds. These monies, in turn, are then used by the stock fund to reinvest in material to meet future customer demands. Beginning in FY 1983, Congress directed that inventory investment for support of new weapons systems, weapons systems with expanding populations and readiness or sustainability initiatives be financed by direct appropriations. This request supports that direction. This submission also reflects the consolidation of the Navy Stock Fund and the Marine Corps Stock Fund, previously two separate accounts, into a single Department of the Navy Stock Fund, effective 1 October 1987. Keywords: Statistical data; Estimates; War reserve material; Estimates. (NR)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *NAVAL BUDGETS, *COST ESTIMATES, COMBAT FORCES, INVENTORY, INVESTMENTS, MARINE CORPS, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), NAVAL LOGISTICS, NAVAL SHORE FACILITIES, NAVY, POPULATION, RESERVE EQUIPMENT, SECONDARY, STATISTICAL DATA, STOCKPILES, WARFARE, WEAPON SYSTEMS.

AD-A195 743 15/1 15/6

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) Armored Cavalry and Reconnaissance: A Doctrinal
Shortfall in Force Structure.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Study project.

APR 88 77P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Rousek, Charles A.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The parity of nuclear weapons between the United States and the Soviet Union has elevated the need and priority to continue our build-up and maintenance of a strong conventional force to insure a viable deterrent. Since 1980, the Congress and the Defense establishment have recognized our conventional military inferiority to the Soviets correlation of forces. There is, as the text of this paper will substantiate, a critical shortfall in the balance and mix of our combat forces to implement and sustain our national defense and military strategy. One of the most significant structural voids contributing to this imbalance is in the arm of Cavalry. Keywords: Rapid deployment, Military force levels, Conventional warfare. (jes)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *DETERRENCE, *MILITARY FORCE LEVELS, *RAPID DEPLOYMENT, ARMOR, CAVALRY, COMBAT FORCES, CONVENTIONAL WARFARE, MILITARY STRATEGY, NATIONAL DEFENSE, NUCLEAR WEAPONS, PARITY, RECONNAISSANCE, SHORTAGES, UNITED STATES, USSR.

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SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

AD-A195 714

1/3

OFFICE OF AIR FORCE HISTORY WASHINGTON DC

(U) Aviation in the U.S. Army, 1919-1939,

87

887P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Maurer, Maurer

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Availability: Superintendent of Documents, GPO, Washington, DC 20402. HC \$29.00, Stock no. 008-070-00581-3. Microfiche furnished to DTIC and NTIS users.

ABSTRACT: (U) Contents: Demobilization. The flying game, Reorganization, Training. Tactical units, Reserves, Defense, Planes versus ships, Civil affairs, Aviation facilities and equipment, Higher, faster, farther, and longer. The new Air Corps and the five-year program, Tactical training, Exercises and maneuvers, Flying, GHQ Air Force headquarters, Airmail, GHQ Air Force, Building an Air Force, Crew training, Operations, Mobilization, and Summing up. (sob)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ARMY AVIATION, AERONAUTICS, AIR FORCE, CIVIL AFFAIRS, CREWS, FACILITIES, FLIGHT, GAME THEORY, MILITARY TRAINING, MOBILIZATION, TACTICAL WARFARE, TRAINING.

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15/6.3

ARMY COMMAND AND GENERAL STAFF COLL FURT LEAVENWORTH KS
SCHOOL OF ADVANCED MILITARY STUDIES

(U) Chemical Warfare: A New National Policy for America,

APR 88

79P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Nell, Peter A.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) In a broad sense, the use of chemicals in war dates back almost to the beginning of recorded military history. Fire, smoke and battlefield obscurants were used quite effectively throughout the course of military operations. However, chemical weapons, as we think of them today, first appeared during World War I. After World War I and during the interwar period, the warring parties, recognizing the awesome potential of chemical weapons on the battlefield, initiated programs to develop and stockpile arsenals of these munitions for possible use during future conflicts. An objective analysis of the respective offensive and defensive chemical capabilities of the United States and the Soviet Union might suggest that this nation's 'non-first use' chemical weapons policy warrants re-evaluation, particularly when viewed at levels of conflict above the tactical. (NMM)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) ARMY FACILITIES, BATTLEFIELDS, CHEMICAL ORDNANCE, CHEMICAL WARFARE, CHEMICALS, CONFLICT, DEFENSE SYSTEMS, GLOBAL, HISTORY, LEVEL(QUANTITY), MILITARY APPLICATIONS, OBSCURATION, ORDNANCE, POLICIES, SMOKE, STOCKPILES, UNITED STATES, UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, USSR, WARFARE.

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AD-A195 456 15/8

AD-A195 390 15/5

ARMY COMMAND AND GENERAL STAFF COLL FORT LEAVENWORTH KS
SCHOOL OF ADVANCED MILITARY STUDIES

RAND CORP SANTA MONICA CA

(U) Operational Level Command - Who Is in Charge,

(U) ORACLE (Oversight of Resources and Capability for Logistics Effectiveness) and Requirements Forecasting. Volume 3. Predicting the Peacetime Spares Requirements.

MAY 88 47P

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Interim rept.,

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Barron, Michael J.

MAY 88 182P

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Crawford, Gordon B.; Lansdowne, Z. F.; Finnegan, F. W.

ABSTRACT: (U) This monograph discusses how the establishment of command relationships at the operational level of war impacts on sound operational design and execution. It uses the 1940 French campaign and the Allied campaign of 1944 in Burma as case studies of the applicability of traditional military theory to present-day operational command. The monograph first reviews theoretical concepts concerning the phenomena of command itself, and further, how it relates to the ability of a military force to generate combat power. It then analyzes the campaigns of 1940 and 1944 to gain insights concerning both ineffective and effective command structures for warring at the operational level. Next it looks at the implications for U.S. operational commanders in regard to their ability to plan and execute war at the operational level given present command relationships. The monograph questions whether there is a direct link between the establishment of command relationships and the resulting operational success or failure of a campaign; do command relationships established in peacetime, and their modification during the course of conflict, set preconditions for success or failure. Insights provided by historical example do not point to a clear answer, but they do suggest factors which top civilian and military leaders should consider when establishing command relationships at the operational level of war.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY FORCE LEVELS, *MILITARY OPERATIONS, BURMA, CASE STUDIES, CIVILIAN PERSONNEL, COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS, LEADERSHIP, MILITARY COMMANDERS, MILITARY PERSONNEL, PEACETIME, PLANNING, POWER, SOUND, STRUCTURES, THEORY, WARFARE.

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UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The inability of the armed services to accurately forecast their spares requirements has been an ongoing and widespread problem. This Note considers a regression methodology for spares requirements forecasting. It contains a nontechnical description of current forecasting approaches, presents the approach suggested by the authors, and details the methods used to calculate the requirements for the C-5, the F-15, and the F-16 aircraft. The authors conclude that, even after eliminating collections of parts whose costs are difficult to predict, costs for the remainder of the requirements are difficult to predict with the needed accuracy. Keywords: Forecasting, Spare parts, Regression analysis, Military aircraft, Fighter aircraft, Data bases.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *FORECASTING, *SPARE PARTS, *LOGISTICS PLANNING, DATA BASES, FIGHTER AIRCRAFT, LOGISTICS, MILITARY AIRCRAFT, PEACETIME, REGRESSION ANALYSIS, REQUIREMENTS, SPARE PARTS, DATA BASES, FIGHTER AIRCRAFT, FORECASTING, LOGISTICS, MILITARY AIRCRAFT, PEACETIME, REGRESSION ANALYSIS, REQUIREMENTS, SPARE PARTS, DATA BASES, FIGHTER AIRCRAFT, FORECASTING, LOGISTICS, PEACETIME, REGRESSION ANALYSIS, PREDICTIONS, AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE, TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) ORACLE (Oversight of Resources and Capability for Logistics Effectiveness), C-5 Aircraft, F-15 Aircraft, F-16 Aircraft.

UNCLASSIFIED

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-A195 373 15/5 5/1

AD-A195 059 5/1

DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY ALEXANDRIA VA OPERATIONS
RESEARCH AND ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OFFICE

AIR COMMAND AND STAFF COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

(U) DLA (Defense Logistics Agency) Industrial Preparedness
Program (IPP) Item Selection Indicator.

(U) The Evolution of the United States Transportation
Command, 1978-1987: Can Unification Solve the Problems.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Sep 88-Dec 87,

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student rept.,

DEC 87 51P

APR 88 31P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Schwarz, Kurt F.

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Prejean, Sidney J.

REPORT NO. ACSC-88-2180

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) Directorate of Contracting requested DLA's Operations Research and Economic Analysis Office (DLA-LO) to formulate a management indicator which can provide visibility of the ability of the production base to meet surge and mobilization production needs. To this end, DLA-LO has developed, with the support of DLA's production readiness experts, a prototype indicator which may be used to aid in the selection of items for planning as part of the Industrial Preparedness Program (IPP). This report documents this indicator development effort. A prototype planning indicator has been developed which is based on the criticality of an item to its application and the uncertainty of availability for an item. Results from a test using the prototype indicator to evaluate the Construction, Electronics, General and Industrial commodities are presented. The prototype indicator shows much promise for identifying items which should be planned to ensure their availability during mobilization. It is recommended in this study that development of the planning indicator be continued, to provide DLA's Supply Centers with a better methodology for the selection of items for participation in the IPP planning process and provide visibility of the responsiveness of the industrial base to meet emergency demands.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, *LOGISTICS PLANNING, *MANAGEMENT PLANNING AND CONTROL, COMMODITIES, ECONOMIC ANALYSIS, ELECTRONICS, INDICATORS, MOBILIZATION, OPERATIONAL READINESS, OPERATIONS RESEARCH, PLANNING, PROTOTYPES, SELECTION.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) IPP(Industrial Preparedness Program).

AD-A195 373

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065893

ABSTRACT: (U) The paper examines the problems uncovered in the exercise and examines why the JDA was not able to fix them. After looking at the arguments for and against unification, we will finally attempt to project the answer to the question: 'Can Unification Solve the Problems? To understand the impact that this new organization might have on the future mobilization efforts of the Department or Defense, it might be illustrative to look at the pre-existing situation in general terms. In this chapter, we will look at the transportation operating agencies (TOA) of the three major commands, their missions and resources. We will see what each is able to contribute to the structure of national mobilization efforts. And we will see how each provides one leg to the Defense Transportation System.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY TRANSPORTATION, *MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS, MOBILIZATION, UNITED STATES, EVOLUTION/DEVELOPMENT).

IDENTIFIERS: (U) USTRANSCOM(United States Transportation Command).

UNCLASSIFIED

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY

SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

AD-A195 067

15/6

15/3

AIR COMMAND AND STAFF COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

(U) Arming of AF Personnel in High-Threat Overseas Areas.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student rept.,

APR 88

36P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: McLaurin, Phillip L.; Smith, Clifton L.

REPORT NO. ACSC-88-1770

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This research reveals the requirements for additional security measures necessary to improve our war-fighting capability. It identifies the Air Force's present policy on arming of their personnel, the need for arming additional personnel, and its responsibility to protect its own resources during wartime operations. In addition, it includes testimonies from great warriors and results from various studies and analysis conducted by Air Staff members, steering committees and working groups supporting the need for arming additional personnel during hostilities. It also provides recommendations for arming personnel who are presently prohibited from carrying arms.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *OVERSEAS, *THREATS, *WAR POTENTIAL, *AIR DEFENSE, ARMING DEVICES, POLICIES, SECURITY, STEERING, MILITARY DOCTRINE, AIR FORCE PERSONNEL, NATIONAL SECURITY, COMBAT SUPPORT, ATTACK.

AD-A195 036

15/5

AIR COMMAND AND STAFF COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

(U) Power Projection Through Airlift: An Army Perspective.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student rept.,

APR 88

30P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Griffith, Ralph E.

REPORT NO. ACSC-88-1110

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The ability of the United States to deter aggression, limit conflict, or wage war successfully depends intensively on our ability to rapidly deploy, employ, and sustain general purpose forces. Our global strategy demands the forward stationing of forces in peacetime, the forward positioning of equipment for continental U.S.-based forces, and the capability to rapidly reinforce with troops, equipment, and supplies from the continental U.S. should our deterrent strategy fail. Central to this strategy is our strategic mobility capability. Strategic mobility is a triad comprised of airlift, sealift, and prepositioning of equipment and consumables in regions of the world where armed conflict is likely. This paper will examine one facet of this triad, airlift, though recognizing the elements of strategic mobility are interdependent in supporting our strategy of forward defense. Designed to inform Army unit movement coordinators, this paper will examine strategic airlift by evaluating the requirement for airlift support, determining airlift shortfalls, identifying user contributions to any shortfalls, and reviewing Army-unique programs designed to counter any requirement versus capability imbalances. Keywords: military strategy; logistics; logistics planning; logistics management.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AIRLIFT OPERATIONS, *LOGISTICS PLANNING, CONFLICT, DEFENSE SYSTEMS, DETERRENCE, GLOBAL, LOGISTICS, LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT, LOGISTICS SUPPORT, MARINE TRANSPORTATION, MILITARY STRATEGY, MOBILITY, PEACETIME, POSITIONING DEVICES(MACHINERY), POWER, SHORTAGES, STRATEGIC WARFARE, WARFARE, ARMY PLANNING, RAPID DEPLOYMENT.

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AD-A195 017 5/3

AD-A195 009 15/5

AIR COMMAND AND STAFF COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) Mobilizing the U. S. Industrial Base in the 80s.

(U) Mobilization Equipment Redistribution System.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student rept..

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Study project.

APR 88 31P

MAR 88 12P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Manchester, David J.

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Proctor, Hawthorne L.

REPORT NO. ACSC-88-1840

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) One cannot have lived in the United States and been exposed to the news media for the last five years without recognizing that our industrial base is experiencing problems. Even with the tremendous defense build-up of the Reagan administration, our industry is still plagued with problems that are not going away. The ability to mobilize our industrial base quickly enough to meet the needs of our wartime forces is dependent on a strong industrial base. If we are unable to solve our industrial base problems and keep our industry strong, we may lose the ability to provide our forces with the supplies necessary to defeat our opponent. This paper is written to identify the major problem areas within industry that are affecting the mobilization ability of the industrial base. It offers a plan which could aid tremendously in solving those problems and ensuring our industry stays strong, competitive on world markets, and has the ability to rapidly mobilize.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *INDUSTRIES, *MOBILIZATION, ACCUMULATION, DEFENSE SYSTEMS, GLOBAL, MARKETING, UNITED STATES.

ABSTRACT: (U) In today's environment, it is essential for the Army to be able to respond to the myriad of challenges that would require the deployment of forces. Therefore, it is incumbent upon those responsible for mobilizing and deploying those forces to have viable programs, policies and procedures that are responsive during a crisis. For the past several years, a number of these programs and systems have been tested. A most recent test was done for the mobilization equipment redistribution system (MOBERS) which clearly showed the value of a peacetime shakedown of a mobilization subsystem. Equipping forces is crucial in peacetime and it is imperative to provide them the needed equipment during a crisis situation. Even though some problems were discovered during the MOBERS evaluation at Fort Hood, it can, with some modification, be used to adequately equip deploying forces.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *DEPLOYMENT, *MOBILIZATION, *ARMY PLANNING, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), POLICIES, PEACETIME, VIABILITY.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) MOBERS(Mobilization Equipment Redistribution System).

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AD-A194 891 15/5

DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY ALEXANDRIA VA OPERATIONS
RESEARCH AND ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OFFICE

(U) Provisioning Policy Study.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Feb-Jul 87.

JUL 87 38P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Orchowky, Stan

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This project examined a number of alternative policies for buying and supporting provisioning items. Actual (historical) data was used in conjunction with a model of the inventory and provisioning systems. A statistical comparison of outcome measures, such as the total dollar of commitments and the number of backorders generated, was used to assess the alternatives provisioning policies. The results of the study identified several policies which significantly reduced the dollar value of inventory, and others which significantly reduced the number of backorders. In general, the provisioning policies evaluated demonstrated an inverse relationship between commitments and assets on the one hand and backorders on the other hand. Two particular policies were identified which slightly increased the dollar value of commitments and assets, but significantly reduced the number of dollar value of backorders.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *STATISTICAL ANALYSIS, *INVENTORY ANALYSIS, COMPARISON, INVENTORY, POLICIES, MATHEMATICAL MODELS, LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Provisioning.

AD-A194 741 15/6

ARMY COMMAND AND GENERAL STAFF COLL FORT LEAVENWORTH KS
SCHOOL OF ADVANCED MILITARY STUDIES

(U) Insights Gained and Gained: Military Theory and Operation Peace for Galilee.

APR 88

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Hertling, Mark P.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) During the summer and fall of 1982 the Israeli government used military force in an operation which they believed would achieve certain immediate political goals. Israel invaded Lebanon with an announced goal of clearing PLO terrorists from an area which threatened the northern section of Israel known as Galilee. While military forces initially committed to the operation were equal to the announced political goal, changes in policy which occurred during the operation created tensions in the campaign plan conducted by the Israeli Defense Forces. This monograph first analyzes the background of all active and supporting belligerents in order to ascertain the political and strategic goals which guided the participants. The plans for the operation are presented and the actual conduct of the invasion is described. Two aspects of classical theory--the identification of centers of gravity and the relationship between military means and political ends--are assessed in the light of the success and failure of the nations involved in the conflict. The monograph concludes that there was a glaring military means-political ends mismatch and that the Israeli planners failed in identifying the PLO center of gravity. The indications are that modern nation-states must be prepared to understand and fight any type of warfare on the conflict spectrum. Understanding of military theory and history assists the planner in these demands.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY OPERATIONS, BACKGROUND, CENTER OF GRAVITY, CLEARANCES, DEFENSE SYSTEMS, FAILURE, GRAVITY, ISRAEL, ISRAELIS, LEBANON, MILITARY FORCES(Foreign), NATIONS, NORTH(DIRECTION), OPERATION, PEACETIME, SUMMER, TERRORISM, THEORY, WARFARE.

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AD-A194 597 1/5 15/5

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL MONTEREY CA

FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION WASHINGTON DC OFFICE OF
AIRPORT PLANNING AND P PROGRAMMING

(U) An Analysis of Building a Submarine Base in the Arctic.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis.

MAR 88 35P

MAY 88

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Best, Truman J.

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Kiernan, Laurence

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

REPORT NO. DOT/FAA/PP-88-5

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This analysis addresses the value of a submarine base in the Arctic in relation to the growing Soviet threat in that region and the feasibility of constructing and operating such a submarine base. Location, command and control, force operation, logistic support and appropriate force size are elements of the analysis. Also included is the cost effectiveness of the Arctic submarine base both in peacetime and in wartime situations. Based upon this limited analysis, such a base appears to be only marginally cost effective in peacetime but substantially so in wartime. Keywords: Cost analysis.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *SUBMARINE BASES, ARCTIC REGIONS, COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS, COST ANALYSIS, COST EFFECTIVENESS, COSTS, LOGISTICS SUPPORT, OPERATION, PEACETIME, SIZES(DIMENSIONS), THESES, THREATS, USSR, CONSTRUCTION, POSITION(LOCATION).

ABSTRACT: (U) This report was prepared in response to the FY 1988 Appropriations Conference direction in House Report 100-498, which included the following statement: Joint Civil Military Use of Airfields. The conferees direct the Federal Aviation Administration to study the technical feasibility of joint civil military aviation use at El Toro Marine Base, California; Selfridge Field, Michigan; and Scott Air Force Base, Illinois. This study should consider airfield, terminal, and access issues, and any previous studies conducted by Federal, State, regional or local authorities that evaluate the short- and long-term importance of using these facilities to alleviate the shortage of civil airport and airspace capacity. The FAA shall report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations not later than March 31, 1988, and, if joint-use is determined to be technically feasible, the FAA shall recommend those steps that are necessary to implement joint-use agreements. The report was prepared by the FAA with the cooperation of the Department of Defense. FAA specialists in airport planning and air traffic control reviewed prior studies and visited each airfield, meeting the local officials, transportation planners, and representatives of the military. The FAA assessed the civil demand at each airfield and described a possible approach to meeting that demand through joint use.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CIVIL AFFAIRS, *LANDING FIELDS, *MILITARY FACILITIES, AIR FORCE FACILITIES, AIR SPACE, AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL SYSTEMS, AIRPORTS, CALIFORNIA, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), FEASIBILITY STUDIES, ILLINOIS, MARINE CORPS, MICHIGAN, NAVAL AIR STATIONS, PLANNING, SENATE, SHORTAGES.

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SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

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ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) Can the Unit Manning System Sustain in War.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Study project.

MAR 88

28P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Wood, John I., III

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) In the early 1980s the Army committed to developing a peacetime unit replacement system to change the way it manned the force. The COHORT experiment became the focus for unit replacements and supposedly pointed the path to a wartime replacement system based on units rather than individuals. The Wartime Replacement System Study (WTRSS) developed a concept for unit replacement operations and provided conclusions and recommendations for implementing a new system. However, there were numerous problems and impediments for successfully implementing a unit manning system that could sustain and be sustained in war. This study closely examines the recommendations of the WTRSS and focuses on those issues which appear to be warstoppers and questions the feasibility and desirability of converting to a unit manning system as opposed to continuing with the individual replacement system. It reviews the descriptions and definitions of the current system as well as the proposed system. It also looks at the current COHORT sustainment model as a possible pathfinder for transition to a unit manning system in war.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MANPOWER, *REPLACEMENT, *ARMY PERSONNEL, PEACETIME, WARFARE.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Wartime, WTRSS(Wartime Replacement System Study), Unit manning system, Cohort sustainment model.

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5/9

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) Military/Civilian Position Classification in Peacetime.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Study project.

MAR 88

41P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Peters, Curtis A.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The Department of the Army civilianization program is a fact of life today and it appears to have a future. As the budget shrinks and personnel ceilings are reduced the active force will be under increased pressure to reduce the number of personnel in uniform. The present program for determining military identity lacks explicit criteria and standards that can guarantee an appropriate mix of military and civilian positions. A methodology must be developed that will ensure an appropriate military/civilian mix and keep the present level of active uniformed personnel from falling below the level necessary to ensure mission accomplishment. The purpose of this paper is to review the present system to identify inadequacies or shortfalls and, if appropriate, recommend changes that will facilitate development of an improved system.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CIVILIAN PERSONNEL, *POSITION(LOCATION) *MILITARY PERSONNEL, CLASSIFICATION, PEACETIME, ARMY PERSONNEL, CONTRACTORS, CONTRACTS, MANPOWER.

UNCLASSIFIED

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SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

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5/9

COLD REGIONS RESEARCH AND ENGINEERING LAB HANOVER NH

AIR COMMAND AND STAFF COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

(U) Composite Buildings for Military Bases.

(U) Stress and the Military Pilot.

MAR 88

34P

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student rept..

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Flanders, Stephen N.

APR 88

43P

REPORT NO. CORREL-88-4

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Barwick, Sidney K.

PROJECT NO. 4A762730AT42

REPORT NO. ACSC-88-0230

TASK NO. 85

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This report compares the use of composite buildings with the use of conventional buildings. Composite buildings are those that combine into fewer buildings several uses that traditionally have occurred in separate buildings. The comparisons are based on construction costs, life cycle costs, speed of construction, materials availability, energy efficiency, fire safety, organizational efficiency, incremental or modular construction, and habitability. The uses reported on include a military training facility in St. Jean, Quebec; a shopping and community center complex for Fort Wainwright, Alaska; and battalion and brigade buildings for mobilization at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, and in Alaska. In each case, when comparisons are made between permanently constructed buildings, the composite buildings are cheaper to build and maintain than the conventional buildings. The composite buildings consume less energy and are much more convenient to their occupants.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *BUILDINGS, *MILITARY FACILITIES, ALASKA, AVAILABILITY, BATTALION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, BRIGADE LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, COMMUNITIES, CONSTRUCTION, COSTS, EFFICIENCY, FIRE SAFETY, HABITABILITY, LIFE CYCLE COSTS, MATERIALS, MILITARY TRAINING, MISSOURI, MODULAR CONSTRUCTION, ORGANIZATIONS, QUEBEC, VELOCITY, ENERGY CONSERVATION, MOBILIZATION, COMPOSITE STRUCTURES.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) AST42, PE82730A, MU043.

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ABSTRACT: (U) This Thesis studies how stress (psychological) effects the military pilot in peacetime and combat with emphasis on prevention, recognition, and treatment. Stress and its effects on military pilots is a subject where the author's personal experience has indicated a need for increased knowledge. Understanding and controlling the stress that effect the military pilot will help improve safety and combat effectiveness. If the pilot and supervisor insure that the mind is ready for each mission, then the Air Force will log more landings per take-off. In combat, stress disorders are treatable if recognized early and treated correctly. Proper treatment will help assure combat missions will not be lost to the psychological effects of war. In the thesis, the author translated the preventions, recognition, and treatments for ground combat stress directly to the military pilot population. Additionally, posttraumatic stress is addressed with the hope of finding ways to reduce or prevent it. Keywords: Stress(Psychology); Aviation safety; Pilots.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *PILOTS, *STRESS(Psychology), AIR FORCE, AVIATION SAFETY, COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS, GROUND LEVEL, MILITARY PERSONNEL, MISSIONS, PEACETIME, POPULATION, PSYCHOLOGY, SUPERVISORS, THESES, WARFARE.

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SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A194 280

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AIR COMMAND AND STAFF COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

(U) An Analysis of the Component Non-Unit Time-Phased Force Deployment Data (TPFDD) Process.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student rept..

APR 88

40P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Meyer, Christopher H.

REPORT NO. ACSC-88-1835

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The joint operations planning system (JOPS) is a tool planners use during the deliberate planning process to produce a time-phased force deployment document. Often overlooked is the non-unit portion of this document. The non-unit data, as a rule, projects notional tonnages of various classes of supply for the sustainment of deployed forces. There is a distinct process that logistics planners follow to produce the data. This process is not totally understood by planners, but must be if planning is to be complete. This paper examines the non-unit process from the perspective of the Air Force component planner. This is accomplished by reviewing the JOPS development process. Following this review are proposals on ways to make the process more responsive in today's planning world.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *DEPLOYMENT, *LOGISTICS PLANNING,

*REPLENISHMENT, AIR FORCE PLANNING, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), SCHEDULING, INFORMATION PROCESSING, DATA MANAGEMENT.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) JOPS(Joint Operations Planning System), TPFDD(Time Phased Force Deployment Data), Sustainment, Joint military operations.

AD-A194 280

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AD-A194 283

15/1

ARMY CONCEPTS ANALYSIS AGENCY BETHESDA MD

(U) Mobilization Policy Evaluation Study (MOBPES) Model Sensitivity Analysis.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Jun 88-Sep 87.

SEP 87

154P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Fowler, Janet

REPORT NO. CAA-SR-87-19

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This study is a sensitivity analysis of the Mobilization Base Requirements Model (MOBREM). MOBREM uses anticipated workloads to compute CONUS base manpower required to mobilize, train and prepare Army units for overseas movement and to sustain Army bases during full mobilization. MOBREM contains parameter files reflecting Army mobilization policies. The effects of policy changes can be analyzed by varying selected parameter values. Using experimental design and statistical analysis the study identifies the parameters having the greatest impact on CONUS-base manpower requirements and subsequently uses these parameters to formulate regression equations to enable quick estimates of aggregated manpower requirements.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MOBILIZATION, *COMPUTERIZED SIMULATION, *COMBAT READINESS, ARMY FACILITIES, EQUATIONS, ESTIMATES, EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN, MANPOWER, MODELS, OVERSEAS, PARAMETERS, POLICIES, REGRESSION ANALYSIS, REQUIREMENTS, STATISTICAL ANALYSIS, TEST AND EVALUATION, WORKLOAD, COMPUTER PROGRAMS, SENSITIVITY.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) MOBPES(Mobilization Policy Evaluation Study), MOBREM(Mobilization Base Requirements Model), MOBREM computer program.

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-A194 179 15/8 5/8

AIR WAR COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

(U) DA (Department of the Army) Civilians in Europe: First Aid for Wartime Combat Service Support in Europe?

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Study project.

APR 88 17P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: White, Daryl W.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This article looks at a possible solution to help overcome the impact of time to deploy CONUS-based Combat Service Support (CSS) forces to the European Theater during the first few critical weeks of the next war. As of 30 September 1987, there were about 8617 Department of the Army Civilians (DAC) assigned to U.S. Army, Europe. However, only about 2000 are categorized as Emergency Essential employees considered essential to support theater mobilization and wartime missions. The remaining employees are expected to depart the theater in accordance with established Noncombatant Evacuation Operations rules. Many of these personnel have skills, knowledges and abilities that can be utilized to operate essential military support systems or, as a minimum, provide for a quicker theater transition from forward deployed to fully mobilized status.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *COMBAT SUPPORT, *THEATER LEVEL OPERATIONS, *CIVILIAN PERSONNEL, *MOBILIZATION, ARMY, EUROPE, EVACUATION, FIRST AID, IMPACT, MILITARY ASSISTANCE, MOBILIZATION, NONCOMBATANT, TIME, TRANSITIONS, WARFARE.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) CSS(Combat Service Support).

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AIR WAR COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

(U) The Executive Leader: Is He the same in Wartime?

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Study project.

MAR 88 58P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Miller, Henry S., Jr

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) During Course One at the Army War College students are presented with an image of their future: a complex, ambiguous and demanding arena that is far different than most officers below general officer rank have experienced. The picture is that of the senior or executive leader. The picture is made more clear by a graphic representation of the environment, the tasks and the competencies of the executive leader. This graphic representation resulted from research by Dr. H. F. Barber, DCLM, using articles and results of studies relating to the executive leader in a non-military environment. The question is, 'do these graphics represent the senior or executive leader in the military?' and more specifically, do they represent the senior leader in wartime? This study attempts to draw a parallel between the perspectives drawn by Dr. Barber and those held by senior military leaders who occupied senior positions in past wars. A primary objective of this study is to research the oral histories maintained by the Military History Institute and to attempt to draw the parallel using data from that source. Although there is no rank or position formally associated with the title 'senior leader', this study is limited to positions at the three and four star level. The results of the study indicate that the Senior Leader model does apply to the military senior leader. There are also strong similarities between peacetime and wartime versions of the model. Research using additional sources is needed to further confirm the results.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *LEADERSHIP, *MILITARY PERSONNEL, *EXECUTIVES, *GENERAL OFFICERS, ENVIRONMENTS, GRAPHICS, HISTORY, MILITARY APPLICATIONS, MODELS, PEACETIME, STARS, STUDENTS, WARFARE, OFFICER PERSONNEL.

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ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Wartime, Prime BEEF(Prime Base Engineer Emergency Forces), SABER(Simplified Acquisition of Base Engineer Requirements).

(U) Air Force Civil Engineering Wartime Training.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Study project.

MAR 88 79P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Cannan, David M.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) During peacetime the assigned wartime tasks of the AFCE military bear little resemblance to their routing peacetime activities. Consequently, they are uniquely dependent upon specialized training to prepare them for the kinds of work they will face in war. In the organizational structure as it now exists, however, training for war must compete with daily customer demands. Most often, this struggle has favored the peacetime routine at the expense of combat readiness. To increase the credibility of Prime BEEF, a goal was established that wartime training be increased. At the present time, there is no simple way to achieve a goal of about 25% of available direct work hours. This study focuses on this and related problems. An innovative contracting technique, 'SABER', and an organizational realignment, which separates the military of Prime BEEF from the mixed base civil engineering organization are proposed as solutions to this problem. The author's conclusions include: 1) Organizing for war and increasing Prime BEEF training time are possible today; 2) The SABER concept, if properly managed, provides the needed flexibility to meet peacetime demands while at the same time preparing for war; and 3) Desk top estimates indicate feasibility, although costs most certainly will increase with the change. Keywords: Mobile readiness; Prime BEEF (Prime Base Engineer Emergency Forces); SABER (Simplified Acquisition of Base Engineer Requirements); Air Force military engineering; Air Force training; Air Force facilities.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AIR FORCE TRAINING, *CIVIL ENGINEERING, *COMBAT READINESS, *MILITARY ENGINEERING, *OPERATIONAL READINESS, *ORGANIZATIONS, ACQUISITION, AIR FORCE FACILITIES, COSTS, ENGINEERS, MOBILE, PEACETIME, REQUIREMENTS, SIMPLIFICATION, WARFARE.

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ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

AIR COMMAND AND STAFF COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

(U) The U.S. Army Active Component Advisory Support to the Reserve Components 1903-1988.

(U) Aircraft Battle Damage Repair: Organic or CLSS (Combat Logistics Support Squadron).

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Study project.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student report.

MAR 88 28P

APR 88 38P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Michaud, Robert R.

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Moseley, William E.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

REPORT NO. ACSC-88-1905

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) In his final World War II report as Army Chief of Staff, General Marshall wrote to the Secretary of War that 'probably the most important mission of the Regular Army is to provide the knowledge, the expert personnel, and the installations for training the citizen-soldier, upon whom, in my opinion, the future peace of the world largely depends.' General Marshall's words ring true today: given the total force policy with over half the Army's combat power and two-thirds its combat service support units in the reserve components. Since their authorization in the National Defense Act of 1903, Regular Army advisors have been a vital link with the reserve components. This study reviews the advisory system from its inception in 1903 to today. It discusses the different missions, duties and responsibilities that have been associated with advisors as well as the organizational changes that have taken place.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ADVISORY ACTIVITIES, *ARMY PERSONNEL, COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS, GLOBAL, MILITARY RESERVES, ORGANIZATIONS, PEACETIME, POLICIES, POWER, RINGS, WARFARE, WORDS(LANGUAGE), NATIONAL DEFENSE.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Reserve components.

ABSTRACT: (U) Effective and timely aircraft maintenance contributes to the overall war-fighting capability of combat units. There is, however, concern about the utility of peacetime maintenance practices in a war environment. Thus, a different and unorthodox approach--aircraft battle damage repair--emerged as a means of enhancing the unit's contribution to the war effort. Several studies support the value of a rapid and responsive repair capability. This paper uses results from these studies as a foundation for further analysis of battle repair concepts. The main thrust is war-fighting sustainability. Aircraft maintenance is a contributor to a unit's wartime staying power. Because maintenance covers such a broad spectrum, this paper is limited to the impact of unit-level maintenance in the combat environment. Examples used are not all inclusive, but they support and clarify the paper's theme. Keywords: Combat logistics support squadron; Air Force planning.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AIR FORCE PLANNING, *AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE, AIRCRAFT, AMMUNITION DAMAGE, BATTLES, ENVIRONMENTS, MAINTENANCE, PEACETIME, REPAIR, TIMELINESS, WAR POTENTIAL, WARFARE, MILITARY EXERCISES, MILITARY DOCTRINE, THESES.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) CLSS(Combat Logistics Support Squadron).

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

AD-A193 991 5/1 15/1

AD-A193 983 15/5

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL MONTEREY CA

CENTER FOR NAVAL ANALYSES ALEXANDRIA VA NAVAL WARFARE OPERATIONS DIV

(U) A Financial Management Review of the Naval Reserve Manpower Allowance and Training Requirements.

(U) A Sparing Model for Sea-Based Aircraft Parts.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

DEC 87 130P

NOV 87 34P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Simpson, Terry L.; Ingle, Brenda D.

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Eitan, Yair

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

REPORT NO. CRM-87-228

CONTRACT NO. N00014-87-C-0001

PROJECT NO. R0148

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The purpose of this thesis is to describe the budget formulation and allocation process for the Naval Surface Reserve manpower and training program. The thesis describes how manpower and training requirements are used by the Department of Defense Planning, Programming and Budgeting System (PPBS), and the Navy's Program Objective Memoranda (POM) in development of budget estimates. The existing system, key players, major roles, chronology of events and organizational inter-relationships are described as they currently function.

ABSTRACT: (U) This research memorandum describes a queuing model used to analyze a sparing decision for a part with general probabilistic demand. It also describes an extension of the model to include discriminating treatment of the repair and resupply pipelines. The final section applies the model to an illustrative example.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY RESERVES, *NAVAL BUDGETS, *FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT, *PLANNING PROGRAMMING BUDGETING, ALLOCATIONS, DEFENSE PLANNING, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, ESTIMATES, MANPOWER, NAVAL PERSONNEL, REQUIREMENTS, NAVAL TRAINING, THESES, MOBILIZATION.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *QUEUEING THEORY, *SPARE PARTS, AIRCRAFT, MODELS, PARTS, PROBABILITY, REPAIR, REPLENISHMENT, SEA BASED, CARRIER BASED AIRCRAFT, AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, MATHEMATICAL MODELS, LOGISTICS SUPPORT.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) PPBS(Planning Programming and Budgeting System).

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Sparing models, Pipelines(Supply channels), PE05154N.

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AD-A193 983

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AD-A193 808 13/8 1/3 DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893
MANUFACTURING TECHNOLOGY INFORMATION ANALYSIS CENTER
CHICAGO IL
(U) Manufacturing Technology Research Needs of the Gear Industry.
DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. 29 Jan-28 Dec 87.
DEC 87
PERSONAL AUTHORS: Howes, Maurice A.
REPORT NO. IITRI-PO8006
AD-A193 808 CONTINUED
MANAGEMENT, TECHNOLOGY FORECASTING, USER NEEDS.
IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Aircraft gears, MUDS000103, PE780015.
IAC NO. MT-008103
IAC DOCUMENT TYPE: MTIAC - HARD COPY --
IAC SUBJECT TERMS: T--(U)GEARS, *GEAR INDUSTRY, MANUFACTURING TECHNOLOGY, MANUFACTURING RESEARCH, AEROSPACE INDUSTRY, MANUFACTURING PROCESSES FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY, EUROPE, /CODE D, /CODE E.;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Prepared in cooperation with Cresap, McCormick and Paget, Div. of TPF&C, Inc.

ABSTRACT: (U) Gears are fundamental and essential components of most defense as well as civilian machinery and equipment. Because of their widespread usage and critical applications, they are essential to industrial mobilization. The U.S. retention of adequate capability to satisfy the demand for these products during any emergency is vital to a strong defense posture. The U.S. capacity to produce gears is dwindling as imported products continue to displace U.S. gears at home and abroad. This study was undertaken to identify the current state of the U.S. gear industry and help define a course of action that might be taken to improve U.S. manufacturing of gears. The specific tasks were: (1) Assess current manufacturing processes and review ongoing manufacturing technology research programs for gears. (2) Identify manufacturing technology research needs and opportunities that will make the greatest long-range impact on the health and international competitiveness of the U.S. gear industry. (3) Identify technology which is commercially available today that would assist the gear industry to become internationally competitive but which is not being used, and which might be the subject of an industrial modernization incentive program. Keywords: Aircraft gears.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AIRCRAFT, *GEARS, *INDUSTRIES, *MANUFACTURING, CIVILIAN PERSONNEL, DEFENSE SYSTEMS, IMPACT, LONG RANGE(DISTANCE), MACHINES, METHODOLOGY, MOBILIZATION, MOTIVATION, POSTURE(GENERAL), RESEARCH

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AD-A193 452 CONTINUED

LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT INST BETHESDA MD

UNDERGROUND, HOT REGIONS, STABILITY, PROCUREMENT, TEST
AND EVALUATION, RESERVES(ENERGY), AVIATION FUELS.

(U) Managing Fuel Quality in the Department of Defense.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Fuel management, War reserves.

JUN 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Salthous, Robert W.; Hoyer, Marshall

REPORT NO. LMI-ALB19R1

CONTRACT NO. MDA903-85-C-0139

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Fuel quality problems can have serious consequences on DoD's mission. Poor quality fuel can degrade weapons systems performance and damage critical weapons components. Avoiding such problems is the responsibility of DoD fuel managers. It was found that current quality control procedures detect and avoid almost all fuel quality problems before the fuel is used. DoD has experienced relatively few documented fuel problems that cause inadequate performance of DoD weapons systems. Of the few fuel quality problems that exist, the most common is diesel fuel deterioration during long-term storage. War reserve stocks in remote overseas locations, particularly those with hot climates, are most susceptible. The rapid turnover of diesel fuel stocks generally avoids deterioration in the United States. Strategies to improve fuel quality management should, therefore, focus on diesel fuels in long-term storage. The authors offer recommendations to the Defense Logistics Agency. For a more lasting solution to diesel fuel deterioration, the authors suggest that the Service fuels research offices continue to investigate the use of additives for increasing stability. The research Offices should also develop a new, more reliable diesel fuel stability test. The current test is ineffective in screening fuels likely to deteriorate.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *DIESEL FUELS, *QUALITY CONTROL, *JET ENGINE FUELS, *LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT, FUEL ADDITIVES, CLIMATE, DAMAGE, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, DETERIORATION, FUELS, HIGH TEMPERATURE, LONG RANGE(TIME), MANAGEMENT, OVERSEAS, QUALITY, REMOTE AREAS, STORAGE, SUPERVISORS, UNITED STATES, WEAPON SYSTEMS, STOCKPILES, POL STORAGE,

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY

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AD-A193 450 CONTINUED

LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT INST BETHESDA MD

(U) Use of Military Retirees in Wartime.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

DEC 87

69P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Pickett, Dayton S.; Durgala, John T.;
Drennan, James H.

REPORT NO. LMI-FP602R1

CONTRACT NO. MDAR03-85-C-0139

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This report reviews the Military Service's programs for utilization of military retirees during mobilization. More than 1.5 million military retirees are eligible for recall to active service. Recognizing that these retirees are a valuable source of pretrained manpower that could be used to help meet the critical personnel needs during time of war, OSD has issued, to the Services, guidance to develop programs for use of these retirees. The basic philosophy and resulting plans for retiree utilization vary significantly from Service to Service, with the most dramatic difference being in the use of preassignment orders. While the Army has preassigned more than 125,000 retirees to specific mobilization positions, the other three Services have preferred to remain more flexible by limiting their preassignment orders and, instead, preparing to make assignments quickly once mobilization begins. These variations among the retiree programs are well justified by the diverse missions of the Services and need to be preserved. In a major, national mobilization, however, the need will occur for experienced military people to serve in positions beyond parent Service boundaries. Many of the needs will occur within DoD itself, but other agencies and activities will have wartime demand for service by uniformed representatives of the Military Services. In many instances, that service should be performed by recalled military retirees.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *VETERANS(MILITARY PERSONNEL);
*RETIREMENT(PERSONNEL); *MANPOWER UTILIZATION, MANPOWER,
MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), MILITARY OPERATIONS.

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MISSIONS, MOBILIZATION, RECALL, SOURCES, WARFARE,
PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT, ACTIVE DUTY, DEFENSE PLANNING,
ALLOCATIONS, MILITARY RESERVES, SPECIALISTS, MANAGEMENT
INFORMATION SYSTEMS.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Wartime, *Retirees, Preassignment,
Experienced personnel, Pretrained manpower, Data bases.

UNCLASSIFIED

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY

SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

AD-A193 416

12/7

FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION TECHNICAL CENTER
ATLANTIC CITY NJ

(U) Host Computer System Capacity Management Procedures.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Technical note for period ending 1987,

FEB 88 50P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Watts, Norma; Connolly, Paul; Goettge,
Robert

REPORT NO. DOT/FAA/CT-TN87/43

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The Federal Aviation Administration's Advanced Automation Program Office has recognized the need for monitoring and assessing the National Airspace System's operational performance and for long term planning during the life-cycle of the Host Computer System. The assessment of the operational performance involved the acquisition and analysis of field measurement data, while the long-term capacity planning entails execution of a Host Computer System analytical model using current and project traffic and other system loads. The procedures document defines the activities to be executed in: (1) measuring and monitoring operational performance, (2) measuring projecting system workloads, (3) predicting system performance using an analytical performance model, and (4) analyzing and reporting current and predicted future performance of the Host Computer System.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *COMMUNICATIONS TRAFFIC, *SYSTEMS ANALYSIS, *SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT, ACQUISITION, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), LONG RANGE(TIME), MATHEMATICAL MODELS, MEASUREMENT, MONITORING, PLANNING, WORKLOAD.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Host computers.

AD-A193 416

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AD-A193 215 15/5

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Industrial College of the Armed Forces and Mobilization Concepts Development Center Annual Mobilization Conference Proceedings (8th) Held 16-17 April 1987: Marshaling Resources for Conflict Short of Declared War; Do We have a Process.

APR 87 79P

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Contents: Dr. Lawrence W. Korb; Dean, Graduate School of Public and International Affairs, University of Pittsburgh; Panel Chairman Reports: Political/Social Panel, Industry Panel, and Military Panel; William Taylor: Director, Mobilization Concept Development Center.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MOBILIZATION, *LOGISTICS PLANNING, INDUSTRIES, INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, PANELS, MILITARY EQUIPMENT, MILITARY PERSONNEL, MANAGEMENT PLANNING AND CONTROL, POLITICAL SCIENCE.

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

AD-A192 934

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AIR COMMAND AND STAFF COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

(U) The Deactivation of the 17 TRS (Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron) - Its Effect on USAF's (United States Air Force, Europe) Peacetime Tactical Reconnaissance Capability.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student rept.,

APR 88

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Wilson, James L., Jr

REPORT NO. ACSC-88-2785

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This research paper evaluates the effect the deactivation of the 17 TRS had on USAF's capability to conduct its peacetime tactical reconnaissance mission. Total USAF peacetime tactical reconnaissance requirements are quantified. The 17 TRS portion of the requirement is determined. Other non USAF reconnaissance systems, such as national strategic weapon systems and satellites and NATO foreign reconnaissance weapon systems are considered. A methodology to assess the impact is developed and a determination is made by mission type as to whether the deactivation impacted USAF adversely, positively, or not at all.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *TACTICAL RECONNAISSANCE, *STRATEGIC WEAPONS, *WEAPON SYSTEMS, NATO, AIR FORCE, DEACTIVATION, EUROPE, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, MISSIONS, PEACETIME, SQUAD LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, TACTICAL WARFARE.

AD-A192 934

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AD-A192 817

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DEFENSE SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT COLL FORT BELVOIR VA

(U) Program Manager: Journal of the Defense Systems Management College. Volume 17, Number 2, March-April 1988.

APR 88 48P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Clark, Catherine M.

REPORT NO. DSMC-82-VOL-17-2

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Availability: Superintendent of Documents, GPO, Washington, DC 20402, PC \$2.50. Microfiche copies furnished to DTIC and NTIS users.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 17, Number 1, AD-A189 793.

ABSTRACT: (U) Program Manager is a Journal of the Defense Systems Management College. Partial Contents: Minuteman; Mobilization and Industrial Preparedness Planning; The People's Republic of China; The DOD Contracting Officer; Greet that New Lieutenant; Military and Civilian Research and Development. Keywords: Literature, Periodicals.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT, CHINA, CIVILIAN PERSONNEL, INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, MILITARY RESEARCH, MOBILIZATION, OPERATIONAL READINESS, PLANNING, PERIODICALS.

AD-A192 817

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-A192 708 5/8 6/5

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) The Army Wants More Family Physicians.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Study project.

MAR 88 57P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: DeWitt, Ogden

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Confronted with operational inefficiencies, readiness shortfalls, increasing malpractice claims, and disenchantment from patients, new Surgeon General LTG. Quinn H. Becker embarked on a radically different program for the AMEDD. This paper describes the impact of his Army Medical Enhancement Program on the Army's wartime sustainment and peacetime health care. It describes the Army's effort to keep on the leading edge of medical system technology and cost containment. It documents the rationale and chronology of the plan to defend the program from impending budget cuts.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *PHYSICIANS, *MILITARY MEDICINE, ARMY, CONTAINMENT(GENERAL), COSTS, HEALTH, LEADING EDGES, MEDICAL SERVICES, OPERATIONAL READINESS, OPTIMIZATION, PEACETIME, SHORTAGES, SURGERY, PATIENTS, MEDICAL MALPRACTICE, WARFARE, ARMY BUDGETS.

AD-A192 587 15/1 15/6

ARMY COMMAND AND GENERAL STAFF COLL FORT LEAVENWORTH KS
SCHOOL OF ADVANCED MILITARY STUDIES

(U) The Corps Artillery in the Airland Battle: A Study of Synchronization, Change and Challenges.

MAR 88 56P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Cerami, Joseph R.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This monograph investigates two key periods of change in the role of the corps artillery. The key change agents examined are peacetime doctrinal development and combat experience. The comparison of these periods, first, during the development of Airland Battle doctrine and, second, during World War II shows the U.S. Army's and Field Artillery's ability to change in both peace and war. Section II examines the role of the corps artillery in Airland Battle doctrine. This section traces the evolution of operational concepts that began in 1977 and led to the adoption of the 1982 version of Field Manual 100-5, Operations. Included is a review of the Central Battle, the Integrated Battlefield, the Extended Battlefield, and Corps 88. Finally, this section focuses on the Airland Battle's tenet of synchronization. Keywords: Corps artillery, airland battle, synchronization, doctrinal development, field artillery.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ARTILLERY UNITS, BATTLEFIELDS, BATTLES, EVOLUTION(GENERAL), FIELD ARMY, INTEGRATED SYSTEMS, PEACETIME, SYNCHRONIZATION(ELECTRONICS), WARFARE, MILITARY DOCTRINE.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Airland battles.

AD-A192 708

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

AD-A192 532 15/1 1/3

AIR COMMAND AND STAFF COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

(U) Aircraft Maintenance Wartime Command and Control: The
Night to Flight.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student rept..

APR 88 58P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Peyer, Polly A.

REPORT NO. ACSC-88-2115

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Command and control of wartime aircraft maintenance is an extension of peacetime operations; but special activities and the environment demand more of the decision makers. This study looks at the tactical, European scenario and studies 10 of these demands and the roles of four of the primary players in a wing. The study concludes with a model command and control picture. Two recommendations are offered: first, this model can be included in Multiple Command Regulation (MCR) 08-5 to expand guidance on wartime maintenance organization and second, that exercises more realistically task units in the area of long-term survivability.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE, *COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS, *MODELS, *WING LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, ENVIRONMENTS, LONG RANGE(TIME), DECISION MAKING, MAINTENANCE, ORGANIZATIONS, PEACETIME, SCENARIOS, SURVIVABILITY, TACTICAL WARFARE, REGULATIONS.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Wartime.

AD-A192 493 15/6

ARMY COMMAND AND GENERAL STAFF COLL FORT LEAVENWORTH KS
SCHOOL OF ADVANCED MILITARY STUDIES

(U) Guerrilla Forces - Can We Support Them.

NOV 87 57P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Gregory, Charles R.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This study determines whether the U.S. Army is prepared to sustain U.S. units operating behind enemy lines as guerrilla forces. History provides many examples where guerrilla forces complement conventional operations. The 'center of gravity' for guerrilla operations could be the ability to resupply and provide medical support. The study examines and analyzes for lessons learned the Chindits in Burma and three operations in Vietnam: Battle of the Ia Drang Valley, Task Force Reagen, LAMSON 719. Next it examines existing doctrine, equipment, and training of Special Operations Forces (SOF) using the lessons learned as operational benchmarks to determine if the U.S. Army could resupply guerrilla forces operating behind enemy lines. The study concludes that the Army has doctrine to effect resupply operations, has good equipment but needs more, and needs improvement in training. Without increases in equipment and more training, the Army may not be able to resupply guerrilla operations. It makes three recommendations: (1) Keep channeling dollars into specialized equipment which enhances covert operations and protects SOF; (2) Establish support relationships between SOF and helicopter battalions; (3) Maximize every training opportunity by practicing resupply and medical evacuation procedures as if the forces were operating behind enemy lines, simulating combat conditions.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *GUERRILLA WARFARE, *CONVENTIONAL WARFARE, BATTALION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, BURMA, CENTER OF GRAVITY, COVERT OPERATIONS, HELICOPTERS, MEDICAL EVACUATION, MEDICINE, REPLENISHMENT, SPECIALISTS, TASK FORCES, UNCONVENTIONAL WARFARE, VIETNAM, WARFARE, MILITARY DOCTRINE, ARMY TRAINING, ARMY EQUIPMENT.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Special forces.

AD-A192 532

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AD-A192 414

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AD-A192 334

15/5

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE WASHINGTON DC

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL MONTEREY CA

(U) Report on Allied Contributions to the Common Defense.

(U) A Review for a Better Breakout Candidate Predictor Than Annual Buy Value.

APR 87 104P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Weinberger, Caspar W.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis.

DEC 87 131P

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Olson, Stephen J.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Report to the United States Congress.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Contents--Introduction and Overview: Purpose, What is Burdensharing?, Recent Developments, The Question of Fair Share, Political Aspects, Quantitative Measures; Comparison of Selected Indicators of Burdensharing: Major Findings of the Analysis, Description of Burdensharing Measures in Tables II-1 and II-2, Indicators of Ability to Contribute, Indicators of Contribution, Burdensharing Measures and Performance, Total Defense Spending, Percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) Allocated to Defense, Total Active-Duty Military and Civilian Manpower, Total Active-Duty Military and Civilian Manpower and Committed Reserves, Defense Manpower as a Percentage of Population, Output-Oriented Indicators (Ground, Naval and Air Forces), Ground Forces, Naval Forces Tonnage, Air Force Tactical Combat Aircraft, Allied Performance in Achieving NATO's Three Percent Real Growth Goal; Efforts to Eliminate Disparities and Improve Allied Performance: Burdensharing and NATO Defense Planning, Nuclear Planning Group, Commonly-Funded Programs, Jointly-Funded Programs, Arms-and-Cooperation, Information Program, Burdensharing and the NATO Military Authorities, Civil Emergency Planning, Host Nation Support Arrangement, Peacetime Host Nation Support, Wartime Host Nation Support, Japanese Performance Toward Achieving Self-Defense (Including Sea-Lanes to 1,000 Miles).

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *WESTERN SECURITY (INTERNATIONAL), *NATIONAL DEFENSE, *SHARING, ACTIVE DUTY, AIR FORCE, CIVIL AFFAIRS, CIVILIAN PERSONNEL, COOPERATION, DEFENSE PLANNING, EMERGENCIES, GROWTH (GENERAL), INDICATORS, INFANTRY, JAPAN, MANPOWER, MILITARY PERSONNEL, NATO, NAVY, PEACETIME, PLANNING, POPULATION, WEAPONS, INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Burdensharing.

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AD-A192 334

ABSTRACT: (U) The purpose of the Navy's breakout program is to improve the acquisition status of replenishment spare parts through either, (1) identification of the actual manufacturer of an item, or (2) the competitive procurement of a part that was previously purchased noncompetitively. The program, as established by the Department of Defense in 1983, had the annual buy value (ABV) as its determinant of candidate items. Since 1983 considerable sophistication has evolved in the breakout determination process. In particular, three models have been developed by various services to replace the ABV approach. This thesis develops a similar model for Navy use. Since such models depend on technical data, the procuring of such data is also considered. The obvious conclusion is that technical data should be obtained during the initial provisioning process. Keyword: Buy Our Spares Smart (BOSS); Breakout; Competition models; Annual Buy Value (ABV); Provisioning; Competition; Theses.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *REPLENISHMENT, *SPARE PARTS, *NAVAL PROCUREMENT, *SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT, *OPERATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS, DETERMINATION, PREDICTIONS, THESES, INVENTORY CONTROL, MANUFACTURING, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, WEAPON SYSTEMS, ACQUISITION, CONFIGURATION MANAGEMENT.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Competition models, ABV (Annual Buy Value).

UNCLASSIFIED

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-A192 320 CONTINUED

CENTER FOR NAVAL ANALYSES ALEXANDRIA VA NAVAL PLANNING
MANPOWER AND LOGISTICS DIV

(U) The Navy Manpower-Requirements System.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

AUG 87 34P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Kostliuk, Peter F.

REPORT NO. CRM-87-114

CONTRACT NO. N00014-87-C-0001

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This research memorandum describes and evaluates the process used by the Navy to set, implement, and execute manpower requirements. Recommendations for improving data bases and the Navy's mobilization capacity are provided. The process used by the Navy to address these requirements is divided into three parts: (1) requirements determination, (2) billet structuring, and (3) execution. Requirements determination is the Navy's method for choosing the proper quality and quantity of personnel needed to operate the Navy in peace and in war. The goal is to provide a feasible, affordable mix active, reserve, and civilian personnel who can meet the Navy's peacetime needs and mobilize within a specified interval to meet the Navy's wartime needs. Billet structuring is the process through which manpower requirements are organized into actual Navy units, such as a ship or headquarters staff. The execution process involves manning the Navy and includes the distribution of personnel throughout the various commands. The principal functions of this process are recruiting, training, and assignment. Requirements determination is conducted through the four elements of the Navy Manpower Engineering Program (NAVMEP): the Ship Manpower Document (SMD) program, the Squadron Manpower Document (SQMD) program, the Shore Manpower Document (SHMD) program, and the Navy Manpower Mobilization System (NAMEOS). Keywords: Billets(Personnel), Naval personnel, Naval planning, Workload.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MANPOWER, *NAVAL PERSONNEL, *MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), CIVILIAN PERSONNEL..

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DATA BASES, DETERMINATION, DISTRIBUTION, DOCUMENTS, ENGINEERING, MOBILIZATION, NAVAL PLANNING, PEACETIME, QUANTITY, RECRUITING, SHIPS, SHORES, WARFARE, WORKLOAD, BILLET(Personnel).

IDENTIFIERS: (U) PE65154N.

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SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

AD-A192 176

15/1

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (MANPOWER RESERVE AFFAIRS/
LOGISTICS) WASHINGTON D

(U) Reserve Component Programs, Fiscal Year 1987.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Annual rept.

87

220P

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

AD-A192 023 13/3 15/5

MARINE CORPS WASHINGTON DC

(U) Required Operational Capacity for a 7-1/2 Ton Capacity.
Air Mobile Crane (AMC).

NOV 87 14P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Franklin, Ray M.

REPORT NO. USM-ROC-LOG-215.1.7

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The Reserve Forces Policy Board (Board), acting through the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Reserve Affairs, is by statute 'the principal policy adviser to the Secretary of Defense on matters relating to the reserve components' and is required to prepare an Annual Report which the Secretary of Defense provides to the President and Congress. The report details the contributions of the reserve components to the Total Force and addresses matters pertaining to readiness of the National Guard and Reserve. As full partners in the Total Force, the reserve components are vital to United States foreign and national security policies. They are essential elements of the national strategy of maintaining peace through deterrence or failing that, to reestablish peace through victory on the battlefield. In contingencies or conflict, reserve component units may be deployed simultaneously, or even ahead of active component forces. Employment of National Guard and Reserve forces is integral to the execution of operational plans and to mission accomplishment. The reserve components in this decade have made unprecedented progress toward readiness goals in the areas of personnel, training, equipment, and mobilization preparedness. Force readiness is a major objective of the reserve components. Overall readiness levels and capabilities of many reserve component units have greatly improved in recent years. The reserve components are evaluated in this report by analyzing force structure, personnel, equipment, training, mobilization, medical, facilities, and budget issues.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY RESERVES, BATTLEFIELDS, COMBAT READINESS, EMPLOYMENT, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), MOBILIZATION, NATIONAL GUARD, OPERATION, OPERATIONAL READINESS, PLANNING, POLICIES.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Reserve components.

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ABSTRACT: (U) The Marine Corps has a requirement for an Air Mobile Crane capable of lifting 7 1/2 tons minimum and swinging 360 degrees while on outriggers. The AMC will be required to drive-on, drive-off a C130 aircraft fully assembled and will be of the rough-terrain style of cranes that feature rubber tires and a hydraulic boom. The AMC will be required to arrive with the fly-in echelon (FIE) and operate within the ammunition supply point (ASP), on and off airfield runways, and over unprepared and uneven surfaces to include sand, snow, and mud.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AIRCRAFT OPERATIONS, *CRANES, AMMUNITION, BOOMS(EQUIPMENT), CAPACITY(QUANTITY), HYDRAULICS, LANDING FIELDS, MARINE CORPS, MUD, RUBBER, RUNWAYS, SAND, SNOW, TIRES, AMPHIBIOUS VEHICLES, AIR TRANSPORTATION, JET TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) C-130 aircraft, 7-1/2-ton cranes.

UNCLASSIFIED

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

AD-A191 181 25/5 15/8

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) Multiband Imagery and the Operational Level of War.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Study project.

MAR 88 48P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Schwartz, Samuel R.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The demands of the Airland Battlefield place a heavy burden upon the shoulders of our senior military leaders. Warfighting at the operational level requires the leader to consider the contributions of maneuver, intelligence, and support weighed against social, economic and political factors in the region. The complexity of the decisionmaking situations the commander must face while pressured by time constraints can drive his conceptual skills capacity to its limits thereby adding to the problems of command and control. It is through decisionmaking at the operational level that the commander can hope to directly influence the outcome of military operations; yet the quality and effectiveness of his decisions are linked to the quality of the data and analytical tools at his disposal. An Evolutionary Expert Information System (EELS) is suggested. Characterized by the power of its analytical model and the limits of its sensors, a multi-concept employing a variety and mix of sensors, platforms, perspectives, functions and processes is presented along with doctrinal, material, training and personnel implications. Considering the emergence and growth of information systems technology, the information requirements of the commander, the lack of dedicated expert warfighting information system support, the potential range of applications and today's reliance on manual methods and techniques, integration of a warfighting information system into the force at the operational level makes good sense.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS, *DETECTORS, *INFORMATION SYSTEMS, *MILITARY OPERATIONS, *WARFARE, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), DISPOSAL, EVOLUTION(GENERAL), INFORMATION PROCESSING, LEADERSHIP, MANEUVERS, MANUAL OPERATION, MATHEMATICAL ANALYSIS, MATHEMATICAL MODELS, MILITARY PERSONNEL, POLITICAL SCIENCE, REQUIREMENTS, SKILLS.

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ARMY COMMAND AND GENERAL STAFF COLL FORT LEAVENWORTH KS
SCHOOL OF ADVANCED MILITARY STUDIES

(U) Tactical Survivability: The Engineer Dilemma.

DEC 87 49P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Wilson, Michael T.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This monograph analyzes the capability of U.S. Army combat engineers to provide responsive survivability support to Airland battle tactical operations. The discussion compares the abilities of the current engineer force with the protection requirements of the maneuver force. This issue is important because our Airland Battle doctrine cannot be executed if our forces do not survive the lethality of the modern battleground. This monograph examines survivability concepts and requirements and investigates the best methods for attaining the degree of protection necessary to preserve the combat potential of the fighting force. The discussion begins with a consideration of the theoretical and doctrinal aspects of protection and survivability. The focus of analysis is on the heavy division in middle to high intensity operations. The importance of assessing prudent tactical survivability requirements is supported by a review of unit experiences and lessons learned at the National Training Center. The Soviet Army engineer force and its historically-oriented approach to protection is contrasted with the American combat engineer experience to illustrate the serious deficiency in survivability capability in our army today. The monograph concludes with an assessment of the current and future requirements for tactical protection measures and a recommendation on the best courses of action to pursue. The study suggests that to be effective on the Airland battlefield, defensive survivability measures must support a decisive transition to offensive operations.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY ENGINEERS, *TACTICAL WARFARE, ARMY OPERATIONS, ARMY PERSONNEL, WARFARE, ENGINEERS, PROTECTION, HIGH RATE, INTENSITY, MANEUVERS, COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS, WAR POTENTIAL, SURVIVABILITY, REQUIREMENTS, ARMY, MILITARY FORCES(Foreign), USSR, ATTACK, MILITARY OPERATIONS, TRANSITIONS, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS.

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AD-A190 843 CONTINUED

ARMY COMMAND AND GENERAL STAFF COLL FORT LEAVENWORTH KS
SCHOOL OF ADVANCED MILITARY STUDIES

MILITARY FORCES(FOREIGN), GERMANY(EAST AND WEST).

(U) The Joint Tactical Air Division (JTAD) Concept: Close
Air Support for Airland Battle.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Airland Battle.

DEC 87 48P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Rampy, Michael R.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Close air support (CAS) is a vital component of air operations in Airland Battle. The accelerated tempo and complexity of operations on the extended battlefield requires rapid response from CAS in support of fluid, complex ground combat situation. This monograph examines CAS doctrine, function, and joint forces design from a historical and current perspective. The monograph begins with an analysis of the evolution of CAS in the German military from 1919 to 1945. The German military developed CAS during the Spanish Civil War and introduced it to the world in the early campaigns of World War II in Poland and France. Next, the monograph discusses the United States experience with CAS from 1945 until the present. The issue of joint operations and joint force design between services is the central theme. Comparing and contrasting the German CAS experience with the US CAS experience since World War II yield insights that are applicable to current Airland Battle doctrine. Some insights and conclusions derived from this monograph are: joint forces design is necessary to reinforce joint doctrine and the missions of close air support (CAS) and battlefield air interdiction (BAI) merge on the fluid, high-tempo modern battlefield. Additionally, successful CAS depends on unity of effort and joint employment flexibility. Unity of effort and joint employment flexibility depend on the use of mission rather than target oriented air taskings.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CLOSE SUPPORT, *TACTICAL AIR SUPPORT, BATTLEFIELDS, TARGETS, BATTLEFIELDS, JOINT MILITARY ACTIVITIES, QUICK REACTION, AIRBORNE, INTERDICTION, LAND WARFARE, FRANCE, EMPLOYMENT, POLAND, WARFARE, MISSION PROFILES, AIR FORCE OPERATIONS, MILITARY DOCTRINE, OPERATIONAL READINESS, OPERATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS, RAPID DEPLOYMENT, COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS, COMBAT READINESS, TACTICAL WARFARE, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES).

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SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

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ARMY COMMAND AND GENERAL STAFF COLL FORT LEAVENWORTH KS
SCHOOL OF ADVANCED MILITARY STUDIES

MANUFACTURING TECHNOLOGY INFORMATION ANALYSIS CENTER
CHICAGO IL

(U) NATO and the 'Neutron Bomb' Necessity or Extravagance?

(U) Application of Advanced Manufacturing Techniques to
Forged Surgical Instruments.

DEC 87 61P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Nell, Peter A.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

AUG 87

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Seaman, F. D.

ABSTRACT: (U) Considerable controversy and fierce political and military debate has surrounded the development and potential employment of tactical battlefield nuclear weapons. This paper seeks to trace the historical evolution of these weapons, with specific emphasis upon the enhanced radiation (ER) family of tactical nuclear arms. This approach is useful because so little is actually known about ER weapons as compared to their conventional nuclear weapons counterparts. Subsequent discussions will address the capabilities and characteristics of nuclear and ER weapons with an associated analysis of the Soviet-Warsaw Pact threat that currently faces NATO and western Europe. It was this specific threat that proved to be the driving force which initially prompted the US to develop a tactical ER nuclear capability. The paper also addresses the current array of US tactical nuclear weapons, with emphasis upon specific systems and NATO stockpile data. Finally, an analysis of employing this weapon is explored with respect to current Army nuclear weapons doctrine, systems capability, and enemy threat. This culminating discussion demonstrates that it has been, and continues to be, in our best interest to retain the present strategy option of preemptive use of enhanced radiation and tactical nuclear weapons should the NATO battlefield commander be faced with no other alternative to avoid defeat.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *NEUTRONS, *NUCLEAR BOMBS, *MILITARY STRATEGY, *NUCLEAR WARFARE, ARRAYS, BATTLEFIELDS, BOMBS, EMPLOYMENT, ENEMY, MILITARY COMMANDERS, NATO, NUCLEAR WEAPONS, STOCKPILES, TACTICAL WARFARE, TACTICAL WEAPONS, THREATS, USSR, WARSAW PACT COUNTRIES, WEAPONS, WESTERN EUROPE, MILITARY PLANNING, MILITARY DOCTRINE, COMBAT READINESS, NUCLEAR WARHEADS.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Neutron bombs, Enhanced radiation warheads.

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CONTRACT NO. DLA900-84-C-1508

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Prepared in cooperation with Cresap, McCormick and Paget, Div. of TPF&C Inc., Chicago, IL, rept. no. IITRI-P06087-1.

ABSTRACT: (U) The domestic industrial base for forged surgical instruments has been diminishing for more than 10 years. This erosion has reduced the industry to a point where it cannot meet surge requirements. These instruments are presently made in small batches using manufacturing methods that require large amounts of highly skilled labor. This study identified the operations that make up the manufacturing sequence. Operations can be divided into three categories, machining, benching/assembly and polishing. Aside from forging costs, these categories represent 25%, 25% and 50% respectively of the total manufacturing cost. The use of automated polishing and a non-flash net shape process to make the original starting piece, using Kelly forceps as an example, can eliminate most of the machining and polishing operations. A redesign of the hinge from a box lock to a lap joint would eliminate some of the bench/assembly steps. The net result would be to reduce manufacturing costs to a point where domestic forceps could compete with forceps made off-shore according to price differentials reported in the survey. Support for hinge redesign is documented. The applicability of such net shape process candidates as precision casting, cold forming and powder metallurgy is considered. Keywords: Cost analysis, Cost effectiveness, Surgical instruments, Price differential, Machining, Polishing, Bench/assembly operation, Box lock, Lap joint, Precision casting, Show process, Forging, Cold forming.

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY

SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

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AD-A190 893 13/13 15/5 13/10

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MANUFACTURING, *SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, AUTOMATION, CASTING, COLD WORKING, COST ANALYSIS, COST EFFECTIVENESS, COSTS, DOMESTIC, FORGING, HINGES, INDUSTRIES, MACHINING, METHODOLOGY, POLISHING, POWDER METALLURGY, PRECISION, REQUIREMENTS, SEQUENCES, SHAPE, SURGES.

IAC NO. MT-005854

IAC DOCUMENT TYPE: MTIAC - HARD COPY --

IAC SUBJECT TERMS: T--(U)*SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, MANUFACTURING TECHNOLOGY, MACHINING, POLISHING, CASTING, FORGING, *NET SHAPE FORMING, SURVEYS, EVALUATION, POWDER METALLURGY, COST ANALYSIS, DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY, / CODE E. MANUFACTURING TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM.;

MAR INC ROCKVILLE MD

(U) Deployable Waterfront Transportability Study Using Heavy Lift Submersible Ships.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Jun 86-Nov 87.

DEC 87 38P

CONTRACT NO. N00187-88-D-0119

PROJECT NO. YN33U82

TASK NO. YN33U8220

MONITOR: NCEL
CR-88.004

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The Navy is engaged in a program to define and demonstrate Deployable Waterfronts that will provide worldwide logistics support for our forces in CONUS and overseas. These deployable waterfront facilities would serve such functions as: (a) Strategic Sealift Ship unloading at fixed ports or Logistics Over the Shore (LOTS) sites, (b) Advanced base pre-positioning, (c) Advanced Logistics Support Bases for fleet replenishment, and (d) Relocatable piers for homeporting and for Strategic Sealift Support Facilities restoration in the event of damage. Homeported and pre-positioned platforms could also provide some peacetime cost offsetting advantages over present support systems. An investigation was conducted into the use and availability of heavy lift semi-submersibles ships for transporting deployable waterfronts.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *WATERFRONT STRUCTURES, COSTS, DEPLOYMENT, FLEETS(SHIPS), LIFT, MARINE TRANSPORTATION, NAVAL SHORE FACILITIES, PEACETIME, PIERS, REPLENISHMENT, CARGO SHIPS, STRATEGIC WARFARE, TRANSPORTABLE, UNITED STATES, UNLOADING, PORTS(FACILITIES), LOGISTICS SUPPORT, OVERSEAS, PREPOSITIONING(LOGISTICS), SEMISUBMERGED, GLOBAL.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Logistics over the shore, Semi-submersible ships, Heavy lift ships, PE82233N, WUNBOA.

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SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A190 587

5/5

ARMY RESEARCH INST FOR THE BEHAVIORAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
ALEXANDRIA VA

(U) The Origins of Volunteer Support for Army Family Programs.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final research rept. Jan-Sep 87.

SEP 87

26P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Bell, D. B.; Iadaluca, Robert B.

REPORT NO. ARI-RR-1496

PROJECT NO. 2Q283731A792

TASK NO. H1

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The purpose of the report is to trace the history of volunteer participation in the Army's family support within the larger context of volunteer activities in the United States as a whole. The report focuses particularly on the advent of the Army Community Service (ACS) in 1965 and how volunteers support its functions. The report shows that the relationship between the Army and its families has changed considerably over the years. During the Revolutionary War, Army families were essentially federal employees who were paid for their services with government rations. During peacetime, most volunteer support has come from Army wives. During wartime, this effort is augmented by others. The ACS has increased the services to Army families but has been strained lately by the reduction in volunteer hours associated with the large-scale entry of married women into the labor force. Keywords: Military dependents.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *COMMUNITIES, *FAMILY MEMBERS, *VOLUNTEERS, *ARMY PLANNING, ARMY, FAMILIES(HUMAN), GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES, LABOR, MILITARY PERSONNEL, PEACETIME, RATIONS, UNITED STATES, UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, WARFARE, WOMEN.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Social services, PE83731A, AS792, WU242.

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AD-A190 023

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LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT INST BETHESDA MD

(U) Improving Depot Repair Cycle Management: A Challenge for Supply and Maintenance.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

AUG 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Perry, James M.; Sillins, Inta A.; Kiebler, Kevin K.

REPORT NO. LMI-AL814R1

CONTRACT NO. MDA903-85-C-0139

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The DoD relies on depot repair as the major source of resupply for over 300,000 components to support customers directly and to replenish wholesale inventories. The time taken to return, accumulate, induct and physically repair these components at the depot level is called the Depot Repair Cycle Time (DRCT). The length of th DRCT is one of the greatest influences on the inventory investment levels of expensive repairable components. The longer the DRCT, the higher the inventory investment. Depot repair is not only the primary source of resupply for repairable components; it is also the most economic and responsive means for satisfying material support requirements. DRCTs in the DoD are much longer than those experienced by well-managed private sector repair operations. Actual DRCTs, in the Army and Navy are far longer than reasonable standards. In the Air Force, the averages are close to established standards, but item to item they vary significantly from them.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *SUPPLY DEPOTS, *MAINTENANCE MANAGEMENT, AIR FORCE, CYCLES, INVENTORY, INVESTMENTS, MANAGEMENT, MATERIALS, REPAIR, REPLENISHMENT, SOURCES, TIME, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS.

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-A189 780 CONTINUED

AD-A189 780 13/2
AIR FORCE INST OF TECH WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH SCHOOL OF
ENGINEERING

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Military housing.

(U) An Application of the Analytic Hierarchy Process to
Evaluate Candidate Locations for Building Military
Housing.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis.

DEC 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Luethe, Gary A.

REPORT NO. AFIT/GOR/ENS/87D-10

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This study was supported by the Defense Housing Agency (DHA) and was an application of the Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP) to the decision of where to build military housing. There are currently many installations that have a deficit of housing. However, Congress has appropriated enough money for future construction that should reduce the deficit to about 1 to 2% of its present value. One decision to be made then is where to place the housing so that the needs of the installation and the personnel are met. This study used the AHP to help in the decision of where to build military housing. To do this, a hierarchy was developed was developed that modeled the decision to be made. This hierarchy included housing. Next, the hierarchy was evaluated at Wright-Patterson AFB to show how the AHP works. To evaluate the hierarchy at Wright-Patterson AFB, an assumption had to be made that Page Manor, a large military complex, was going to be relocated. After the assumption was made, candidate locations for the relocation had to be determined. Four locations were found to be suitable for the type of construction needed to build the number of units required. The hierarchy was then synthesized to get the relative ranking of the alternatives. Keywords: Housing projects, Urban planning, Theses.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *HOUSING PROJECTS, *URBAN PLANNING, CONSTRUCTION, DECISION MAKING, DEFICIENCIES, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, HIERARCHIES, HOUSING(DWELLINGS), MILITARY FACILITIES, POSITION(LOCATION), RANKING, RELOCATION, THESES.

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AD-A189 513 15/5 12/5

AIR FORCE INST OF TECH WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING

AIR FORCE INST OF TECH WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING

(U) A Methodology for Analyzing Class III Support at the Battalion Level.

(U) Unit Level WRSK (War Readiness Spares Kit) Assessment and Sortie Generation Simulation Model.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis.

DEC 87

DEC 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Langhauser, John K.

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Lewis, Theodore P.

REPORT NO. AFIT/GOR/ENS/87D-8

REPORT NO. AFIT/GOR/ENS/87D-9

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The tank battalion's success in combat depends, to a great extent, on the ability of the logistical system to provide adequate support. The primary objective of this research effort was to develop a methodology for use in evaluating the ability of the tank battalion to resupply itself with fuel. The methodology includes a model that is predictive and sufficiently realistic for use as a decision support tool. It combines analytical and Monte Carlo techniques. This model is analytic in its use of classical Lanchester theory to deterministically model the attrition of tanks and resupply vehicles. Recognizing the parallels between the attrition of equipment and the consumption of fuel, Lanchester's equations, as expanded to represent combat between heterogeneous forces, were also used to model fuel consumption.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *FUEL CONSUMPTION, *LOGISTICS SUPPORT, *ATTRITION, *BATTALION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, *DECISION MAKING, *EQUATIONS, *FUELS, *MODELS, *MONTE CARLO METHOD, *REPLENISHMENT, *TANKS (COMBAT VEHICLES), *VEHICLES, *STOCHASTIC PROCESSES, *REFUELING, *COMBAT SUPPORT, *LANCHESTER EQUATIONS, *THESES.

ABSTRACT: (U) HQ TAC/LGV uses Dyna-METRIC as a WRSK assessment tool but they have expressed a need for a more flexible model that is capable of running on a microcomputer. For example, Dyna-METRIC has a number of limiting assumptions such as assuming unlimited maintenance capacity. The purpose of this thesis work was to develop a model to emulate and extend the Dyna-METRIC modelling capability. To begin this research a simulation package had to be chosen. Microcomputer simulation languages were compared and SLAM II PC was selected because of its price, portability, widespread acceptance as a simulation language, and the availability of the software.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *COMPUTER PROGRAMS, *SPARE PARTS, *AVAILABILITY, *CAPACITY (QUANTITY), *MAINTENANCE, *MICROCOMPUTERS, *MODELS, *OPERATIONAL READINESS, *PACKAGING, *COMPUTERIZED SIMULATION, *SIMULATION LANGUAGES, *THESES, *WARFARE, *REPAIR, *REUSABLE EQUIPMENT, *AIRCRAFT EQUIPMENT, *LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT, *AIR FORCE EQUIPMENT, *RECOVERY, *STATISTICAL DISTRIBUTIONS.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) WRSK (War Readiness Spares Kits), Dyna-Metric (Dynamic Multi-Echelon Technique for Recoverable Item Control).

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

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NATIONAL DEFENSE UNIV WASHINGTON DC MOBILIZATION
CONCEPTS DEVELOPMENT CENTER

(U) US Industrial Base Dependence/Vulnerability. Phase 2.
Analysis.

NOV 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Libicki, Martin; Nunn, Jack; Taylor,
Bill

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This is a report on the second of a two-part study of foreign source dependency/vulnerability conducted by the Mobilization Concepts Development Center. The first part of the study, which summarized the relevant studies on the subject, was reported on in 'US Industrial Base Dependence/Vulnerability, Phase 1 - Survey of Literature,' December, 1986. This report examines the circumstances under which a foreign dependency might become a vulnerability and develops a framework for determining priorities to deal with the foreign vulnerability issue. Three case studies which illustrate the three generic effects of foreign dependency are examined as are alternate remedies for mitigating identified vulnerabilities. Contents: Foreign Dependency Versus Vulnerability; Framework for Determining Priorities; The Impact of Foreign Source Dependence on Weapons Parts; Mitigating Foreign Source Dependence in a Long War Scenario; Case Study of a Potential Technology Dependence; Policy Options, Summary and Conclusions; Foreign Sourcing of PGM Subcomponents; Calculating Metals Supply and Demand.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *WEAPONS, *FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY, *MILITARY PROCUREMENT, CASE STUDIES, FOREIGN, INDUSTRIES, LONG RANGE(TIME), METALS, MILITARY FACILITIES, MOBILIZATION, PARTS, SCENARIOS, SOURCES, VULNERABILITY, WARFARE, GUIDED WEAPONS, POLICIES, STRATEGIC MATERIALS.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Priorities, PGM(Precision Guided Munitions), Foreign source, Dependence(Technological), Industrial dependence.

IAC NO. MT-005858

IAC DOCUMENT TYPE: MTIAC - MICROFICHE --

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IAC SUBJECT TERMS: T--(U)*INDUSTRIAL BASE ANALYSIS,
DEFENSE DEPARTMENT, FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY, INDUSTRIES,
PROCUREMENT, WEAPON SYSTEMS, PARTS, /CODE E, ECONOMIC
ANALYSIS...

UNCLASSIFIED

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

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NAVAL HEALTH RESEARCH CENTER SAN DIEGO CA

SELECTION, SHIPBOARD, SIMULATION, SUBSTITUTES, TOOLS,
WOMEN, STRENGTH(PHYSIOLOGY), BODY WEIGHT.

(U) Lifting and Carrying Capacities Relative to Physical
Fitness Measures.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Load carrying, PE63706N, WUDN477518.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

OCT 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Beckett, Marcie B.; Hodgdon, James A.

REPORT NO. NARC-87-28

PROJECT NO. M0068

TASK NO. M009602

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Through the Physical Readiness Test (PRT), the Navy assesses the physical fitness and body composition of its members. Those fitness attributes which contribute to optimal Navy job performance have not yet been fully identified. The purpose of this study was to determine the extent to which performance of simulated general shipboard work can be predicted by measures of physical capacity. Three tasks representative of general shipboard work were developed - a long duration carry and two maximal box lifting tests. These tasks, as well as, PRT items (including lean body mass LBM from body circumference and weight), other field fitness measures, and Incremental Lift Machine (ILM) tests were performed by 102 Navy men and women. Substitution of broad jump score for LBM offers a small improvement in task prediction. ILM scores offer lift capacity prediction comparable to that obtained from PRT and broad jump scores. LBM, broad jump and ILM scores are all strong indicators of overall body strength. If these prediction methods are to be implemented as screening or selection tools, critical lifting and carrying task parameters for Navy jobs must be defined. In addition, further research is needed to cross-validate results obtained in this study and to expand prediction application.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *PERFORMANCE(HUMAN), *PHYSICAL FITNESS, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), HUMAN BODY, INDICATORS, JOBS, LIFT, LONG RANGE(TIME), MASS, METHODOLOGY, NAVAL OPERATIONS, NAVY, OPERATIONAL READINESS, PREDICTIONS, SCORING,

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

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NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL MONTEREY CA

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL MONTEREY CA

(U) United States Marine Corps Provisioning Measures of Effectiveness.

(U) Sea Lane Defense: Japanese Capabilities and Imperatives.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis,

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis,

DEC 87

DEC 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Cassel, Joseph D., Jr

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Gallagher, Daniel I.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This thesis investigate measures of effectiveness (MOE) and defines the data elements for an automated USMC repair parts initial provisioning evaluation system. Twenty-three specific MOEs, applicable to any new weapon system, are proposed from five general criteria categories: weapon system readiness, supply support, cost, essentiality and range/depth. Then, each MOE is examined for practical implementation potential by identifying and/or modifying data elements resident in USMC automated files. To assist in the database programming of MOEs, Appendices B through E define and cross-reference the MOEs, automated files and data elements. Keywords: Marine corps, Evaluation, Repairables, Measures of effectiveness, Provisioning, Theses.

ABSTRACT: (U) Japan has significant capabilities to protect its sealanes out to 1000 nautical miles to the south of its main ports. By concentrating military expenditures on forces to improve air defense, strait control, and convoy operations, Japan could have a credible defense, even in the worst possibility: global war and a Soviet attack. The Japanese should concentrate on improving the air defense of Japan and the ocean between Iwo Jima and Okinawa, increasing their stockpile of mines and their mine warfare forces, and increasing the numbers of their long-range maritime patrol aircraft and surface escort ships. These improvements will maintain the defensive nature of Japanese forces and are attainable within the next decade. Thesis, Defense planning.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *DATA BASES, *REPAIR, *SPARE PARTS, AUTOMATION, COMPUTER PROGRAMMING, COSTS, DEPTH, FILES(RECORDS), MARINE CORPS, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), OPERATIONAL READINESS, THESES, WEAPON SYSTEMS, MARINE CORPS EQUIPMENT, LOGISTICS SUPPORT, MILITARY PROCUREMENT.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *JAPAN, *NAVAL OPERATIONS, AIR DEFENSE, ATTACK, DEFENSE PLANNING, ESCORT SHIPS, GLOBAL, MINES(ORDNANCE), OCEANS, OKINAWA, SHIPS, STOCKPILES, USSR, WARFARE, MILITARY FORCES(FOREIGN), NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN, AREA DEFENSE, ROUTING.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Measures of effectiveness, Repairables, *Provisioning, Ground equipment, Essentiality.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Sea lanes.

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ARMY ENGINEER WATERWAYS EXPERIMENT STATION VICKSBURG MS
STRUCTURES LAB

PROPERTIES, STRUCTURES, UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT,
REINFORCED CONCRETE.

(U) Evaluation of Alternate Roof-Wall Details for the
Keyworker Blast Shelter.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

NOV 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Slawson, Thomas R.; Woodson, Stanley C.;
Harris, Aaron L.

REPORT NO. WES/TR/SL-87-28

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) At the time this study was initiated, several civil defense policy options were being analyzed for protection of the nation's industrial capability and key workers. One option under consideration called for construction of blast shelters to protect key workers remaining in high-risk areas during a national crisis. In support of this option, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) tasked the US Army Engineer Division, Huntsville (HND), to develop Keyworker shelter designs. The design required an earth-covered shelter to resist the radiation and blast effects of a 1-MT nuclear detonation at the 80-psi peak overpressure level. Personnel in the Structures Laboratory of the US Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station (WES) supported HND with design calculations and design verification experiments. In the construction of a large number of shelters, it is important that the shelter design provide the required structural capacity at reasonable costs. The original roof-wall reinforcement detail created a constructibility problem that increased construction costs. The objective of the experimental program described in this report was to evaluate alternate roof-wall joint details for the Keyworker blast shelter in an effort to improve constructibility without reducing structural capacity.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *BLAST RESISTANT SHELTERS, *CIVIL DEFENSE, BLAST, BURIED OBJECTS, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), CONSTRUCTION, COSTS, CRISIS MANAGEMENT, EMERGENCIES, EXPLOSION EFFECTS, INDUSTRIES, LABORATORIES, NATIONS, PERSONNEL, POLICIES, RISK, SHELTERS, STRUCTURAL

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SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

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GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE WASHINGTON DC HUMAN RESOURCES
DIV

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL MONTEREY CA

(U) Food and Drug Administration: Insufficient Planning
for Field Laboratory Consolidation Decisions.(U) A Template for the Selection and Array of Inventory as
an Aid in the Development of Evacuation Plans.

DEC 87

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis,

DEC 87

REPORT NO. GAO/HRD-88-21

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Dietz, James L.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Report to Congressional requesters.

ABSTRACT: (U) In May 1988, FDA proposed to close five of its field laboratory facilities which house five district laboratories, one specialty laboratory, and three research laboratories. This action would result in the relocation of about one-quarter of FDA's field analytical staff and the elimination of a laboratory presence in 5 of its 21 districts. This would increase to eight the number of districts that lack a laboratory presence in. GAO reviewed the adequacy of FDA's (1) criteria used to identify laboratories for closure or retention, (2) analysis of costs and savings related to the closings, and (3) assessment of the potential impact the closings will have on its ability to accomplish its mission. GAO recommends that before closing any FDA laboratories, the Secretary of Health and Human Services (HHS) direct the Commissioner of FDA to assess the present and future laboratory capacity to more closely reflect FSA's analytical and regulatory needs. If a significant amount of unused laboratory capacity is identified, GAO recommends that the Commissioner be required to explore whether cost-effective alternatives to laboratory closure are available to reduce that capacity.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *LABORATORIES, *MANAGEMENT PLANNING AND CONTROL, CLOSURES, DRUGS, FOOD, PORTABLE EQUIPMENT, RELOCATION, RESEARCH FACILITIES, RESEARCH MANAGEMENT, DECISION MAKING, PLANNING PROGRAMMING BUDGETING, FIELD CONDITIONS, RESOURCE MANAGEMENT, COST EFFECTIVENESS.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) FDA(Food and Drug Administration).

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ABSTRACT: (U) A program is developed using the FOCUS interactive query language to aid in the election of aviation-related inventory to be withdrawn from a forward-deployed stock point in the event of an evacuation. The program allows the input of critical parameters, and produces a scorecard which can be used to analyze withdrawal alternatives. Several possible selection alternatives and measures of effectiveness are discussed. Keywords: Inventory relocation, Inventory valuation, Evacuation plans, Theses.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *EVACUATION, *SUPPLY DEPOTS, *NAVAL LOGISTICS, *SPARE PARTS, AERONAUTICS, ARRAYS, INPUT, INVENTORY, RELOCATION, THESES, SELECTION, DECISION MAKING, NAVAL PLANNING, MATHEMATICAL MODELS, COMPUTER PROGRAMS, PROGRAMMING LANGUAGES.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) FOCUS programming language.

UNCLASSIFIED

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

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NITRE CORP MCLEAN VA

(U) Estimates of Potential Increases in Airport Capacity through ATC (Air Traffic Control) System Improvements in the Airport and Terminal Areas.

OCT 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Lebron, John E.

REPORT NO. NTR-87W000203

CONTRACT NO. DTFA01-84-C-00001

MONITOR: FAA-DLS
87-1

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This report presents the results of a study performed to estimate the potential increases in airfield capacity that might result from improvements in airfield and terminal-area operations. The purpose of the study is to help the Federal Aviation Administration and industry understand the expectations and limitations of airport capacity increases achievable through technical solutions. The focus of the study is on how much of an operational improvement is necessary to increase capacity, not on how new technology results in operational improvements. The study methodology is to identify key parameters, such as interarrival separation minima and runway occupancy time, that are susceptible to change through technical Air Traffic Control system improvements; hypothesize changes in the parameters that may be achieved; and compute the capacity increases that would result from such changes. Upper limits on the potential capacity increases that can realistically be expected are also computed. Keywords: Air traffic control, Visual flight rules, Instrument flight rules.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL SYSTEMS, *AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL TERMINAL AREAS, AIRPORTS, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), ESTIMATES, INSTRUMENT FLIGHT, LANDING FIELDS, METHODOLOGY, REGULATIONS, AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY, RUNWAYS, TIME, SOLUTIONS(GENERAL), VISUAL FLIGHT RULES.

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NATIONAL DEFENSE UNIV WASHINGTON DC

(U) Pure Logistics: The Science of War Preparation.

86

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Falk, Stanley L.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Availability: Superintendent of Documents, GPO Washington, DC 20402. PC \$4.25. Stock no. 008-U20-01055-3. Microfilm: the furnished to DTIC and NTIS users.

ABSTRACT: (U) In 1917, when the author Lieutenant Colonel George C. Thorpe, USMC, published an unusual little book entitled Pure Logistics: The Science of War Preparation, the word logistics was not particularly understood nor even generally used in the United States. Thorpe, indeed, may well have been one of the few military thinkers anywhere in the world to employ the term prominently at this time-and almost certainly the only one to attempt to define it carefully as a science. Thus, his thoughtful and perceptive analysis stands out as a milestone between the ground-breaking treatise of Jomini, published nearly a century earlier, and later writings on logistics that did not begin to appear until about the time of World War II. More importantly, Thorpe's effort to define logistics was more than just an academic exercise. A proper definition, he argued, was essential for understanding the true role and function of logistics in war, for ensuring that none of its aspects were neglected, and for achieving ultimate victory in any conflict. As Colonel Thorpe suggested, logistics has had a long, neglected, and often misunderstood history. Part One: Logistics - 1) Definition; 2) Russian Campaign; 3) Atlanta Campaign; 4) German Army; 5) National Organization of Fighting Forces; 6) Naval Organization; 7) Army Organization; 8) The Fighting Machine; 9) Peace-Time Logistics; 10) Factory Preparedness; 11) Logistical Problem; Part Two: Education.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *LOGISTICS, *LOGISTICS SUPPORT, *THEORY, ARMY, GERMANY(EAST AND WEST), MILITARY FORCES(FOREIGN), NAVY, PEACETIME, PREPARATION, PURITY, UNITED STATES, USSR, WARFARE, MILITARY OPERATIONS, HISTORY, EDUCATION.

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DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY ALEXANDRIA VA OPERATIONS
RESEARCH AND ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OFFICE

AIR FORCE INST OF TECH WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH SCHOOL OF
SYSTEMS AND LOGISTICS

(U) DISMS (Defense Integrated Subsystem Management
System) Workload Capacity Study.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Oct 88-Oct 87.

OCT 87

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The Defense Logistics Agency Integrated Subsystem Management System (DISMS) provides on-line computer support to Defense Personnel Support Center subsistence management activities. Phase IV, now in design, will provide on-line support to contractor bid evaluation. The purpose of this study was to assess the transaction workload associated with this increment in order to determine appropriate computer sizing. Specifically, the study identified the types and frequencies of online transactions expected with implementation of DISMS Increment IV. Transaction data developed during this study provide a reasonable estimate of the workload resulting from Increment IV. This data indicates that the workload may exceed that presently posed by Increments I-III, combined. The Defense Systems Automation Center will use this data to determine the appropriate computer size to address the workload. Keywords: Automated data systems; Automated data storage systems; Capacity(Quantity).

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ON LINE SYSTEMS, *WORKLOAD, *MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS, *SYSTEMS ANALYSIS, AUTOMATION, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), COMPUTERS, CONTRACTORS, DATA STORAGE SYSTEMS, DEFENSE SYSTEMS, SIZES(DIMENSIONS), INTEGRATED SYSTEMS, LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT, VENDORS, VOLUME.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) DISMS(Defense Integrated Subsystem Management System), Transactions.

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DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis.

SEP 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Ray, Randall P.

REPORT NO. AFIT/GLM/LSM/87S-58

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This study investigated the U.S. Air Force (USAF) supply support network that existed throughout the Vietnam War. The analysis concentrated on supply related problem areas and associated lessons learned with the intent to prevent similar occurrences in future conflicts. The research was limited to USAF supply operations in Vietnam as these existed in the early sixties when USAF requirements were minimal, to the evolution of a significantly more sophisticated structure which was essential for support of steadily increasing force levels. Included is a historical background of the Vietnam War which describes the events which steadily drew the United States into the conflict and the resultant USAF force buildup. The historical background provides a perspective from which to view supply related problems as the USAF logistics function transitioned from a peacetime orientation to a wartime support structure. USAF supply initiatives designed to meet the demands of increased combat operations are discussed. Included are AFLC sponsored supply programs such as GRAY EAGLE and BITTERWINE which pushed supply items into Vietnam automatically. The wholesale and base supply systems, and the critical relationship that existed between these functions during the Vietnam era is also examined.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *LOGISTICS SUPPORT, AIR FORCE, BACKGROUND, HISTORY, LOGISTICS, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), MILITARY OPERATIONS, NETWORKS, ORIENTATION(DIRECTION), PEACETIME, SUPPORTS, VIETNAM, WARFARE, MILITARY SUPPLIES, AIR FORCE OPERATIONS, AIR FORCE LOGISTICS COMMAND.

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

AD-A188 272 CONTINUED

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Lessons learned.

AD-A188 002 15/5

AIR FORCE INST OF TECH WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH SCHOOL OF
SYSTEMS AND LOGISTICS

(U) An Investigation of Substituting Class S Parts for
Class B Parts in Air Force Electronics Systems.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis.

SEP 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Francis, David B.

REPORT NO. AFIT/GLM/LSQ/87S-27

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The current emphasis on increasing the Air Force's war-fighting capability has pushed reliability to the fore-front. One successful method used to increase the reliability of satellite systems is the use of expensive, but highly reliable, class S electronic parts as opposed to the class B parts normally used in avionics and ground electronic systems. Using MIL-HDBK-217D, the author predicted range of potential gains in reliability caused by substituting class S parts for class B parts for five avionics systems. Then the cost versus quantity relationship was used to calculate potential costs for quantity buys of class S parts. MITRE's Milstar life cycle cost (LCC) model was used to calculate the change in LCC due to the higher reliabilities and new acquisition costs. The research found that significant LCC savings were possible when class S parts were substituted for class B parts. Keywords: Theses; Trade off analysis; Cost effectiveness; Systems reliability; Mean time between failure.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT, *PARTS, *RELIABILITY(ELECTRONICS), *SUBSTITUTES, ACQUISITION, AIR FORCE, ARTIFICIAL SATELLITES, AVIONICS, COST EFFECTIVENESS, COSTS, GROUND LEVEL, LIFE CYCLE COSTS, MEAN, QUANTITY, RELIABILITY, THESES, TIME, WAR POTENTIAL, AIR FORCE EQUIPMENT, MATHEMATICAL MODELS, COMPUTERIZED SIMULATION.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) MILSTAR computer program.

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AIR FORCE INST OF TECH WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH SCHOOL OF
SYSTEMS AND LOGISTICS

COUNTRIES, AIR FORCE EQUIPMENT.

(U) An Analysis of Air Force Systems Command's Industrial
Surge Preparedness Planning.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Preparedness, *Industrial surge
preparedness.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis.

SEP 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Hunigan, Kirk A.

REPORT NO. AFIT/GSM/LSY/875-10

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) As U.S. foreign policy calls for a decrease in intermediate-range Nuclear Forces in Europe, the U.S. needs to increase its conventional capability in order to maintain vigilant deterrence against the Warsaw Pact forces. The objective of this study was to analyze Air Force Systems Command's industrial surge preparedness planning and policies and how they are implemented at five major product divisions. This research documents findings and concerns about AFSC's surge preparedness planning and policies, outside influences and relationships, and recommendations for future industrial base initiatives. Interviews disclosed that industrial surge preparedness planning is a low priority responsibility. It is not sufficiently funded and rarely addressed at program reviews or milestone decisions. Furthermore, the using commands do not usually offer their surge requirements, but expect AFSC to determine the user's surge requirements for them. A survey indicated that for many programs, surge was not a requirement. However, tactical systems had the greatest share of surge requirements. The survey also indicated that program offices are seldom questioned about surge considerations from their chain of command or their users. Finally, the survey showed that many of the program and project managers have had little to no exposure to surge preparedness planning through their formal education.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, *AIR FORCE SYSTEMS COMMAND, *AIR FORCE PLANNING, EUROPE, FOREIGN POLICY, INDUSTRIES, INTERMEDIATE RANGE(DISTANCE), MILITARY FORCES(FOREIGN), NUCLEAR FORCES(MILITARY), POLICIES, REQUIREMENTS, SURGES, THESES, WARSAW PACT

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AIR FORCE INST OF TECH WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH SCHOOL OF
SYSTEMS AND LOGISTICS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Military airlift command, Aerial ports.

(U) An Information Requirements Analysis of Military
Airlift Command (MAC) Aerial Port Operations.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis.

SEP 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Stack, Victor R.

REPORT NO. AFIT/GLM/LSY/87S-72

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The Military Airlift Command (MAC) as the Single Manager Operating Agency for the Department of Defense Airlift Service provides air transportation for the DOD and other government agencies. MAC maintains a vast network of intertheater aerial ports providing a vital link in accomplishing MAC's mission during wartime, periods of crisis, and peacetime. This research focused on operating procedures and existing regulations in order to assess the information requirements necessary to conduct daily operations. Documentation review and telephone interviews were used to facilitate this research. A Critical Success Factors methodology was employed and resulted in a proposed new set of information needs for the Air Terminal Operations Center (ATOC). The proposed set greatly reduces the degree to which the ATOC currently documents each airlift mission, without degrading effectiveness. Savings realized by reducing the time expended in documenting need less or redundant information are significant given pending aerial port manpower authorization reductions. ATOC personnel can increase time spent on management and control of aerial port resources. Keywords: Theses; Information exchange; Information transfer.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AIR TRANSPORTATION, *AIRLIFT OPERATIONS, AIR CONTROL CENTERS, AIRPORTS, DAILY OCCURRENCE, DEFENSE SYSTEMS, INFORMATION EXCHANGE, INFORMATION PROCESSING, INFORMATION TRANSFER, INTERVIEWING, MANPOWER, METHODOLOGY, PEACETIME, REDUNDANCY, REQUIREMENTS, RESOURCES, SUPERVISORS, TELEPHONE SYSTEMS, TERMINAL FLIGHT FACILITIES, THESES, AERIAL DELIVERY.

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AIR FORCE INST OF TECH WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH SCHOOL OF
SYSTEMS AND LOGISTICS

WORKLOAD, THESES.

(U) U.S. Air Force Application of a U.S. Army
Transportation Capability Assessment Methodology.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis.

SEP 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Needham, Nancy L.

REPORT NO. AFIT/GLM/LSMA/87S-50

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Currently, no quantitative tool exists which would provide a complete assessment of an Air Force Base's interface with the Defense Transportation System in its specific wartime roles. However, the Army's Transportation Engineering Agency (TEA) has developed and is utilizing a methodology for assessing the surface (rail and motor) capability of Department of Defense transportation systems. While the methodology has been used to evaluate many DOD installations and several Air Force bases, the results exclude air transportation capability. This thesis expands the Army's methodology as the basis for a more complete Air Force transportation capability assessment tool. The enhanced version is validated by application of TEA's measurement principles and models to the inbound air transportation functions of an Air Force base. The specific objective for development of the new capability evaluation tool was to quantify a base's ability to receive cargo on its flight line and to move the cargo through processing facilities and off the base at various peacetime and wartime activity levels. The assessment technique developed in this thesis was applied to a peak work load scenario. The analysis revealed forklift and storage shortfalls, as well as, capability excess in truck loading position.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY TRANSPORTATION, *MILITARY PLANNING, *MILITARY ENGINEERING, AIR FORCE FACILITIES, AIR TRANSPORTATION, AIRPORTS, CARGO, DEFENSE SYSTEMS, ENGINEERING, FACILITIES, FLIGHT, FORKLIFT VEHICLES, INTERFACES, PEACETIME, PEAK VALUES, POSITION(LOCATION), PROCESSING EQUIPMENT, SCENARIOS, SHORTAGES, STORAGE, TEST AND EVALUATION, TOOLS, TRANSPORTATION, TRUCKS, VALIDATION.

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NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL MONTEREY CA

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE WASHINGTON DC

(U) Design and Implementation of a Network Optimizer for Officer Assignment during Mobilization.

(U) Report of the Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger to the Congress on the FY 1988/FY 1989 Budget and FY 1988-92 Defense Programs, January 12, 1987.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Annual rept.

SEP 87

87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Rapp, Stephen H.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This thesis describes the design and implementation of a large-scale network optimization model for assigning Marine Corps officers to billets during mobilization. The new model has been tested at Headquarters, USMC and is slated for installation in FY 1988 as a permanent replacement for an existing procedure that has been in use since 1978. The new model improves the turnaround time from days to minutes, reduces computation costs by substantial amounts yearly, and in tests on FY87 data, resulted in significantly better allocations of the officer pool, according to several measures of effectiveness. The network model treats officers with similar attributes as supply nodes and billets with similar attributes as demand nodes. Arcs of the network represent potential assignments between supplies and demands. Highly detailed information obtained from current USMC databases is used to specify the attributes of the nodes. These attributes are used to decide which officer/billet arcs are allowed in the networks.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MARINE CORPS PERSONNEL, *MOBILIZATION, *NETWORKS, *OFFICER PERSONNEL, *OPTIMIZATION, *BILLET(S)/PERSONNEL, ALLOCATIONS, COMPUTATIONS, COSTS, DATA BASES, MODELS, NODES, REACTION TIME, REPLACEMENT, RESPONSE, THESES, REDUCTION, MARINE TRANSPORTATION.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Assignment.

Availability: Superintendent of Documents, GPO, Washington, DC 20402 PC \$13.00. Microfiche furnished to DTIC (and NTIS) users.

ABSTRACT: (U) Contents: Part I, Defense Policy- A) To provide for the Common Defense; B) Threats, Military Balances, and Net Assessment; C) U.S. Interests, National Security Objectives and Strategy; D) Pillars of U.S. Defense Policy; E) U.S. Military Capabilities: Progress and Programs; Part II, Defense Resources - A) The Defense Budget; B) Management Reforms; C) Manpower; D) The Industrial Base; Part III, Defense Programs - A) Land Forces; B) Naval Forces; C) Tactical Air Forces; D) Nuclear Forces; E) Force Projection and Mobilization; F) Command, Control, Communications, and Intelligence; G) Preparing Tomorrow's Forces -- Research and Development; H) Alliance Strategy; I) Items of Special Importance; and Appendices - A) Budget Tables; B) Manpower Tables; C) Force Tables; D) Glossary of Acronyms.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY BUDGETS, BUDGETS, TABLES(DATA), DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, DEFENSE SYSTEMS, MANPOWER, BALANCES, NATIONAL SECURITY, AIR FORCE OPERATIONS, POLICIES, RESOURCES, INDUSTRIES, MOBILIZATION, NAVY, TACTICAL AIR SUPPORT.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) 1988-92 Defense Programs; 1989 Budget.

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NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL MONTEREY CA

(U) Wholesale Replenishment Models: Model Evaluation.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis.

JUN 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Hammer, Roger E., Jr

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This thesis analyzes a new wholesale depot level repairables replenishment model proposed for implementation by the U.S. Navy. The new model uses the total investment level as its measure of effectiveness with a mean supply response time (MSRT) goal as a constraint. In addition, the new model requires that procurement and repair order quantities be specified as input parameters. The importance of the model is that it relates resources to readiness, an area of primary concern to Congress and the Department of Defense. Tests with actual data were conducted between the current Navy repairables model and the new model. The results of these tests indicate that new model would consistently out-perform the current model for investment levels and system material availability (SMA). Keywords: Theases; Navy supply systems; Mathematical models.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MATHEMATICAL MODELS, *INVENTORY CONTROL, *LOGISTICS PLANNING, *REPLENISHMENT, MODELS, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, INVESTMENTS, QUANTITY, REPAIR, REACTION TIME, THESES, NAVY, INPUT, MODELS, TEST AND EVALUATION, SUPPLY DEPOTS, OPERATIONAL READINESS, RESOURCES, AVAILABILITY, MATERIALS, NAVAL LOGISTICS.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Repairables, MSRT(Mean Supply Response Time), Navy Supply System.

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AIR FORCE INST OF TECH WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH

(U) A Training Management and Scheduling System for United States Air Force Tactical Fighter Squadrons.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis.

JUN 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Matthews, Mark T.

REPORT NO. AFIT/CI/NR-87-89T

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Crewmembers in United States Air Force Tactical Fighter Squadrons (TFS) accomplish a complex combination of flying and ground training to meet peacetime and wartime contingency tasking. Manual scheduling systems used today often result in crewmembers not accomplishing required training or receiving training in an inefficient manner. Flying \$20 million supersonic aircraft the consequences can be expensive and fatal. The scheduling problem facing the TFS can be shown to be NP hard. A heuristic is presented which offers a solution to this scheduling problem. A series of transportation subproblems are solved using a primal network simplex code. At each stage, solutions are linked with previous solutions until a schedule is formed or no feasible solution can be found for the remaining jobs. A swap routine then attempts to find a feasible solution if one does not currently exist. The algorithm then continues into an improvement routine in an attempt to find a solution with an increased objective value. This approach was chosen due to a desire to develop a system fast enough to be interactive on a daily basis yet self contained at the squadron level. The results seem promising in providing a typical USAF TFS with training results superior to those accomplished currently.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MANAGEMENT, *SCHEDULING, *AIR FORCE TRAINING, ALGORITHMS, CREWS, FLIGHT, GROUND LEVEL, HEURISTIC METHODS, MANUAL OPERATION, PEACETIME, SQUAD LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, SUPERSONIC AIRCRAFT, TRAINING.

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NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL MONTEREY CA

AIR FORCE INST OF TECH WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH SCHOOL OF SYSTEMS AND LOGISTICS

(U) Shipboard Ammunition Management System: A Database Approach.

(U) Contingency Motor Carrier Transportation in a Deregulated Environment.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis.

SEP 87 187P

SEP 87 172P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Smith, Steven L.

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Tazoi, Douglas

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

REPORT NO. AFIT/LS/GTM/87S

ABSTRACT: (U) This thesis concerns the analysis, design, and partial implementation of a software package to automate the present manual system of conventional ammunition management onboard most ships of the U.S. Navy. Structured analysis and design techniques are utilized in the development and approximately one quarter of the application programs have been implemented. The system is designed for stand alone operation on an IBM compatible microcomputer using the relational database package dBase III Plus by Ashton-Tate. Follow-on work would consist of completing the application programs, select a pilot vessel and install the system, collect user comments, and modify the system as necessary. Keywords: Ammunition management, Ammunition inventory management, Database inventory system, Automated inventory system.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AMMUNITION, *COMPUTER PROGRAMS, *DATA BASES, *INVENTORY CONTROL, *LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT, AUTOMATION, INVENTORY, MANAGEMENT PLANNING AND CONTROL, MANUAL OPERATION, MICROCOMPUTERS, PILOTS, SHIPBOARD, SHIPS, NAVAL PLANNING, DECISION MAKING, AUDITING, COST EFFECTIVENESS, PROCUREMENT, NAVAL TRAINING, STOCKPILES, OPERATIONAL READINESS, THESES.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *SAMS(Shipboard Ammunition Management Systems).

AD-A186 902

AD-A186 676

UNCLASSIFIED

PAGE 482 085693

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The purpose of this study was to examine the impact of the Motor Carrier Act (MCA) of 1980 on the ability of US/F cargo shipping agencies to expedite shipments under contingency conditions. In addition to the primary focus, the study also examined whether certain characteristics of the subset of for-hire motor carriers of property for the DOD corresponded to the aggregate industrial trends. To determine the impact of the MCA on the service shippers, the study evaluated the process of contracting cargo shipments. The study examined the two basic rate categories for making shipments, LTL and TL. The process of contracting a shipment differs for LTL or TL. The process of contracting a shipment differs for LTL or TL loads under existing guidance. While the shipping process operates reasonably well under peacetime conditions, a low level conflict or declared mobilization could present problems for service shippers based on changes in the motor carrier industry since the MCA. HQ MTMC data was analyzed for differences between two periods, pre-MCA and post-MCA. The nonparametric analyses examined the number of carriers seeking DOD shipments; the number of distinct carriers who actually performed shipments for the DOD; and the number of carriers who discontinued DOD service. A final analysis examined whether the total for-hire motor carrier population differed significantly between the two eras.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *SHIPPING, *MILITARY TRANSPORTATION, CARGO, CONFLICT, INDUSTRIES, LOW LEVEL, MOBILIZATION, PATTERNS, PEACETIME, RATES, TRUCKS, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, THESES.

UNCLASSIFIED

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY

SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A186 306

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NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL MONTEREY CA

(U) A Prototype Decision Support System for Marine Corps Officer Allocation Policy Analysis.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis.

SEP 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Exner, Philip J.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This thesis presents the prototype for an integrated decision support system which permits repeated formulation and solution of the Marine Corps staffing allocation problem under various user-controlled policy scenarios. The system allows the decision maker to vary the eligibility criteria used to determine who may be transferred as well as to adjust the relative priorities of two objectives: minimize relocation costs and maximize fit as defined by the Marine Corps. The user may also set a minimum acceptable aspiration level for the total fill of all billets. Based on the eligibility requirements which are input by the user, the system extracts data on individual Marines and the jobs that need to be filled, and matches people to billets using a set of matching rules developed by the Marine Corps. The resulting matches are then transformed into a capacitated transshipment network for solution in a special commercial optimization software package. The network formulation models a multiobjective allocation problem using optimization techniques to permit adjustment of some of the objective priorities. Keywords: Theses: Computer programs. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS, *MILITARY FORCE LEVELS, *PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT, *ALLOCATIONS, *BILLET, *COMPUTER PROGRAMS, *COSTS, *DECISION MAKING, *FORMULATIONS, *INPUT, *INTEGRATED SYSTEMS, *MARINE CORPS, *PERSONNEL, *MODELS, *NETWORKS, *OPTIMIZATION, *PROTOTYPES, *RELOCATION, *THESES, *USER NEEDS, *MARINE CORPS PLANNING, *FORTRAN.

AD-A186 305

UNCLASSIFIED

AD-A186 280

15/6.7

ARMY-AIR FORCE CENTER FOR LOW INTENSITY CONFLICT LANGLEY AFB VA

(U) Low Intensity Conflict Imperatives for Success. CLIC PAPERS.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

SEP 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Furr, William F.

MONITOR: SBI
AD-F000 113

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also AD-A185 972.

ABSTRACT: (U) The imperatives for low intensity conflict (LIC) discussed in this paper provide a framework for the successful application of the military instrument of national power in LIC. Low intensity conflict defies the simple application of traditional military thought. For example, in LIC superior combat power does not guarantee success, and violent action may be counterproductive in the total context of the conflict. Indeed, this conflict short of war is dominated by political, economic, or social considerations which may place conflicting demands on the application of military power and resources. These considerations require a reorientation of military thought based on the following imperatives for success: political dominance, unity of effort, adaptability, legitimacy, and patience.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *INSURGENCY, *COUNTERINSURGENCY, *CONFLICT, *LOW INTENSITY, *MILITARY OPERATIONS, *PEACETIME, *DEFENSE PLANNING.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) LOW INTENSITY CONFLICT, FY88, SB11.

AD-A186 280

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY

SEARCH CONTROL NO. 005093

AD-A186 232 5/9 15/8

AD-A185 978 15/6.7

ARMY COMMAND AND GENERAL STAFF COLL FORT LEAVENWORTH KS

ARMY-AIR FORCE CENTER FOR LOW INTENSITY CONFLICT LANGLEY
AFB VA

(U) Is the Air Cavalry Training for the Right Missions?
The 1st Squadron, 8th Cavalry, 1st Air Cavalry
Division Republic of Vietnam - 1965 to 1968.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis Aug 86-Jun 87.

JUN 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Driver, William L.

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Dixon, Howard L.; Ayers, Charles M.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

MONITOR: SBI
AD-F000 085

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The purpose of this study is to determine whether a disparity exists between the doctrinal missions an air cavalry unit trains for in peacetime and the missions it actually performs in combat. The study presents an overview of what cavalry missions have been historically, as well as the Army's doctrinal definition of what the cavalry mission was in the 1960s. This study also presents the actual missions of an air cavalry squadron as performed in combat. This study examines the U.S. Army's doctrinal definitions of the air cavalry mission during the 1960's and then compared this definition to the missions which were performed by the 1st Squadron, 8th Cavalry in the Republic of Vietnam. Research confirms that a disparity did exist between the doctrinal missions and the mission which were performed in combat. Investigation also shows that the cavalry doctrine of the 1960s lacked an applicability to air cavalry units, because the doctrine was almost exclusively based on ground cavalry units. As a result, when the 1/9th Cavalry as just another aviation unit rather than as cavalry squadron. This thought impacts on today's employment techniques of air cavalry units.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CAVALRY, AERONAUTICS, AIR FORCE TRAINING, AIRBORNE, ARMY TRAINING, RECONNAISSANCE, DOCTRINE, STRATEGIC BOMBING, GROUND LEVEL, PEACETIME, SQUADRONS, VIETNAM.

AD-A186 232

UNCLASSIFIED

PAGE 484

005093

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also AD-A186 280.

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper applies the concepts of operational art to low intensity conflict (LIC). It does not attempt to provide a cookbook approach to the subject but rather a construct designed to provoke thought on the part of the reader and hopefully assist in formulating a other ideals and opinions concerning that application. A comparison of Soviet and U.S. applications of the concept provides the framework for analysis with emphasis on the major concepts of operational design (centers of gravity, lines of operation, sequels, branches, and culminating points). In applying these concepts, the basic tenets of Airland Battle doctrine together with appropriate principles of war are developed within the concept of LIC. Meeting the evolving challenges of LIC requires new perspectives. The accompanying paradigm, or framework of thought, involves a distinctly new way of thinking about old problems. To effectively apply the concept of operational art to LIC requires the application of this paradigm. In fact, the authors believe the challenge which faces the U.S. military in the future is the requirement to cope with multiple paradigms. One lies within the context of conventional combat, and another, within LIC. This paper focuses on the latter.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *INSURGENCY, *COUNTERINSURGENCY, LOW INTENSITY, MILITARY OPERATIONS, WARFARE, PEACETIME, MILITARY PLANNING.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Low Intensity Conflict, Operational Art, Combatting Terrorism, Peace Keeping Operations, Peacetime

AD-A185 978

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

AD-A185 978 CONTINUED

AD-A185 977 15/8.7 8/5 15/1

Contingency Operations, FY88, SB11.

ARMY-AIR FORCE CENTER FOR LOW INTENSITY CONFLICT LANGLEY
AFB VA

(U) Army Medical Department Roles and Functions in Low
Intensity Conflict. CLIC PAPERS.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

AUG 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Thornton, William H.

MONITOR: SB1
AD-F000 096

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also AD-A185 978.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *INSURGENCY, *COUNTERINSURGENCY, LOW
INTENSITY, TERRORISM, WARFARE, ARMY TRAINING, PEACETIME,
HEALTH CARE FACILITIES.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Low Intensity Conflict, Combatting
Terrorism, Peacekeeping Operations, AMEDD(Army Medical
Department), Health Service Support, Peacetime
Contingency Operations, FY88, SB11.

AD-A185 978

AD-A185 977

UNCLASSIFIED

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OTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

AD-A185 978 15/6.1

ARMY-AIR FORCE CENTER FOR LOW INTENSITY CONFLICT LANGLEY
AFB VA

(U) Compilation of References and Bibliography, Volume 1.
An Annotated Bibliography on Low Intensity Conflict
Taken from the Joint Low- Intensity Conflict Project
Final Report of 1 August 1988. CLIC PAPERS.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

AUG 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Crouch, Thomas W.

MONITOR: SBI
AD-F000 091

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also AD-A185 977

ABSTRACT: (U) This bibliography is drawn from the data base of primary and secondary sources used by the Project to reach its conclusions and recommendations, and the annotations are edited and refined versions of those in the data base. Under each type of item (book, article, paper), entries are grouped by topic: Insurgency/counterinsurgency, Combating terrorism, Peacetime contingency operations, and Peacekeeping operations.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *INSURGENCY, *COUNTERINSURGENCY, CONFLICT, LOW INTENSITY, PEACETIME, TERRORISM, BIBLIOGRAPHIES.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Low Intensity Conflict, FY88, SB11, Peacekeeping.

AD-A185 978

UNCLASSIFIED

AD-A185 975 15/6.7 15/1

ARMY-AIR FORCE CENTER FOR LOW INTENSITY CONFLICT LANGLEY
AFB VA

(U) The Role of Reserve Forces in Low Intensity Conflict.
CLIC PAPERS.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

AUG 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Dixon, Howard L.

MONITOR: SBI
AD-F000 112

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also AD-A185 976.

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper describes low intensity conflict and the potential impact on US national interests. The role of reserve forces is developed within the context of four categories: peacekeeping, combatting terrorism, insurgency/counterinsurgency, and peacetime contingency operations. Existing and potential contributions of reserve forces relative to these categories are described. One concern of the author is the proportion of reserve forces to total force in those non combat functions primarily involved in counterinsurgency. He also cautions against overcommitment of reserve forces in such peacetime missions as drug interdiction when it impacts their capability to train and maintain their wartime readiness.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY RESERVES, *INSURGENCY, *COUNTERINSURGENCY, LOW INTENSITY, MILITARY PLANNING, WARFARE, PEACETIME.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Low Intensity Conflict, Reserve Forces, Peacekeeping, Combating Terrorism, Peacetime Contingency Operations, FY88, SB11.

AD-A185 975

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY

AD-A185 973 15/8.7 15/8

ARMY-AIR FORCE CENTER FOR LOW INTENSITY CONFLICT LANGLEY
AFB VA(U) Logistical Considerations in Low Intensity Conflict.
CLIC PAPERS.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

JUL 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Furr, William F.

MONITOR: SBI
AD-F000 090

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also AD-A185 974.

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper provides considerations for the employment of logistical support in low intensity conflict. While the fundamental principles of logistics apply across the spectrum of conflict, it is the application or adaptation of these principles to the LIC environment that present unique challenges to the logistician. LIC is not business as usual. It is usually prosecuted under peacetime laws and regulations. It requires ingenuity, imagination, and flexibility to tailor the logistics resources to effectively and efficiently support the mission objective. In the LIC environment, the logistician will be expected to take the lead and will be a planner, operator, and teacher. These roles will require mental agility as well as a good dose of common sense.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *INSURGENCY, *COUNTERINSURGENCY, *LOGISTICS, CONFLICT, LOW INTENSITY, PEACETIME, PLANNING, TERRORISM.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Low Intensity Conflict, FY88, SBI1.

IAC NO. SR-09192

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SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A185 972 15/8.7

ARMY-AIR FORCE CENTER FOR LOW INTENSITY CONFLICT LANGLEY
AFB VA

(U) Operational Considerations for Military Involvement in Low Intensity Conflict. CLIC PAPERS.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

JUN 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Ayers, Charles M.; Brothers, Kenneth G.; Butler, Bradley L.; Clem, James C.; Grouch, Thomas W.

MONITOR: SBI
AD-F000 082

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also AD-A185 973.

ABSTRACT: (U) In order to provide a framework for considering the military's role in low intensity conflict, the authors explain its meaning and components: peacekeeping, insurgency/counterinsurgency, combatting terrorism, and peacetime contingency operations. The authors conclude that: a) US determination to deter nuclear and conventional war has driven our adversaries consciously to turn to political violence to advance their political objectives; b) the strategic consequences of the unchecked low intensity conflict threat present the danger that a series of reversals will gradually isolate the US and its allies from the Third World and from each other; c) the oftentimes vague and diverse challenges of low intensity conflict are heightened by misconceptions of whether the US is at war or at peace; d) meeting the challenges requires an institutionalized understanding that moves away from thinking and acting in a manner appropriate to more traditional forms of conflict; and e) winning low intensity conflicts requires a continuing, long-term, national strategy that provides a comprehensive plan for all US military and civilian agencies.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *INSURGENCY, *COUNTERINSURGENCY, PEACETIME, TERRORISM, MILITARY PLANNING, MILITARY OPERATIONS, CONFLICT, LOW INTENSITY.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Low intensity conflict, FY88, SBI1.

AD-A185 972

UNCLASSIFIED

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY

SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085683

AD-A185 913

6/4 6/1

ARMY RESEARCH INST OF ENVIRONMENTAL MEDICINE NATICK MA

(U) Assessment of Physical Activity Intensity by Heart Rate during Sleep Limited Military Operations.

87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Mello, Robert P.; Vogel, James A.; Patton, John F. III; Jones, Bruce H.

PROJECT NO. 3E102777A/79

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This study estimated the intensity of physical activity of infantrymen by means of continuous heart rate (HR) recordings during a combat-simulated 5-day field operation. Subjects rotated daily through 4 different combat-simulated field maneuver areas and repeated the first day's schedule on the fifth day. Soldiers slept approximately 5 hours per night and physical activity was monitored by taping HR with Oxford-feeding cassette recorders. Daily HR (excluding sleep and resupply time) decreased to a mean of 101 beats per min (bpm) on day one to a mean of 88 bpm on day five. A 10 km road march proved to be the single most demanding event resulting of this study suggest (1) continuous cassette HR recording is a suitable method of monitoring the intensity of physical activity during strenuous field conditions (2) sustained high physical intensity is minimal in infantrymen during extended field operations, (3) the intensity of activity is adequately supported by an aerobic capacity of 50 ml O₂/kg.min, (4) the highest sustained HR is produced by marches or movements to contact, and (5) the physical fatigue and diminished sleep of combat operations may force infantrymen to perform at a slower rate regardless of operational demands as the exercise progresses. Keywords: Heart rate. Prolonged work, Physical fatigue, Sleep deprivation.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *HEART RATE, *SLEEP DEPRIVATION, ARMY PERSONNEL, FATIGUE(PHYSIOLOGY), FIELD CONDITIONS, INDEXES, INFANTRYMEN, INTENSITY, MILITARY OPERATIONS, NIGHT PHYSICAL PROPERTIES, REPLENISHMENT, SLEEP, TIME, WARFARE, STRESS(PHYSIOLOGY).

IDENTIFIERS: (U) AS879, PER62777A, MU123.

AD-A185 913

UNCLASSIFIED

AD-A185 775

15/5

NAVY FLEET MATERIAL SUPPORT OFFICE MECHANICSBURG PA

(U) IMEC (Item Mission Essentiality Code) Implementation for Fill Depth Computations.

SEP 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Orse, M. E.

REPORT NO. 188

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Fleet Issue Load Lists (FILLs) are carried by AFSS whose primary mission is to provide resupply support to other ships. Fill costs and AFS space constraints limit the range and depth of items an AFS can carry; not every item which might be needed by one of the supported ships is carried. Every effort is made to insure that the AFS can provide the items most essential to the supported ships. Current programs and procedures do no identify the most essential load list candidate items. Almost every item is coded vital to the ship's mission, thus making it impossible to distinguish between the most essential items and the other less important candidates. Recently a new measure of essentially, the Item Mission Essentiality Code (IMEC), has been introduced which more accurately differentiates essentiality between items. The objective was to develop and evaluate alternative procedures which use IMECs in computing FILL depth. Test load lists were built using candidate files from the Pacific and Atlantic Fleets in order to evaluate various techniques of incorporating IMECs in the FILL depth computation. The alternatives considered separate effectiveness goals by IMEC, weighting the risk equation by IMEC and applying minimum protection levels by IMEC. The test load lists were evaluated in terms of dollar value and actual effectiveness where actual effectiveness is defined as how well a load list compares with 90 days of Mobile Logistics Support Force (MLSF) demand data.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CARGO HANDLING, *MILITARY SUPPLIES, *CLASSIFICATION, COMPUTATIONS, DEPTH, EQUATIONS, FILES(RECORDS), LOGISTICS SUPPORT, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), MOBILE, PROTECTION, REPLENISHMENT, RISK, SHIPS, TABLES(DATA), MARINE TRANSPORTATION, NAVAL OPERATIONS, STATISTICAL ANALYSIS, LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT, MISSIONS.

AD-A185 775

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A185 775 CONTINUED

AD-A185 722 6/10 5/9

ARMY RESEARCH INST OF ENVIRONMENTAL MEDICINE NATICK MA

IDENTIFIERS: (U) FILL(Fleet Issue Load List), INEC(Items
Mission Essentiality Code).

(U) Effects of Continuous Military Operations on Physical
Fitness Capacity and Physical Performance.

MAY 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Patton, John F.; Vogel, James A.;
Damokosh, Andrew I.; Mello, Robert P.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The purposes of this study were to determine the effects of a continuous field artillery scenario on physical fitness capacity and performance and to estimate the physical intensity of the scenario by continuous heart rate monitoring. Twenty-four artillerymen comprising three, 8-man guncrews participated in an 8-day, combat-simulated operation. Body composition and measures of fitness (isokinetic strength of the arms and legs, isometric handgrip strength, dynamic lifting, and upper body anaerobic power) were determined before and immediately following the scenario. No changes occurred in body weight or upper body anaerobic power from pre to post-scenario. However, measures of muscular strength and lifting capacity increased by 12-18% post-scenario. Physical performance scores were significantly higher on days 1 and 8 compared to the other days but no differences were seen from days 2 through 7. The results suggest that soldiers who are allowed 5 hrs sleep per day and who are required to perform at relatively moderate levels of physical intensity show no decrements in physical fitness capacity or evidence of physical fatigue for up to 8 days of continuous operations. Keywords: Continuous operations, Physical capacity, Physical performance, Performance(Human), Exercise, Military operations.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ARMY PERSONNEL, *PHYSICAL FITNESS, *EXERCISE(PHYSIOLOGY), ANAEROBIC PROCESSES, ARTILLERY, ARTILLERY UNITS, BODY WEIGHT, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), CONTINUITY, FATIGUE(PHYSIOLOGY), FIELD ARMY, GUNNERS, HEART RATE, HUMAN BODY, INTENSITY, KINETICS, LEGS, LIFT, MILITARY OPERATIONS, MONITORING, MUSCLES, OPERATION, PERFORMANCE(HUMAN), PHYSICAL PROPERTIES, POWER, SCENARIOS, SCORING, SLEEP, STRENGTH(GENERAL).

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DT.C REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY

SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-A185 287 15/5 1/3

AD-A185 137 1/3.2 15/1 15/8

AIR FORCE INST OF TECH WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH SCHOOL OF
ENGINEERING

RAND CORP SANTA MONICA CA

(U) Modeling the Effect of Spare Parts Lateral Resupply on
Strategic Airlift Capability.(U) The Military and Political Potential of Conventionally
Armed Heavy Bombers.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE Master's thesis.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Interim rept.,

AUG 87

DEC 88

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Carolan, William J.

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Hosmer, Stephen T.; Kent, Glenn A.

REPORT NO. AFIT/60R/ENS/88D-2

REPORT NO. RAND/R-3508-AF

CONTRACT NO. F49620-88-C-0008

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The objective of this thesis is to develop and analyze a 2-echelon resupply system in which inter-site movement of recoverable spare parts within the same echelon are permitted. The Military Airlift Command (MAC) of the U.S. Air Force is a prime user of this system, where spare parts are transferred between overseas bases for the purpose of expediting aircraft repairs, and enhancing airlift capability. Existing inventory models do not explicitly account for lateral resupply, thus understating MAC's actual capabilities. The significance of omitting lateral resupply, when in fact it exists, is largely conjecture. This paper attempts to analyze this significance. The Simulation Language of Alternative Modeling (SLAM) was used to model a realistic strategic airlift wartime scenario to evaluate the system during a surge of flying activity. The Statistical Analysis System (SAS) provided the statistical procedures to test for the significance of a lateral resupply policy. Incorporating lateral resupply in a spare parts supply model can aid strategic airlift planners in assessing the Command's readiness and sustainability.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AIRLIFT OPERATIONS, *SPARE PARTS, *AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE, SCENARIOS, OVERSEAS, REPAIR, MATERIALS RECOVERY, SURGES, LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT, THESES, SYSTEMS ANALYSIS, INVENTORY, STATISTICAL ANALYSIS, COMPUTERIZED SIMULATION.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) MAC(Military Airlift Command), SLAM(Simulation Languages of Alternative Modeling), SLAM programming languages.

AD-A185 287

AD-A185 137

UNCLASSIFIED

PAGE 470 065893

ABSTRACT: (U) This report explores the major contribution that a conventionally armed heavy bomber force could make to U.S. national security. It examines (1) the potential military and political utility of a bomber force armed with modern conventional weapons and munitions, (2) the approach for obtaining the requisite capabilities for such a force, and (3) the implications of a conventionally armed bomber force for U.S. arms control policy. The study was conducted for the Strategic Air Command under the Project AIR FORCE National Security Strategies program. It should be useful to U.S. Air Force, Department of Defense, and other national security officials concerned with organizing, equipping, and training U.S. forces for conventional conflicts and to decisionmakers dealing with U.S. arms control policy.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *BOMBER AIRCRAFT, *MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), *CONVENTIONAL WARFARE, NATIONAL SECURITY, MILITARY TRAINING, DECISION MAKING, ARMS CONTROL, STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND, AIR STRIKES, RAPID DEPLOYMENT, MISSIONS, DETERRENCE.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Heavy bombers, B-52 aircraft.

UNCLASSIFIED

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A184 964 15/8

AD-A184 715 15/1

ARMY COMMAND AND GENERAL STAFF COLL FORT LEAVENWORTH KS
SCHOOL OF ADVANCED MILITARY STUDIES

ARMY COMMAND AND GENERAL STAFF COLL FORT LEAVENWORTH KS
SCHOOL OF ADVANCED MILITARY STUDIES

(U) Kursk: A Study in Operational Art.

(U) Operational Considerations for the Employment of a
Light Infantry Division in a Contingency Scenario.

MAY 87

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Masters thesis.

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Pierce, Kerry K.

MAY 87

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Reese, Robert J. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This monograph examines the practice of operational art from the perspective of the Kursk Campaign of July-October, 1943. The study begins by presenting the German and Russian campaign plans as examples of two different methods of achieving a desired end state. Each plan's vision of the future was heavily influenced by the nature of the strategic situation and the personalities of the two principal artists: Adolph Hitler and Marshal Georgii Zhukov. These two leaders had vastly different understandings of strategic possibilities, time-space dimensions of the battlefield, and the means required to achieve their desired end states. The success of Zhukov's campaign plan was directly related to his linkage of appropriate means and methods toward a desired end state, while Hitler's failure represented a failure to do likewise. The monograph also uses Kursk to examine several theoretical concepts of war. These include the relative strength of offense and defense, culminating points, the art of combinations, use of reserves, and the center of gravity.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CONVENTIONAL WAR, *ARE, COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS, HISTORY, MILITARY TACTICS, MILITARY STRATEGY, MOBILIZATION, MILITARY AIRCRAFT, TANKS (COMBAT VEHICLES), MILITARY INTELLIGENCE, INFANTRY, BATTLEFIELDS, MILITARY FORCES (FOREIGN), USSR, GERMANY (EAST AND WEST).

ABSTRACT: (U) Contingency planners have little to assist them in planning for the employment of a light infantry division in peacetime contingency operations. The division was created to provide the capability to respond to a crisis before the situation deteriorated to the point where a much larger force would be required to restore stability. However, many recent articles, studies, and academic papers have focused on issues of employment in NATO and effective mixes of heavy and light forces. There has been little discussion of the operational level considerations for the employment of a light division outside of NATO. This study attempts to identify some of these considerations. It asks the question, What are the factors that operational level planners should consider in the employment of a light infantry division in a peacetime contingency scenario? The factors that led to division's creation, along with its unique characteristics, are examined. The range of appropriate scenarios and the implications of THE joint command structure, are considered as components of the environment. Two historical examples of peacetime contingency operations (American intervention in Lebanon in 1958 and the Dominican Republic in 1985) are also examined. The intent is to identify a historical perspective to compare with current perceptions described in earlier sections.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *INFANTRY, *DIVISION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, *CRISIS MANAGEMENT, SCENARIOS, MILITARY PLANNING, PEACETIME, HISTORY, LEBANON, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

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NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL MONTEREY CA

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) An Analysis of Spare Parts Forecasting Methods Utilized in the United States Marine Corps.

(U) Selected Maintenance Skills in the US Army Reserve - Why Shortfalls Exist and What Actions Have Been Taken to Correct Them.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student essay.

JUN 87

MAR 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Love, Robert E.; Stebbins, Byron F.;

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Benson, Charles D.;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The main thrust of this study is centered around the United States Marine Corps' initial provisioning of spare parts. The research focuses on two integral components for the establishment of stockage levels. The first component considers an analysis of the peacetime replacement rate and the production leadtime data provided by contractors. The second component evaluates the current Marine Corps inventory model as compared to the Navy's inventory model and Initial Spares Optimization Model (ISOM). This study is primarily concerned with initial issue provisioning stockage levels maintained by the Marine Corps Logistics Base, Albany Georgia. During the course to the study it was found that: 1) Difficulties exist in documenting contractor provided engineering estimates maintained in the Marine Corps Provisioning Files. 2) The current inventory is inadequate and state of the art methods and models should be implemented by the Marine Corps, and 3) Contractor provided engineering estimates tend to be skewed. Provisioners have no formal method for validating contractor data. One major contribution of this study is the development of an initial manual of standard factors that can be used by provisioners to validate data and as a baseline from which pertinent questions could be raised.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *INVENTORY CONTROL, *SYSTEMS ANALYSIS, *FORECASTING, SPARE PARTS, LOGISTICS SUPPORT, REPLACEMENT, OPTIMIZATION, LEAD TIME, THESES

IDENTIFIERS: (U) ISOM(Initial Spares Optimization Model), Provisioning

ABSTRACT: (U) During 1986 one-third of the USAR's enlisted force chose to leave their unit assignment. This essay examines the effect of high attrition on 12 maintenance specialties and nine maintenance units of the Army Reserve. Several conclusions emerge from the data. First, maintenance units lag behind other USAR units in their ability to recruit. While the USAR overall has nearly 100% of its peacetime authorization, the nine units examined average about 90% of authorized strength. The fill rate for hard-skill specialties are even lower, running between 70% and 80%. More importantly, only about two-third of the individuals serving in these maintenance specialties are MOS qualified. Consequently, only about one-half of the hard-skill positions have a qualified occupant, despite the fact that the nine units show an overall qualification rate of about 70%. Clearly, current levels of attrition are having a serious impact on MOS qualification rates. What can be done? Reserve commanders must address the root causes of the problem: poor training, delays in receiving pay, transportation difficulties, and job conflicts. How can the Active Component help? TRADOC and FORSCOM have important programs underway to improve MOS qualification including more effective use of Reserve Forces schools and the addition of regional training centers. In its concluding section the essay reviews these and other initiatives.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY RESERVES, *ENLISTED PERSONNEL, *MAINTENANCE PERSONNEL, *ARMY PERSONNEL, JOBS, ARMY, ATTRITION, DELAY, ENLISTED PERSONNEL, HIGH RATE, MAINTENANCE, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), MILITARY RESERVES, PEACETIME, QUALIFICATIONS, RATES, RECRUITS, SKILLS, TRAINING

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY

SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

AD-A183 416 5/9
RAND CORP SANTA MONICA CA

(U) Individual Ready Reserve Skill Retention and Refresher Training Options.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Interim rept..

DEC 86 84P
PERSONAL AUTHORS: Bodilly, Susan ; Fernandez, Judith ;
Kimbrough, Jackie ; Purnell, Susanna ;

REPORT NO. RAND/N-2535-RA
CONTRACT NO. WDA903-85-C-0030

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This Note explores the determinants of Key attributes of a training program for Individual Ready Reserve (IRR) members. It examines relationships among time since separation, skill retention, task characteristics, and different forms of training. It analyzes the relevant academic and military literature on skill retention and training needs, and proposes a research agenda and a decision framework designed to provide information and structure for IRR training program decisions. The authors recommend that decision frameworks for IRR training take into account the usefulness of other mobilization assets, the time and resources available at mobilization for IRR training, skills that are critical to mobilization, and costs concerns. This decision framework must be supported by further information on skill retention in the IRR, training needs of the IRR, costs of refresher training, and the willingness of the IRR to train.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY RESERVES, *MILITARY TRAINING, DECISION MAKING, LITERATURE SURVEYS, MILITARY PUBLICATIONS, MOBILIZATION, REQUIREMENTS, RETENTION(PSYCHOLOGY), SCHOOLS, SKILLS, ENLISTED PERSONNEL, PERSONNEL RETENTION

IDENTIFIERS: (U) IRR (Individual Ready Reserve)

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AD-A183 396 1/3 15/5

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) Army Aircraft Maintenance Problems.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student essay.

MAR 87 23P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Kokenes, Gerald P. ;
UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The Army's modernization thrust in the 70's and 80's will greatly advance its readiness to combat the threat, but the speed at which we have fielded many major weapons, particular modern, complex Army aircraft has pointed out the need to modernize materiel support systems as well. Procedures for developing a force structure to maintain modern Army aircraft in peacetime and in war are not adequate and must be refined. They must be more accurate and more timely so as to pinpoint the cost of manpower to maintain new systems and they must clearly show the need to resource maintenance of these vital systems even when uniformed manpower is not available. The Army aviation community is exploring issues to improve its ability to further maintain Army aircraft especially new systems beginning with the Blackhawk and Apache. TRADOC is conducting an on-going study to determine fixes to the present system. This study examines current issues and provides recommendations to the Army that would correct aircraft maintenance system flaws. Keywords: aircraft maintenance; maintenance management, theses.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE, ARMY AIRCRAFT, ARMY AVIATION, COMMUNITIES, COSTS, MAINTENANCE, MAINTENANCE MANAGEMENT, MANPOWER, MATERIEL, OPERATIONAL READINESS, PEACETIME, RESOURCES, THESES, WARFARE, WEAPONS

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

AD-A183 210 5/9 15/5

LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT INST BETHESDA MD

(U) 1985 Civilian Manpower Mobilization Mini Exercise.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

SEP 86

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Mueller, George E.; Drennan, James H.;

REPORT NO. LMI-NL522

CONTRACT NO. MDAR03-85-C-0139

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) In the event of mobilization DoD will have to hire 400 thousand additional civilians many of them highly skilled for its CONUS installations. Where and how to get them is a matter of considerable concern to DoD's manpower planners. In November 1985 a mini-exercise was held involving 20 DoD installations wherein the potential availability of additional civilian manpower was assessed as well as the procedures for identifying, processing and distributing available personnel. The report contains recommendations design to strengthen the civilian manpower requirements determination and transmittal process, to utilize by skill, of civilian manpower in the current peacetime economy in the central area of California. Keywords: Wartime Manpower Planning Systems (WARMAPS); California Employment Development Department (CEDD); Office of Personnel Management (OPM); Civilian personnel offices; Crosswalk; Civilian/Military Retirees; Critical skills; Non-Essential evacuees. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CIVILIAN PERSONNEL, *MOBILIZATION, *RECRUITING, CALIFORNIA, EMPLOYMENT, DETERMINATION, MANPOWER, REQUIREMENTS, SKILLS, PLANNING, OFFICE PERSONNEL, PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT, RETIREMENT(PERSONNEL)

IDENTIFIERS: (U) WARMAPS(Wartime Manpower Planning Systems), CEDD(California Employment Development Department)

AD-A183 210

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AD-A183 145 5/9 15/1

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) Training and Evaluation of the Individual Ready Reserve.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Study project.

MAR 87 124P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: McCracken, Donald T., Jr.; Barnes, Paul Z.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Since the creation of the Individual Ready Reserve (IRR), there has been an ongoing controversy about its training. That controversy has focused on several questions: Should they be trained? Who should be trained? Can they be trained? This study explores the controversy and identifies what the IRR is and who its members are. It also identifies what the mobilization requirements are and what part of the IRR should be trained and when. The recommendations resulting from this study are that, with the current network in place, the Army identify what the proper mix of MOS and skill level is for the M-80 shortage of personnel recently trained within the last 12 months. The Army should plan to train approximately 92,000 IRR soldiers during peacetime and use the early post-mobilization potential of the Training Divisions to train as many of the IRR as possible before the new draftees begin arriving. In addition, the Army should develop a standardized inspection plan for the IGS to ensure quality training for the IRR soldier during peacetime.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ARMY TRAINING, *INDIVIDUALIZED TRAINING, *DIVISION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, NETWORKS, ENLISTED PERSONNEL, QUALITY, TRAINING, ARMY PERSONNEL, MOBILIZATION, REQUIREMENTS, PEACETIME, INSPECTION, PLANNING, STANDARDIZATION, OFFICER PERSONNEL, MILITARY RESERVES, ACTIVE DUTY, MANPOWER

IDENTIFIERS: (U) IRR(Individual Ready Reserve)

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-A182 989 13/13 12/8 AD-A182 989 CONTINUED

CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING RESEARCH LAB (ARMY) CHAMPAIGN
IL

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY, ARMY, /CODE B.;

(U) Sensor and Guidance Technology Related to Mobile
Robots.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

JUN 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Lu, S. C.; Brand, T. P.; Kapoor, S. G.;

REPORT NO. CERL-TR-P-87/02

PROJECT NO. 41A91101A91D

TASK NO. 04

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) In case of a national mobilization, the Army needs a technique to construct training facilities rapidly without using a large pool, of skilled labor. This can be achieved by borrowing robot technology used to increase productivity in manufacturing. However, most construction activities require mobility. This report contains a list of requirements for mobile robot sensor and guidance systems for mobilization construction. An evaluation of the current state of the art in mobile robot sensor and guidance systems is included. The report then looks at the feasibility of integrating current components to form a practical sensor and guidance system for mobile construction robots. Finally, the report makes recommendations for basic research needed in this area. (author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ROBOTS, *CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT, *MILITARY ENGINEERING, ARMY, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, GUIDANCE, DETECTORS, MOBILE, CONSTRUCTION, MOBILIZATION, PRODUCTIVITY, ARMY FACILITIES, ARMY TRAINING

IDENTIFIERS: (U) AS91D, PR81101A, WU117

IAC NO. MT-004801

IAC DOCUMENT TYPE: MTIAC - MICROFICHE --

IAC SUBJECT TERMS: T--(U)ROBOTS, MOBILE ROBOTS, SENSORS,

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

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ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

AD-A182 859 CONTINUED

COMBAT FORCES, AIR TRANSPORTATION, AIR LOGISTICS SUPPORT

(U) The Emergence of Aerial Delivery as a Routine Method of Resupply (versus Its Traditional Emergency Role).

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Combat service support

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student essay.

APR 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Mortis, Robert W. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Aerial delivery (airdrop) is a method of resupply. However, there are those who consider it a method of supply delivery, thereby categorizing it as a method of transportation. Doctrinally, airdrop is a quartermaster functional responsibility and is designated as a primary field service, as is laundry and bath, graves registration and bakery services. Airdrop has long been considered as a means of emergency resupply only, and with good reason. Aircraft availability within a theater will be extremely limited; costs in terms of quantities of supplies/equipment that can be effectively delivered; the vulnerability of aircraft in a hostile environment; and the lack of materiel handling equipment to facilitate recovery operations are but a few of the substantial constraints that limit airdrop to an emergency resupply role. However, changes in operational/tactical warfare and the very nature of the geographics in anticipated theaters of operation have caused tacticians as well as logisticians to relook the most effective means of sustaining the fighting force. The lack of adequate road and rail networks, no inland waterways and shortage of tactical wheel vehicles indicate that aerial delivery may be the only reliable means of logistically sustaining the force. Research and development, force structure, logistical doctrine, personnel requirements and training in the airdrop area are being enhanced to satisfy combat service support requirements in a hostile area of operations. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AERIAL DELIVERY, *AIR DROP OPERATIONS, AIRCRAFT, AVAILABILITY, EMERGENCIES, ENEMY, ENVIRONMENTS, HANDLING, INLAND WATERWAYS, LAUNDRY OPERATIONS, MATERIEL, MILITARY VEHICLES, NETWORKS, PERSONNEL, RAILS, RECOVERY, REPLENISHMENT, REQUIREMENTS, SUPPLIES, TACTICAL WARFARE, THEATER LEVEL OPERATIONS, VULNERABILITY, WARFARE, WHEELS,

AD-A182 859

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-A182 856

15/6

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) Chapter 16A: An Obscure Battle.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student essay.

FEB 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: LaGrange, Gary L. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) A short story written in a Red Storm Rising style, introduces an analysis of shortcomings in Combat Service Support (CSS) unit defensibility. In addition to several other significant deficiencies, the analysis introduces the principal element of the project which is a guide for CSS unit leaders. The purpose of the guide, which should be reduced to pocket-size, is to assist leaders in training for and then correctly establishing an effective small unit defense. Too often, the peacetime effort within CSS units is given over totally to customer unit support causing individual and unit defense training/evaluation to suffer. A contribution to the marginal time available could be made by placing a How-To-Fight/Defend guide into hands of the CSS trainer or evaluator. No such guide appears to be available today. In view of current rear battle doctrine, recognition that severe shortcomings do exist and correction of those deficiencies, including the publication of the guide, would greatly enhance the survivability of our CSS unit. The appendix entitled Combat Service Support Tactical Guide for Leaders, was designed to enhance the survivability of our soldiers in combat. Keywords: Troop leading procedures and orders weapons; Combat techniques.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *BATTLES, *COMBAT SUPPORT, *TACTICAL WARFARE, ARMY PERSONNEL, COMBAT AREAS, DEFENSE SYSTEMS, LEADERSHIP, MILITARY DOCTRINE, MINIATURIZATION, PEACETIME, REAR AREAS, REDUCTION, STORMS, SUPERVISORS, SURVIVABILITY, TEST AND EVALUATION, WARFARE, WEAPONS, ARMY TRAINING

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Combat, Combat service support

AD-A182 856

UNCLASSIFIED

AD-A182 851

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5/5

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) Congressional and Media Influences on the Military: A Dilemma for the Peacetime Warrior.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student essay.

MAR 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: McCracken, Charles M. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This essay critically analyzes the negative nature of Congressional and media influences on the military establishment. Using the economic, political, and sociological aspects of the American democratic society as a framework, the author examines the motives behind Congressional and media efforts to portray the peacetime military organization in a negative light. The degree of responsibility of Congress and the media in supporting national interests as opposed to perpetuating their personal careers at the expense of the military is the key issue. The irony presented is that the freedom that the military is pledged to maintain is precisely the same freedom that allows the military to be used as a public whipping boy. The article recognizes that only a major crisis that would threaten the country is likely to change the methodology of Congress and the media in dealing with the military because that is the nature of a peacetime democracy.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CONGRESS, *MASS MEDIA, *MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), *PROPAGANDA, DEMOCRACY, SOCIETIES, METHODOLOGY, PEACETIME, COSTS, MILITARY FACILITIES, REPORTS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Criticism, Negative reporting, Left wing liberalism

AD-A182 851

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UNCLASSIFIED

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-A182 820 1/5 13/3 13/8 AD-A182 820 CONTINUED

NAVAL CIVIL ENGINEERING LAB PORT HUENEME CA

REQUIREMENTS, REMOVAL, STOCKPILES

(U) Recycling of Portland Cement Concrete Airport Pavements - An Experimental Investigation.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Portland cement concrete

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Aug 83-May 86.

JAN 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Hironaka, M. C. ; Cline, G. D. ; Shoemaker, N. F. ;

REPORT NO. NCEL-TN-N-1766

CONTRACT NO. DTFA01-83-Y-30593

MONITOR: DOT/FAA/PM
88/23

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The objective of this study was to develop criteria and guidelines for recycling portland cement concrete (PCC) airport aprons. Included in this study are all aspects of the recycling process including breakup and removal, steel reinforcement removal, crushing, screening, stockpiling, mix design, testing, placing, finishing, and performance. Recycling of PCC requires some specialized equipment such as pavement breakers and electromagnets for steel removal; however, all of the other equipment and procedures are those commonly used in the construction industry. Based on the regression experimental design procedure and laboratory tests conducted on pavement samples from six airports of widely varying age and conditions, it has been conclusively shown that aged PCC pavements can be recycled into new surface courses that meet strength requirements and have the same cyclic load carrying (fatigue) characteristics as those constructed with virgin sand content - 42 percent.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AIRPORTS, *CONCRETE, *PAVEMENTS, *RECYCLED MATERIALS, *MATERIALS RECOVERY, APRONS, CEMENTS, CONSTRUCTION, EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN, SAMPLING, CRUSHING, ELECTROMAGNETS, LABORATORY TESTS, COST EFFECTIVENESS, STRENGTH(MECHANICS), FATIGUE(MECHANICS), OVERLAYS, REINFORCED CONCRETE, RECLAMATION, REPLACEMENT, MAINTENANCE, RUNWAYS, REGRESSION ANALYSIS, REMOVAL, STEEL,

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

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AD-A182 810 6/12 8/5 5/8

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER (NAVY) WASHINGTON DC

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) Department of the Navy Justification of Estimates for Fiscal Years 1988 and 1989 Submitted to Congress January 1987. Operation & Maintenance, Navy. Book 1. Budget Activity 1. Strategic Forces Budget Activity 2. General Purpose Forces Budget Activity 4. Airlift and Sealift.

(U) Planning and Executing a Transition to a Newly Constructed Military Health Care Facility.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student essay,

MAR 87

JAN 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Hammond, George E. , Jr;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Book 2, AD-A182 816.

ABSTRACT: (U) Planning for and executing a move into a new health care facility while at the same time continuing operation of an old facility is an extremely complex process. The author uses recent experience obtained during a move to a newly constructed Army hospital to provide valuable information to other military health care administrators who may be confronted with this task. The essay is an executive summary of the more detailed information contained in, Transition Planning Packet, Evans Army Community Hospital, Fort Carson, Colorado, December 1984, which was also written by the author. A copy of this document is on file with the Military History Institute, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Keywords: Relocation; Hospitals; Medical services; Theses.

ABSTRACT: (U) Partial Contents: Trident Program; Ship Operations; Communications; Base Operations; Fleet Air Support; Combat Support Forces; Fleet Air Training; Fleet Ship Training; Unified Commands; Cruise Missiles; Coast Guard Support; Sealift Prepositioning & Surge.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *NAVAL BUDGETS, *COST ESTIMATES, *MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), AIR FORCE TRAINING, AIRLIFT OPERATIONS, COAST GUARD, COMBAT FORCES, COMBAT SUPPORT, CRUISE MISSILES, FLEET EXERCISES, FLEETS(SHIPS), MARINE TRANSPORTATION, MILITARY FACILITIES, MILITARY OPERATIONS, NAVAL TRAINING, TACTICAL AIR SUPPORT, NAVAL VESSELS, CONGRESS, PREPOSITIONING(LOGISTICS)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MEDICAL SERVICES, *HEALTH CARE FACILITIES, *ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL, COMMUNITIES, HOSPITALS, COLORADO, HEALTH, MILITARY FACILITIES, MILITARY MEDICINE, PENNSYLVANIA, THESES, HISTORY, MILITARY APPLICATIONS, FACILITIES, RELOCATION, ARMY PERSONNEL, MEDICAL PERSONNEL

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

AD-A182 784 5/9 15/1

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) Duties and Roles of the Battalion Command Sergeant Major.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student essay.

MAR 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Siket, James R. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The battalion command sergeant major (CSM), in peacetime, is the battalion commander's most important advisor. The CSM possesses more experience than any other person in the battalion. Consequently, the battalion commander must obtain the maximum effort of the CSM both in assignment of duties and responsibilities yet ensure he is properly integrated into the command structure of the battalion. Because there exists little substantive policy concerning the employment of the CSM at battalion level, the battalion commander must devote valuable time determining how to properly employ this critical asset. The author suggests appropriate duties and roles for the CSM at battalion level. The author recommends that the CSM should be involved in the training, maintaining, caring, and leading of the unit's soldiers. The relationship of the command sergeant major to the chain of command is also addressed. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *BATTALION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, *MILITARY COMMANDERS, ARMY PERSONNEL, PEACETIME, POLICIES, TIME, VALUE, ARMY TRAINING, LEADERSHIP, OFFICER PERSONNEL

AD-A182 784

UNCLASSIFIED

AD-A182 843 5/3

STANFORD UNIV CA INST FOR MATHEMATICAL STUDIES IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

(U) Entry and Exit.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Technical rept.,

MAR 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Wilson, Robert ;

REPORT NO. TR-510

CONTRACT NO. N00014-86-K-0216, N00014-79-C-0885

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Sponsored in part by Grant NSF-SES88-08866.

ABSTRACT: (U) Analyses of industrial competition have attained a new vigor with the application of game-theoretic methods. The process of competition is represented in models that reflect genuine struggles for entry, market power, and continuing survival. Dynamics and informational effects are captured explicitly, although so far only in simplified formulations. Chapter one presents a few of the models developed recently to study competitive processes that affect a firm's entry into a market, and the decision to exit. The focus is on firms' strategies to gain or protect monopoly power. We omit the ordinary sort of daily battles for market share; the intent is to study battles for survival. That is, we study competition as economic warfare. Chapter 2 examines in more detail wars of attrition intended to drive out competitors. Chapter 3 returns to the theme of entry deterrence via limit pricing strategies. Chapter 4 considers the maintenance of monopoly prices by the threat of price wars. Chapter 5 examines firms' incentives to obtain powers of commitment via the timing of capacity additions. Finally Chapter 6 establishes the role of reputational effects in collusive situations with complete information. Concluding remarks are presented in Chapter 7 and bibliographic references in Chapter 8.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *GAME THEORY, *ECONOMIC WARFARE, DYNAMICS, MARKETING, POWER, COST ANALYSIS, STRATEGY, BATTLES, DECISION MAKING, EXITS, COSTS, FORMULATIONS.

AD-A182 813

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

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AD-A182 533 15/8 8/4

SIMPLIFICATION, SURVIVAL(GENERAL), TIME,
CAPACITY(QUANTITY), ATTRITION, WARFARE

JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF WASHINGTON DC

(U) History of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Volume 5. The
Joint Chiefs of Staff and National Policy, 1953-1954,

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Competition, Monopolies

88

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Watson, Robert J. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Availability: Superintendent of Documents, GPO,
Washington, DC 20402 HC \$25.00 Stock no. 008-000-00483-8
(Microfiche furnished to DTIC and NTIS).

ABSTRACT: (U) Contents: Basic National Security Policy,
1953; Basic National Security Policy, 1954; Force Levels
and Personnel Strengths; Strategic Planning, 1953-1954;
Continental Air Defense; Mobilization Planning; Manpower
Mobilization; Organization of Reserve Forces; Missions
and Weapons; Disarmament and Atoms for Peace; Military
Assistance; The Far East: Korea; The Far East: Indochina,
Taiwan, Japan; Western Europe, 1953; Western Europe, 1954;
The Middle East; Latin America.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY COMMANDERS, *MILITARY
ORGANIZATIONS, AIR DEFENSE, DISARMAMENT, FAR EAST,
HISTORY, JAPAN, KOREA, LATIN AMERICA, MANPOWER, MIDDLE
EAST, MILITARY ASSISTANCE, MILITARY PLANNING, MILITARY
RESERVES, MOBILIZATION, NATIONAL SECURITY, ORGANIZATIONS,
PERSONNEL, PLANNING, POLICIES, SOUTHEAST ASIA, STRATEGIC
ANALYSIS, STRENGTH(GENERAL), TAIWAN, UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT, WEAPONS, WESTERN EUROPE, GENERAL OFFICERS,
MILITARY FORCE LEVELS, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES),
MISSIONS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Joint Chiefs of Staff

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OTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085683

AD-A182 522 15/5 12/5

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL MONTEREY CA

(U) An Expert System for Inventory Managers at Retail Stock Points.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis.

MAR 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Schill, William D. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The responsiveness of the Navy supply system depends upon the effectiveness of its inventory managers. It is difficult to achieve and maintain the high skill levels required of inventory managers to perform their jobs. Improvement in the effectiveness and productivity of existing personnel is possible through the application of 'expert systems' technology. This thesis presents the design and development of expert system prototypes for two tasks performed by Navy stock point inventory managers: Delinquent Dues and Variables Ranking Lists processing. A review is provided of the acquired knowledge factors and the steps taken in the construction of the systems. The prototypes were evaluated by inventory managers and found to be extremely functional. The inventory managers were enthusiastic about the effectiveness and future use of these systems. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *INVENTORY CONTROL, *COMPUTER APPLICATIONS, NAVAL LOGISTICS, STOCKPILES, NAVY, PROTOTYPES, INVENTORY, SUPERVISORS, PRODUCTIVITY, OPERATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS, THESES, COMPUTER PROGRAMS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Expert systems

AD-A182 522

UNCLASSIFIED

AD-A182 358 10/2

KOFORD ENGINEERING ADDISON IL

(U) Improved Connectors and Cables for Rapid Deployment Battlefield Power Systems. Phase 1.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

APR 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Koford, Stuart ;

CONTRACT NO. DAAK70-88-C-0076

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Increased usage of electrical power in new sophisticated battlefield weapons systems and equipment in conjunction with the desire to reduce the number of generator sets in the field increases the need for improved electrical power distribution systems. These electrical systems should provide reduced weight, more rapid deployment/redeployment, and improved durability under outdoor field conditions than current connector and cable systems in use for these applications. Improved connectors and cables are the key to achieving a rapidly deployable battlefield power system. Difficulties with the current high power circular connectors include aluminum housings which dent and corrode, connectors which are heavy and bulky, thread on connection which is slow and awkward to use, silver contact plating exhibits poor environmental resistance over the long term and is limited to a relatively low number of insertions and withdrawal cycles before wear thru occurs. The currently used round cable suffers from a lack of resistance to drive over damage, is heavy, and is develop design concepts for a new generation of interconnect system which provide a significant performance improvement over the current generation of equipment. The basis of this concept is a thermoplastic extruded flat cable which provides drive over capability without damage, and which also make coiling the cable easy.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ELECTRIC CONNECTORS, *ELECTRIC CABLES, ALUMINUM, HOUSINGS, CABLES, DAMAGE, ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT, CIRCULAR, CONNECTORS, HIGH POWER, FIELD CONDITIONS, BATTLEFIELDS, WEAPON SYSTEMS, DEPLOYMENT, POWER, ELECTRIC POWER, ENVIRONMENTS, RESISTANCE, GENERATORS, POWER DISTRIBUTION, POWER EQUIPMENT, GROUND TRAFFIC, RAPID

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DEPLOYMENT. PLATING, SILVER. WEIGHT REDUCTION. CABLES.
EXTRUSION. THERMOPLASTIC RESINS

AIR COMMAND AND STAFF COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

(U) Finding a Child Care Solution for the Single Parent
during Mobilization.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Driveover Damage

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student rept.,

APR 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Taylor, Terry D. ;

REPORT NO. ACSC-87-2485

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This study aims at improving Air Force readiness by finding child care solutions that allow the single parent to mobilize without undue concern for the welfare of his child. Findings show that lack of enforcement of already existing programs designed to help the single parent do hurt Air Force readiness. Findings also show Air Force child care center family day care centers are especially applicable to the needs of the single parent during mobility. Recommendations of the study are to enforce existing dependent care responsibility programs and place more supervisor involvement in verifying dependent care certifications. Bases are recommended to implement family day care as soon as possible.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CHILDREN, *SUPERVISION, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), OPERATIONAL READINESS, SOLUTIONS(GENERAL), SUPERVISORS, MOBILIZATION, FAMILY MEMBERS, AIR FORCE PERSONNEL

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Family day care

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AD-A181 975 5/1

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE WASHINGTON DC NATIONAL
SECURITY AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS DIV

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER (NAVY) WASHINGTON DC

(U) Navy Maintenance: The P-3 Aircraft Overhaul Program
Can Be Improved.

(U) Department of the Navy Justification of Estimates for
Fiscal Year 1988/1989 Submitted to Congress. Reserve
Personnel, Navy.

JUN 87

JAN 87

REPORT NO. GAO/NSIAD-87-157

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The P-3 is a shore-based, long-range aircraft designed to combat submarines. The Navy has 24 active P-3 squadrons, 13 reserve squadrons, and 5 squadrons for training and special projects. The P-3 inventory totals 441 aircraft. During its 30-year life, a P-3 is expected to undergo six overhauls at one of two Naval Air Rework Facilities, also known as depots. The study's objective was to determine whether the Navy could reduce depot overhaul turnaround time for the P-3 aircraft by improving overhaul procedures. Topics examined include: Selecting aircraft for overhaul; inspections needed to ensure overhauls are necessary; Overhauls can be scheduled more efficiently; Labor resources can be applied more efficiently; and Depots have excess overhaul capacity.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *NAVAL AIRCRAFT, *AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE, LABOR, LONG RANGE(DISTANCE), CAPACITY(QUANTITY), NAVY, RESPONSE, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, *SCHEDULING, INSPECTION, LIFE CYCLE COSTS, PRODUCTION RATE, LOGISTICS PLANNING, OPERATIONAL READINESS, ANTISUBMARINE AIRCRAFT

ABSTRACT: (U) The purpose of the Naval Reserve components is to provide trained units and qualified personnel for active duty in the armed forces in time of war, or national emergency, and at such other times as the national security requires. These components also fill the needs of the armed forces whenever more units and persons are needed than are in the regular components to achieve the planned mobilization. The major management objectives used in developing the manpower program, which is the basis for computing the Reserve Personnel, Navy appropriation are as follows: a) Provide a Naval Reserve component, as a part of a total force of the navy, which is to be prepared to conduct prompt and sustained combat operations at sea in support of National interests and to assure continued wartime superiority for the United States. That function prescribed in the Navy's mission for sustained combat operations at sea becomes the responsibility of the Reserve Forces to enhance the total force to provide the capacity for sustained operations, b) Adequately man the approved force structure with properly trained personnel, keeping operating strength deviations (over/undermanning) within manageable levels, c) Achieve and maintain the officer and enlisted grade structures necessary to support force structure requirements while meeting personnel management goals, and d) Improve retention, increase re-enlistments and optimize prior service enlistments.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY RESERVES, *NAVAL PERSONNEL, *NAVAL BUDGETS, *COST ESTIMATES, ACTIVE DUTY, ENLISTED PERSONNEL, STRUCTURES, MANPOWER, EMERGENCIES, MISSIONS, NAVY, MOBILIZATION, NATIONAL SECURITY, PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT, WARFARE, STRENGTH(GENERAL), MILITARY OPERATIONS, UNITED STATES, SUPPORTS, TRAINING

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Time Periods

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OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER (NAVY) WASHINGTON DC

(U) Department of the Navy Justification of Estimates for Fiscal Year 1988/1989 Submitted to Congress. Operation & Maintenance, Navy Reserve.

JAN 87

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This appropriation, established by the Congress in 1973, provides for the cost of operating the Naval Reserve forces and maintaining their assigned equipment at a state of readiness which will permit rapid employment in the event of full or partial mobilization. These forces, consisting primarily of ships and aircraft and the personnel to man them, are a vital part of the Navy's total force. The cost of operating and maintaining aircraft in the Fourth Marine Air Wing is also contained in this appropriation. The Operation and Maintenance, Navy Reserve appropriation consists of three budget activities: 1 - Mission Forces; 2 - Depot Maintenance, and 3 - Other Support. Mission Forces funding provides for the operation and maintenance of Reserve force ships and aircraft. Depot Maintenance funding provides support for the Reserve aircraft rework program and the Contractor Support Services (CSS) program. All depot maintenance in support of afloat forces is included within Mission Forces. Other Support encompasses the funding support for various command and administrative activities. In addition, funding to operate and maintain the air stations, Reserve centers and Reserve facilities supporting the Naval Reserve forces is included.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY RESERVES, *NAVAL PERSONNEL, *NAVAL BUDGETS, *COST ESTIMATES, *NAVAL OPERATIONS, NAVAL SHORE FACILITIES, MAINTENANCE, SUPPLY DEPOTS, CONTRACT ADMINISTRATION, CONTRACTORS, MAINTENANCE, MOBILIZATION, AIRCRAFT, MANAGEMENT, WING LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, NAVY, EMPLOYMENT, INVENTORY CONTROL, NAVAL AIR STATIONS, SHIPS, OPERATIONAL READINESS

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OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER (NAVY) WASHINGTON DC

(U) Department of the Navy Justification of Estimates for Fiscal Year 1988/1989 Submitted to Congress. Operation & Maintenance, Marine Corps Reserve.

JAN 87

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This appropriation also supports the operation and maintenance of Marine Corps facilities such as training centers for use of Reserve units. It provides resources for maintenance and repair of facilities, minor construction, purchase of utilities and communications, rental and support of data processing equipment, postal costs, recruiting, hire of passenger motor vehicles, uniform alterations, travel, operation and maintenance of assigned military vehicles, civilian personnel costs, and procurement of minor items or office equipment and other administrative support. Program increases contained in the FY 1988 and FY 1989 request will provide for the support of increased Reserve and strength needed to meet wartime requirements including increased trained needed to enhance the readiness posture of these forces. Training and mobilization requirements for combat essential individual and organizational equipment continue to be filled. Efforts to provide more modern equipment continue as improved Nuclear, Biological and Chemical (NBC) clothing and equipment are furnished to the Selected Marine Corps Reserve. Equipment maintenance will increase as a result of larger on-hand levels of equipment allowances within the Selected Marine Corps Reserve.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY RESERVES, *NAVAL BUDGETS, *COST ESTIMATES, *MARINE CORPS OPERATIONS, MANAGEMENT, CLOTHING, FACILITIES, MARINE CORPS, MILITARY VEHICLES, OFFICE EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES, GROUND VEHICLES, PASSENGER VEHICLES, CIVILIAN PERSONNEL, COSTS, DATA PROCESSING EQUIPMENT, MAINTENANCE, MOBILIZATION, REQUIREMENTS, ORGANIZATIONS, POSTAL SERVICE, MAINTENANCE EQUIPMENT, PROCUREMENT, RECRUITING, OPERATIONAL READINESS, POSTURE(GENERAL), REPAIR, TRAINING

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OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER (NAVY) WASHINGTON DC

NAVAL HEALTH RESEARCH CENTER SAN DIEGO CA

(U) Department of the Navy Justification of Estimates for Fiscal Year 1988/1989 Submitted to Congress. Navy Stock Fund.

JAN 87

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Contents: Section 1: Stock Fund Justifications - Appropriation Language; Program and Financing Schedule; Object Classification Schedule; General Statement; Peacetime Inventory Augmentation; Force Modernization; Force Modification; Readiness and Sustainability; Fleet Marine Forces Support; Fleet Support; Advanced Base Functional Component and Operation Plan Support; Fleet Hospital Element; Marine Corps Equipment Support and Allowance Items; Marine Corps Clothing and Textiles; Marine Corps Subsistence/Commissary; War Reserve Program Summary; Stock Fund Summary; Section 2: Business Statements - Financial Condition; Revenue and Expense.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *NAVAL BUDGETS, *INVENTORY CONTROL, *COST ESTIMATES, *FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT, FLEETS(SHIPS), HOSPITALS, CLOTHING, MARINE CORPS, NAVAL LOGISTICS, STOCKPILES, OPERATION, PLANNING, TEXTILES, COSTS, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), MODIFICATION, MARINE CORPS EQUIPMENT, CLASSIFICATION, SCHEDULING, AUGMENTATION, INVENTORY, PEACETIME, NAVAL PERSONNEL

JAN 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Yeager, John E.; Crisman, Ronald P.; Sucec, Anthony A.;

REPORT NO. NRC-86-38

PROJECT NO. M5852802

TASK NO. M5852802001

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The purpose of this study was to determine the effects of moderate intermittent work (IW), partial sleep deprivation (PSD) and 8 hrs. of recovery sleep (RS) on maximal oxygen uptake (VO2max). The IW consisted of two 20 hr. periods separated by a 3 hr. nap. Thirty male subjects with the following mean characteristics (age = 21.2 yrs., height = 178.6 cm., and weight = 74.9 kg.) were randomly assigned to a non-exercising group (C), or an exercising group (E). Subjects were further randomly assigned to Noon (N) or Midnight (M) start times. Comparisons of low (L) and high (H) fitness levels based on baseline VO2max were also made. All groups underwent PSD with E walking on a treadmill at 30% of VO2max for 30 mins/hr. VO2-max, maximum heart rate (HRmax) and maximal treadmill walk times (WT) were measured three times; baseline (T1), after IW (T2) and after RS (T3). The L and H means for VO2max were 45.7 and 54.3 ml/kg/min, respectively. While all other group means were within 2 ml/kg/min of 50 ml/kg/min, STPD. Following PSD VO2max dropped 3.5% in C and increased 2.5% in E (P 0.05). The HRmax means were within 5 bts/min of 197/min for all groups, and the means WTs were between 12.0 and 12.8 mins. With only the H and M groups demonstrating with means of 13.4 and 13.3 mins., respectively. The changes in C and E following PSD support the hypothesis that moderate IW counteracts PSD C and E following PSD induced decrements in VO2max. Neither fitness level nor start time altered the effects of PSD on VO2max. Keywords: Physical fitness.

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CENTER FOR NAVAL ANALYSES ALEXANDRIA VA AMPHIBIOUS AND
LAND WARFARE RESEARCH DEPT

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *EXERCISE(PHYSIOLOGY), *SLEEP
DEPRIVATION, *PHYSICAL FITNESS, AEROBIC PROCESSES,
CAPACITY(QUANTITY), HYPOTHESES, MEAN, RECOVERY, SLEEP,
WALKING, DEGRADATION, HEART RATE, OXYGEN CONSUMPTION,
GROUP DYNAMICS, CIVILIAN PERSONNEL, MILITARY PERSONNEL

(U) Marine Corps Deployment Concepts: A Paper for the 1988
Sea Power Forum.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Jul-Oct 86,

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Aerobic exercises, PE82758N, WUDN246548

NOV 86

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Akst, George ;

REPORT NO. CRM-86-252

CONTRACT NO. N00014-87-C-0001

PROJECT NO. C0031

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This research memorandum describes the various deployment options developed by the Marine Corps over the past decade. It begins with a brief discussion of the history, mission, and organization of the Marine Corps. Then, after describing the methods of deployment, it examines the effect the deployment techniques have had on the way the Marine Corps employs its forces in peacetime. Keywords: Amphibious operations, Amphibious assault ships, Deployment, Marine Corps operations, Marine Corps training, Maritime prepositioning forces, Military forces(United States), Military organizations.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *DEPLOYMENT, *MARINE CORPS OPERATIONS, AMPHIBIOUS ASSAULT SHIPS, MARINE CORPS, MARINE CORPS TRAINING, MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS, AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), PEACETIME

IDENTIFIERS: (U) PE85153M

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NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL MONTEREY CA

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RAND CORP SANTA MONICA CA

(U) An Evaluation of a Joint Replenishment Inventory Model with Random Demands.

(U) Military Spending in Eastern Europe,

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis.

MAY 87

MAR 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Crane, Keith ;

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Kim, Won B. ;

REPORT NO. RAND/R-3444-USDP

CONTRACT NO. MDA903-85-C-0030

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper considers a joint replenishment inventory problem with a continuous-review (S, c, s) policy for the backorder case with Poisson demands and constant procurement lead times. Whenever item i's inventory level hits s sub i (reorder point) or lower it triggers an order so as to raise item i's level to S sub i (order up point). At the same time any other item j with inventory level at-or-below its can-order point c sub j is included in the replenishment. A Poisson demand model with a queueing description of the system's operation is analysed, and comparisons are conducted for joint versus individual orders in the case of multi-item problems, where joint replenishment of several items may reduce setup costs. Keywords: Theses; Mathematical models, Computer programs.

ABSTRACT: (U) This report provides military expenditure estimates for the Northern Tier countries of the Warsaw Pact (Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, and Poland) and Hungary, assesses the political and economic factors that determine these spending levels, and discusses the probable course of military spending in these countries over the next several years. These estimates suggest that the defense budget reported by the East Europeans contain most major components of military spending. A statistical analysis of factors that may determine military spending levels indicates the primary determinant is available resources--i.e., utilized national income. The prospects for large surges in military spending in the next few years are therefore low.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *INVENTORY CONTROL, *MATHEMATICAL MODELS, *REPLENISHMENT, COMPUTER PROGRAMS, INVENTORY, LEAD TIME, PROCUREMENT, QUEUEING THEORY, THESES, SYSTEMS ANALYSIS, COMPUTERIZED SIMULATION

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *WARSAW PACT COUNTRIES, *MILITARY BUDGETS, MILITARY PROCUREMENT, PERSONNEL, EAST GERMANY, SURGES, INCOME, ECONOMICS, POLITICAL SCIENCE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, EASTERN EUROPE, HUNGARY, COSTS, ESTIMATES, POLAND, STATISTICAL ANALYSIS, MILITARY FORCE LEVELS, MILITARY ASSISTANCE

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AIR FORCE LOGISTICS COMMAND WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH
DIRECTORATE OF MANAGEMENT SCIENCES

BDM CORP MONTEREY CA

(U) A Research Concept for Developing and Applying Methods
for Measurement and Interpretation of Unit Performance
at the National Training Center.

(U) Annual Report Number 3, 1986.

86

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Jan 85-Dec 86.

JAN 87

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The Directorate of Management Sciences conducts and sponsors studies and research of significant logistics issues. We use, modify, and develop new or improved methods, models, and tools to manage logistics resources. In our 1984 and 1985 Annual Reports we described our goal as the development of a capability to quantify the relationship between logistics resource decisions and operational effectiveness. In 1987 we intend to concentrate on four major objectives. We want to have our algorithms that relates aircraft spares investment to peacetime aircraft availability ready for implementation in AFLC's recoverable spares requirements determination system (DO41) by the end of the year. In order to help AFLC move toward more responsive logistics support to the operating forces in the early part of a war, we intend to demonstrate the effect of a specific change in depot maintenance scheduling policy on operational effectiveness. We intend to begin quantifying the relationship among investments in Stock Fund items (repair parts), maintenance awaiting parts items, and aircraft downtime. We will continue to enhance the ability of AFLC's Weapon System Management Information System (WSMIS) to project the number of aircraft available to generate sorties on a daily basis during the first 30 days of war.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT, *RESOURCE MANAGEMENT, AIRCRAFT, ALGORITHMS, AVAILABILITY, DECISION MAKING, DETERMINATION, DOWNTIME, LOGISTICS SUPPORT, MAINTENANCE MANAGEMENT, MISSIONS, OPERATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS, PARTS, PEACETIME, POLICIES, REPAIR, REQUIREMENTS, SCHEDULING, SPARE PARTS, SUPPLY DEPOTS, WARFARE, AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Forsythe, Thomas K. ;

CONTRACT NO. MDA803-85-C-0471, MDA803-85-C-0472

PROJECT NO. 2Q283743A794

MONITOR: ARI
RR-1435

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The purpose of this report is to present a research concept for developing and applying methods for measuring and interpreting unit performance at the National Training Center (NTC). The valid measurement of unit combat effectiveness during peacetime has been a long-term Army goal. The NTC provides an excellent opportunity to provide this performance data on Army battalion task forces because of the high-quality combat simulation and extensive database available for analysis. The measurement systems described in this research concept are now being developed. The strawsman measurement system will be tested at the NTC, evaluated, and refined for operational use. The concepts and methodology have implications for use by the Combined Arms Center and schools in development of Army Training and Evaluation Programs (ARTEPs) and other training support materials.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ARMY TRAINING, *MILITARY EXERCISES, ARMY PERSONNEL, BATTALION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS, DATA BASES, INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS, LONG RANGE(TIME), MEASUREMENT, PEACETIME, TASK FORCES

IDENTIFIERS: (U) NTC(National Training Center), PE83743A, AS794, WUS11

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NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL MONTEREY CA

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) Three Small Unit Short Term Force on Force Attrition Models with Logistics Considerations.

(U) Professional Reading Program for Combat Service Support Officers.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Study project.

MAR 87

MAR 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Fish, Dean E. ;

PERSONAL AUTHORS: King, James C. ; Weimer, Robert M. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Availability: Document partially illegible.

ABSTRACT: (U) Three related simulation models based on modified Lanchester theory are examined. The models allow consideration of various aspects of logistics to be incorporated into a battle scenario. The first model allows for an overall general logistics percentage factor that must remain the same for each input throughout a hypothetical engagement. The second model has the additional capability to allow for varying logistic percentages. The last model includes the advantages of the second model plus two intermediary steps and also allows for resupply. The two intermediary steps discuss aspects of two additional models that will not be fully developed in this thesis. They show the procedure used in the development of the resupply considerations in the last model. These models are general in application, and they are designed for small unit short term scenarios. This thesis is demonstrative in nature, and its purpose is to demonstrate a basis of techniques and computer programs for incorporating logistics considerations into a hypothetical combat environment that can be later modified and structured for user specific needs. Keywords: Theses; Combat service support; Lanchester equations. (Author)

ABSTRACT: (U) The primary role of combat service support (CSS) officers is to be a soldier and combat leader; therefore they have a professional obligation to master the art and science of war to include war fighting, as well as logistics. As direct war fighting experience usually can not be acquired without a war, officers must use self study as a means to acquire combat experience in peacetime. Reading is the primary tool of self study and a professional reading program to support this study should be a system for reading, not just a list of good books. The need is for a career long system that can grow and is flexible. This paper provides such a system or methodology for CSS officers. It is a personal program with capability for expansion and flexibility to incorporate resource, requirements and reinforcements from other sources. The program can be administered as a tool of individual self study or to a group by mentors, commanders, schools or a combination of all three. The object in all cases is for individuals to maintain their own personal program. The maintenance tools for the program can be a notebook, personal computer, unit or section word processor or a network of computers with modems or other communication devices.

(Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *COMBAT SUPPORT, *LOGISTICS SUPPORT, *MATHEMATICAL MODELS, *ATTRITION, *BATTLES, *COMPUTER PROGRAMS, *LANCHESTER EQUATIONS, *LOGISTICS, *REPLENISHMENT, *SCENARIOS, *SIMULATION, *THESES, *USER NEEDS, *WARFARE

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *COMBAT SUPPORT, *READING, *OFFICER PERSONNEL, *ARMY PERSONNEL, *CAREERS, *COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT, *COMPUTERS, *LEADERSHIP, *LOGISTICS, *MAINTENANCE EQUIPMENT, *MINICOMPUTERS, *MODEMS, *NETWORKS, *PEACETIME, *PROCESSING EQUIPMENT, *TOOLS, *WARFARE, *WORDS (LANGUAGE), *MILITARY STRATEGY, *MILITARY TACTICS, *SKILLS, *HUMAN FACTORS ENGINEERING, *MILITARY COMMANDERS, *CAREERS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) CSS(Combat Service Support)

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SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

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ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) Military Space Station Implications.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Study project.

MAR 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Bourne, Garrett D.; Skirvin, Glen D.;
Wilson, Gerald R.;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Justifying the relevancy of a Manned Military Space Station (MMSS) and subsequently proposing its deployment to capitalize upon the United States' national security interests is the essence and purpose of this group study project. The MMSS is intended to perform a two-fold purpose: (1) facilitate military peacetime operations while simultaneously supporting and promoting civilian space initiatives; and, (2) act as a force multiplier for space and terrestrial force operations in the event of conventional, theater nuclear, and/or strategic nuclear war. Data to support the future value of the MMSS was obtained from individual and group research using unclassified sources such as professional journals, books, US Air Force Staff College reference material, and information from the US Air Force space coordinating staff in Washington, DC. The importance of space to our future and especially of a MMSS by America's national leaders and its people has yet to be fully appreciated and/or realized. The significance of space and its nexus to the United States' national security has been growing dramatically in importance since the launching of the Sputnik in 1957 by Russian. Space, as the fourth dimension, cannot and should not be understated in importance as it relates to commercialism, deterrence to war, and to the stability of world order.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY SATELLITES, *SPACE STATIONS, AIR FORCE, DETERRENCE, GLOBAL, MANNED SPACECRAFT, MILITARY OPERATIONS, NATIONAL SECURITY, NUCLEAR WARFARE, PEACETIME, SPACE STATIONS, STABILITY, STRATEGIC WARFARE, UNITED STATES, WARFARE

IDENTIFIERS: (U) MMSS(Manned Military Space Stations)

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ARMY MISSILE COMMAND REDSTONE ARSENAL AL SYSTEMS
ANALYSIS DIV

(U) The Discrete Probability Distribution for Failures in a Defined Time Interval when the Time-to-Failure Is Weibully Distributed Throughout.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

JAN 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Lawler, Patrick B., Jr;

REPORT NO. AMSMI/TR-OR-SA-87-1

MONITOR: SBI
AD-E950 971

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Availability: Microfiche copies only.

ABSTRACT: (U) Described herein is the development of a probability distribution function for the discrete random variable, number of failures, observed in a time interval consisting of T hours when the operating system's time-to-failure is distributed as a two parameter Weibull distribution. Particular application of the distribution is envisioned in repair/spare parts quantity forecasting. Additionally, discussions are provided pertaining to the distribution's 'goodness-of-fit' to simulated Weibull failure times and its use in evaluating stock-out risks associated with discrete stockage levels. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *FAILURE, *PROBABILITY DISTRIBUTION FUNCTIONS, *DISCRETE DISTRIBUTION, *WEIBULL DENSITY FUNCTIONS, RANDOM VARIABLES, TIME INTERVALS, CHI SQUARE TEST, COMPUTERIZED SIMULATION, LOGISTICS PLANNING, INVENTORY CONTROL, SPARE PARTS, STOCKPILES, FORECASTING, CONFIDENCE LEVEL, STATISTICAL DATA

IDENTIFIERS: (U) MTBF(Mean Time Between Failure), Reliability growth, Logistical forecasting, SBI1, Y87

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085683

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ARMY MILITARY PERSONNEL CENTER ALEXANDRIA VA

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) The Trend Toward Rationalization and the Military Profession.

(U) The Army Continuing Education System and the Standard Installation Organization: A Review of the Army Education Program and a Critical Analysis of the Controversy Surrounding Its Alignment with the Directorate of Personnel and Community Activities.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

APR 87

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student essay.

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Cone, Robert W. ;

MAR 87

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

PERSONAL AUTHORS: McLeod, Bruce E. , Jr;

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Master's thesis.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The organizational trend toward increasing bureaucracy and rationality in the American military during the post-World War II period is described. The effect of this trend of the professional officer corps is examined using a symbolic interactionist approach drawing the theoretical link between structures and individuals. The danger of the dominance of 'bureaucratic-managerial' officer stereotypes in the peacetime military is raised. The performance of the officer corps is examined in the combat environment in Vietnam and in the Army's current program to improve combat effectiveness (COMORT). The major conclusion is that military leaders must be cognizant of the strong organization bias towards rationally and efficiency in peacetime and the tendency to eclipse the military profession's core values of 'Duty, Honor, Country' and leadership skills that are ultimately required in combat.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *LEADERSHIP, *COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS, *COGNITION, *MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS, ECONOMICS, COHESION, BIAS, CORES, ENGINEERING DRAWINGS, JOBS, MILITARY PERSONNEL, OFFICER PERSONNEL, ORGANIZATIONS, PEACETIME, SKILLS, VIETNAM, WARFARE

ABSTRACT: (U) A recently published Army Regulation, AR-5-3, Standard Installation Organization (SIO), printed in draft form, proposes to standardize the alignment of the Army Continuing Education System (ACES) under the Directorate of Personnel and Community Activities (DPCA) at post level. Reaction by some ACES personnel and some Army commanders has been critical of this approach and has prompted others to wonder why ACES should be standardized when it is functioning effectively. The purpose according to the regulation, is to provide for greater coordination throughout the Army. This purpose assumes that the ACES mission is subsumed by the DPCA exclusively, notwithstanding the fact that ACES presently conducts programs which may be considered a proponent of Training. The ACES diverse slate of educational courses and programs traverses the DPCA and the Directorate, Plans, Training, and Mobilization (DPTM) and impacts quite assiduously on the three R's - Recruitment, Readiness, and Retention.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *COURSES(EDUCATION), *ARMY TRAINING, INSTRUCTIONS, ENLISTED PERSONNEL, ARMY PERSONNEL, RECRUITING, MILITARY COMMANDERS, MOBILIZATION, PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT, SURVEYS

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

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AD-A180 485 23/8 15/8

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE WASHINGTON DC

AIR COMMAND AND STAFF COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

(U) Justification of Estimates for Fiscal Years 1988/1989
Submitted to Congress. Air Force Stock Fund.

(U) Air Rescue in the U.S. Air Force: A Historical
Perspective.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student rept..

JAN 87

APR 87

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Martini, Michael J. ;

REPORT NO. ACSC-87-1880

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The Air Force Stock Fund (AFSF) consists of six divisions: System Support, General Support, Medical-Dental, Fuels, Commissary, and Air Force Academy Cadet Store. These divisions provide for the financial management, inventory control, and distribution of consumable items of supply and low-cost equipment to support both peacetime and wartime operations. The corpus fund operates under a revolving fund concept. The corpus of the stock fund consists of inventory and cash. Each division buys and holds inventory for sale to authorized customers (primarily operation and maintenance funded activities and the Air Force Industrial Fund) on demand. Sales of stock fund inventory generate cash that is used to replenish inventory levels. In a static environment, this sale and replenishment cycle is self-sustaining. However, introduction of new weapon systems, modification of existing systems, and increased levels of peacetime operation require expansion or augmentation of stock fund inventories to assure proper levels of support and readiness. Congressional guidance in the FY 1982 Appropriations Bill directed the Services to request direct appropriations to finance peacetime inventory expansion for these purposes beginning in FY 1983.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AIR FORCE BUDGETS, *COST ESTIMATES, *LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT, AIR FORCE, AUGMENTATION, EXPANSION, FINANCE, INVENTORY, PEACETIME, FUELS, INVENTORY CONTROL, OPERATION, CONSUMPTION, DISTRIBUTION, FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT, INVENTORY, LOW COSTS, CONGRESS, CYCLES, REPLENISHMENT, WEAPON SYSTEMS

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ABSTRACT: (U) The air rescue mission occupies a significant place in the history of the U.S. Air Force. During wartime and peace, Air Force rescue units have saved the lives of tens of thousands of servicemen and civilians of all nationalities. This historical perspective examines the influence military doctrine has had on the development of air rescue operations since the advent of the air power. It also considers how American humanitarian values have motivated the commitment of military resources for the single purpose of saving life.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AIR SEA RESCUES, AIR POWER, AIR TRANSPORTATION, AIRBORNE, MISSIONS, RESCUES, MILITARY DOCTRINE, AIR FORCE, MILITARY APPLICATIONS, AERIAL WARFARE, LIFE SAVING, AIR FORCE OPERATIONS, AIRLIFT OPERATIONS, SEARCH AND RESCUE, WARFARE, PEACETIME

UNCLASSIFIED

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY

SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-A180 328 15/1 5/5

AIR COMMAND AND STAFF COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

(U) The National Guard - Still Part of the Total Force.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student rept..

APR 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Leta, David M. ;

REPORT NO. ACSC-87-1570

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) In November 1986, Congress amended the Armed Force Reserve Act of 1952 to limit the governor's consent over the defense department's ordering the National Guard to active duty for annual training or for voluntary duty in peacetime. The governors argued that the amendment violated the Militia clause of the Constitution, because the Guard was originally a state organization to be called up only in several specific instances by the federal government. The department of Defense contends the amendment was Constitutional. This paper assesses the Constitutional and legislative history of the Guard and analyses the current law.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *NATIONAL GUARD, *MILITARY FORCE LEVELS, *MILITARY RESERVES, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, ACTIVE DUTY, PEACETIME, TRAINING, UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, ALL VOLUNTEER, FEDERAL LAW, LEGISLATION, MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Total Forces

AD-A180 328

UNCLASSIFIED

AD-A180 290 15/5

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) Garrison Commanders - In Search of Excellence.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Group study project.

MAR 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Eldridge, Mark E. ; Lowry, Robert D. ;
Speck, Thomas L. ; Spielbauer, Joseph P. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The objective of this study are to assess the role of the Garrison Commander in the execution of the mission of US Army installations worldwide, and to evaluate the capability of Army installations to make the transition from peace to war. The assessment was made by utilizing the eight pillars of excellence formulated by Thomas J. Peters and Robert H. Waterman, Jr. in their best selling book In Search of Excellence. Data was gathered using a literature search, from US Army War College lectures and seminar discussions, and personal interviews with more than 120 personnel at installation. MACOM, DA, and DOD levels. In addition, key personnel were interviewed from selected Air Force and Navy installations as well as a civilian city government to provide a basis of comparison for the assessment. It is further concluded that because of the reactive mode in which most installation staffs operate, not enough attention is paid to mobilization and transition to war planning, and consequently installations are not well prepared to execute these vital missions. Furthermore, the actual resourcing of personnel, equipment, and facilities in support of mobilization and transition to war is minimal to nonexistent, leaving installations to do the best they can with on-hand assets for mobilization training and real-world contingencies.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY COMMANDERS, *MANAGEMENT PLANNING AND CONTROL, AIR FORCE, LECTURES, MOBILIZATION, INSTALLATION, NAVY, INTERVIEWING, ARMY FACILITIES, LITERATURE SURVEYS, TRAINING, PEACETIME, WARFARE, TRANSITIONS, COMBAT READINESS, OPERATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS

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AD-A180 280 5/1 13/8

AIR FORCE INST OF TECH WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING

(U) An Analysis of the Space Sector's Surge Capacity. An Input-Output Approach.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis.

MAR 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Murphy, William K. ;

REPORT NO. AFIT/GSO/ENS/80D-18

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This thesis examines the Space sector's surge capacity in the context of the classical input-output paradigm. It takes as its basis for evaluating the surge potential the concept of available industrial capacity, using the methodology proposed by Michael D. Miller in his report, Measuring Industrial Adequacy for a Surge in Military Demand. The investigation begins with a brief history of this country's mobilization and surge policies, and analyzes the need for industrial planning in the Space sector. The study then focuses on the functions of space operations, and its necessary products. Next, it develops a working definition of the Space sector. A discussion of input-output analysis, its theory, applications, and limitations is included to set the stage for determining the Space sector's interindustry dependencies--at all levels of the economy. The study concludes by calculating the amount of production required for each industry to support a surge in space products, and also determining the vulnerability each industry faces in supporting that surge.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *SURGES, *AEROSPACE INDUSTRY, *INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), MOBILIZATION, POLICIES, PRODUCTION, SPACE MISSIONS, VULNERABILITY, DEFENSE PLANNING, THESES

AD-A180 280

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AD-A180 250 11/8

ARMY INDUSTRIAL BASE ENGINEERING ACTIVITY ROCK ISLAND IL

(U) Army Investment Casting Industry Report.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Technical report.

APR 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Starkey, Brent ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The purpose of this study was to assess the ability of the investment casting industry to support the Army and the other services during peacetime, surge, and mobilization. The scope of the study included ferrous and nonferrous investment casting foundries in the United States and Canada. Medical, jewelry, and art foundries were excluded. The study also included a survey of prime defense contractors were excluded. The study also included a survey of prime defense contractors to obtain utilization data for investment castings. Keywords: Blades and vanes; Shell forming; Vacuum cast; National emergency production.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *INVESTMENT CASTING, *IRON ALLOYS, *FOUNDRIES, ARMY, INDUSTRIES, MOBILIZATION, CONTRACTORS, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, UNITED STATES, CANADA, EMERGENCIES, PRODUCTION, PEACETIME, SHELLS(STRUCTURAL FORMS), UTILIZATION, VACUUM

IAC NO. MT-004082

IAC DOCUMENT TYPE: MTIAC - MICROFICHE --

IAC SUBJECT TERMS: T--(U)*INVESTMENT CASTING, FOUNDRIES, GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS, ARMY, SURVEYS, /CODE D. ;

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AD-A180 224 5/5 15/8

AD-A180 038 8/10

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

ARMY RESEARCH INST OF ENVIRONMENTAL MEDICINE NATICK MA

(U) Legal Services during War.

(U) Assessment of Physical Activity Intensity during Infantry Combat-Simulated Operations.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Study project.

MAR 87

DEC 86

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Borek, Theodore B. ;

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Mello, Robert P. ; Jones, Bruce H. ; Vogel, James A. ; Patton, John F. , III ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

REPORT NO. USARIEM-T-4/87

ABSTRACT: (U) This study project describes legal services during World War II and Urgent Fury, gives guidance on planning for legal services during future conflicts and makes suggestions to improve the Army's readiness to transition from peace to war. In addition to identifying substantive legal issues unique to combat, the paper discusses operational matters which must be considered by Commanders and Judge Advocates responsible for legal services in times of conflict. Topics discussed include: military justice procedures, military commissions, war crimes investigations, civil affairs advice, military government rules, international law issues, prisoner of war problems, legal assistance, claims investigation, and disposition of property concerns. The conclusion reached is that to be prepared to provide adequate legal services in any future conflict, significant changes must be made in Judge Advocate training and doctrine.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *INTERNATIONAL LAW, *LEGAL DEFENSE, CIVIL AFFAIRS, MILITARY LAW, PRISONERS OF WAR, WARFARE, GUIDANCE, PLANNING, PEACETIME, OPERATIONAL READINESS, CRIMES, DOCTRINE, CONFLICT

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Judge advocate, Military Judge

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The purpose of this study was to estimate the intensity of physical activity of Infantrymen during a combat-simulated five day field operation by means of continuous heart rate (HR) recordings. Subjects were 29 soldiers forming 4 rifle squads. Each squad rotated daily through 4 separate terrain areas, each with its own combat-simulated scenario, performing the same scenario on the first and last day. Sleep was limited to one 5 hour period per night. Physical activity was estimated by taping HR with Oxford Medilog cassette recorders with an electrocardiographic (ECG) channel. Mean daily average HR (excluding sleep and resupply time) decreased from a high of 101 beats per min (bpm) on day one to a low of 89 bpm on day five. This suggests the progressive development of physical fatigue, as the five day operation progressed. A 10 km forced march proved to be the single most demanding event resulting in a mean HR of 128 bpm for 140 minutes. Other periods of sustained high HR were associated with moving to and from mission objectives. Time at or above 50% of maximal HR averaged only 37 minutes per day while HR 75% was only 2.5 minutes, both times tending to decrease from day 1 to day 5.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *INFANTRYMEN, *STRESS(PHYSIOLOGY), LAND WARFARE, MOTION, DAY, FATIGUE(PHYSIOLOGY), HEART RATE, INTENSITY, NIGHT, OPERATION, PHYSICAL PROPERTIES, REPLENISHMENT, SLEEP, SQUAD LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, TERRAIN, TIME

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Physical activity

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AIR UNIV MAXWELL AFB AL AIRPOWER RESEARCH INST

Counteroffensives

(U) A Possible Fallback Counteroffensive Option in a European War.

APR 85

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Remnek, Richard B. ;

REPORT NO. AU-ARI-CP-85-5

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This discussion suggests that a fallback counteroffensive could become a realistic option should the need arise in a European war. More detailed analysis and planning, changes in our force structure, and successful joint exercises would be needed to gain confidence that such an option could be successful. However, what is perhaps more important for the purpose of peacetime deterrence is that even with our current capabilities, there is no certainty that the counteroffensive would fail. And that should create uncertainty in the Soviets' mind about our response to the collapse of NATO's Central Front. It would certainly heighten their caution about the dangers of starting a war if they believed that even were they able to place at risk our valued assets in Western Europe, we might still be able to threaten their control of their vital East European buffer. Given their acute sensitivity to their strategic vulnerabilities in Eastern Europe, it would not take very much convincing for the Soviets to take an East European counteroffensive option seriously. If they were to do so, it would also induce them to reallocate forces from offensive to defensive purposes and to improve the flexibility and adaptability of their forces to deal with unexpected military responses--areas in which the Soviets are currently deficient. By exploiting Soviet political and military vulnerabilities, and East European counteroffensive option can thus enhance our overall deterrence posture.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *LAND WARFARE, SENSITIVITY, DETERRENCE, EUROPE, WARFARE, POLITICAL SCIENCE, USSR, ADAPTATION, BUFFERS, EAST(DIRECTION), PEACETIME, WESTERN EUROPE, WARSAW PACT COUNTRIES, VULNERABILITY

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Counteroffensives, *Fallback

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OTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-A179 737 5/8 5/5

DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR PERSONNEL (ARMY) WASHINGTON DC
..RECTORATE OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

(U) The Army Family Action Plan.

JAN 84

MONITOR: SBI
AD-E750 952

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The Army Family Action Plan implements the philosophy of the 1983 Army White Paper. Of the sixty-five issues addressed in the plan, sixty are grouped into four program themes of Relocation, Medical, Family Support and Role Identity, and Education and Youth. The remaining five issues comprise a separate category of initiatives required to implement, manage, and evaluate the action plan itself.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ARMY, *ARMY PLANNING, *FAMILIES(HUMAN), *ARMY PERSONNEL, *HUMAN RELATIONS, *PLANNING, MEDICAL SERVICES, EDUCATION, RELOCATION, APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY, SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY, YOUTH, CHILDREN, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), INTERPERSONAL RELATIONS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) SBI4, Army families, Military families, Total Army, Family support, Spouses, Army Community Services, FV88

AD-A179 809 5/8

LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT INST BETHESDA MD

(U) Updating the Inductee Delivery Schedule.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

MAR 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Pickett, Dayton S. ; Durgala, John T. ;

REPORT NO. LMI-FP801R2

CONTRACT NO. MDA903-85-C-0139

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This report evaluates the mobilization manpower programs in the Military Services. In an earlier analysis of the Army's system for accession of personnel during full mobilization it was found that, of the 80,000 inductees now scheduled for delivery to the training system in the first 30 days after mobilization, only about 44,500 could actually be accepted and begin training. This analysis summarizes the results of our Army work and describes the corresponding mobilization manpower programs in the Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps. The authors analyze manpower supply and demand factors and training base input capacities early in a major conflict and recommend an appropriate inductee delivery schedule for the first 90 days of full mobilization.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MANPOWER UTILIZATION, *MILITARY PLANNING, *MOBILIZATION, AIR FORCE, MARINE CORPS, INPUT, TRAINING, ARMY, MANPOWER, SUPPLIES, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), MILITARY TRAINING

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

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LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT INST BETHESDA MD

(U) Assessing Aircraft Spares Support in a Dynamic Environment. READINESS, MILITARY RESERVES, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES)

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Working note.

JUL 85

PERSONAL AUTHORS: King, Randall M. ;

REPORT NO. LMI-AF401

CONTRACT NO. MDA903-85-C-0139

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT. (U) Funding to provide for replenishment of repairable spares in the United States Air Force (USAF) is appropriated through Budget Program 1500 (BP-15). The Aircraft Replenishment Spares Program, BP-15 includes the Peacetime Operating Stock (POS) essential to the peacetime readiness goals of the Air Force, as well as the War Reserve Materiel (WRM) needed to sustain forces in a conflict. The requirements for the POS and WRM portions of BP-15 have always been computed separately using analytical techniques that differ widely, making the interrelationship between peacetime readiness and wartime capability hard to understand and quantify accurately. The Logistics Management Institute's (LMI's) Aircraft Availability Model (AAM) has been used since 1972 by Headquarters USAF in assessing the PIS requirement. The AAM is a stochastic, multi-echelon, multi-indenture inventory model that relates the POS portion of BP-15 to a measure of materiel readiness called the 'aircraft availability rate'. Consistent with its use as a long-range planning tool for peacetime, it is dependent upon a body of 'steady-state' inventory theory techniques. This working note describes a recent effort to extend the AAM's capability so that it can assess aircraft availabilities throughout a dynamic conflict scenario.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *PLANNING PROGRAMMING BUDGETING, *SPARE PARTS, *LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT, AIR FORCE, AIRCRAFT MODELS, AVAILABILITY, AIRCRAFT, REPLENISHMENT, DYNAMICS, LONG RANGE(TIME), PLANNING, PEACETIME, INVENTORY ANALYSIS, RATES, CONFLICT, SCENARIOS, MATERIEL, OPERATIONAL

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AD-A179 434 13/13

CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING RESEARCH LAB (ARMY) CHAMPAIGN IL

(U) Semihardened Contingency Communication Shelters.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Dec 82- Dec 83.

NOV 84

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Blackmon, Bob ; Elsworth, Douglas E. ; Fisher, Walter E. ; Lynch, Barry G. ; Norris, Gregory A. ;

CONTRACT NO. NIPR-HC1001-3-40111

PROJECT NO. 1170

TASK NO. 8018

MONITOR: DCA
CIRC-300-95-1

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The purpose of this analysis was to (1) investigate concepts that can be used in constructing semihardened shelters for Defense Communications Systems (DCS) prepositioned equipment or operations functions. (2) provide planners with parametric relationships that will simplify selection of the least expensive facility for any given location, threat, and function, and (3) present one case study applying the concepts found to be least costly to an AUTODIN Switch Facility. The development process and case study comprise five sections in this report. The first describes the basic requirements and initial conceptual designs for the Transportable Unit Storage Shelter, the Reconstitutable Package Storage Shelter, and the Operational Shelter. While developing this section, design alternatives were considered, evaluated, and selected for use in the conceptual design and cost estimate. Rectangular cross section structures of cast-in-place concrete were selected as baseline design. The second section describes baseline buildings using a preengineered metal structure as the unhardened example and a standard ammunition igloo for the semihardened example. The third section addresses several construction alternatives, each designed to reduce the onsite construction time or the skilled labor demands. Two alternatives specifically discussed for the

operational shelter would have limited usefulness for storing truck-mounted equipment. The fourth section presents general explanations of the design method and construction cost estimates together with the major underlying assumptions.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *SHELTERS, *COMMUNICATION AND RADIO SYSTEMS, *DEFENSE SYSTEMS, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, FACILITIES, SWITCHES, TELEPHONE SYSTEMS, BASE LINES, BUILDINGS, REQUIREMENTS, CONSTRUCTION, TIME, PARAMETRIC ANALYSIS, PREPOSITIONING (LOGISTICS), AMMUNITION, MILITARY FACILITIES, STORAGE, MOUNTS, TRUCKS, CROSS SECTIONS, RECTANGULAR BODIES, STRUCTURES, SHELTERS, TRANSPORTABLE

IDENTIFIERS: (U) PE33126A

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ARMY COMMAND AND GENERAL STAFF COLL FORT LEAVENWORTH KS
SCHOOL OF ADVANCED MILITARY STUDIES

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL MONTEREY CA

(U) The United States Army Wartime Replacement System: Can
it Maintain Cohesion in Our Tactical Units?

(U) Loss of Manufacturing Sources: An Analysis of
Alternative Solutions.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Technical rept..

DEC 86

MAR 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Knightly, William S. ;

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Lamm, David V. ; Tracy, Elizabeth A. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

REPORT NO. NPS-54-87-002

Availability: Document partially illegible.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) One of the most fundamental elements in developing combat power in tactical units is cohesion. In wartime, most armies have sought to enhance unit cohesion in order to increase their combat power. Historically armies have found that their wartime replacement system is the critical link between raw manpower and cohesive fighting units. This monograph describes the challenge faced by modern armies which must attempt to maintain tactical unit cohesion in the face of relentless combat attrition. The historical examples of the American and German Armies in World War II are examined to determine what affects their respective replacement systems had on unit cohesion. The current U.S. Army wartime replacement system is examined to determine if it is structured to maintain tactical unit cohesion in wartime. The conclusions of this monograph suggest that U.S. Army replacement system has not in the past and cannot in the future maintain unit cohesion in wartime. Five specific conclusions suggest ways in which the army might improve its wartime replacement system, enabling it to foster unit cohesion at the tactical level. Keywords: Combat efficiency; Combat forces; Combat support; Combat effectiveness; Replacement.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), *COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS, TACTICAL WARFARE, ARMY, GERMANY(EAST AND WEST), COHESION, COMBAT FORCES, COMBAT SUPPORT, MANPOWER, REPLACEMENT, ARMY OPERATIONS, POWER, WARFARE

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Wartime replacement system

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ABSTRACT: (U) This study analyzes the situation where the last known manufacturing source for a component announces an intention to cease production, referred to as obsolescence. The report develops a series of solutions categorized into four major areas: (1) source solutions, (2) engineering solutions, (3) system solutions, and (4) stockpile solutions. Each of these categories is arrayed in a decision-making model in an attempt to select the most feasible solutions for further analysis. The key factors in the decision model against which the solutions are analyzed include time, stability of requirement, cost, quantity and technological complexity. The report concludes by demonstrating model utility through a brief case analysis.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CONTRACT ADMINISTRATION, *INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, DECISION MAKING, MODELS, ENGINEERING, SOLUTIONS(GENERAL), MANUFACTURING, SOURCES, PRODUCTION, STOCKPILES, DECISION MAKING, LOSSES, REQUIREMENTS, STABILITY, GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT, CONTRACTS, PROBLEM SOLVING, FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

UNCLASSIFIED

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY

SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085683

AD-A178 783

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CENTER FOR NAVAL ANALYSES ALEXANDRIA VA NAVAL PLANNING
MANPOWER AND LOGISTICS DIV

(U) Data Documentation for Navy Civilian Manpower Study.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

SEP 88

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Bowers, Marianne ; Thomason, Janet E. ;

REPORT NO. CRM-88-188

CONTRACT NO. N00014-83-C-0728

PROJECT NO. R0148

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This research memorandum is intended to serve as a guide to using data to analyze Navy civilian manpower. It describes the construction and analysis of data sets used to compare the supply and demand for civilian employees of the Navy in peacetime and in mobilization. It then provides data sets used to alter the primary data tapes employed and codebooks for the tapes and their revisions. It also provides definitions of terms used in the study.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CIVILIAN PERSONNEL, *NAVAL PERSONNEL, DATA BASES, DATA PROCESSING, MAGNETIC TAPE, DOCUMENTS, MOBILIZATION, PEACETIME, GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES, FILES(RECORDS)

IDENTIFIERS: (U) PE05154N

AD-A178 801 88/88.88

LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT INST BETHESDA MD

(U) Nondemand-Based Stockage Policies.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

JUN 88

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Kiebler, Kelvin K. ; Colaianni, Albert J. ;

REPORT NO. LMI-MLS25

CONTRACT NO. MDA903-85-C-0139

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) In the past 5 years, nondemand-based items have grown much faster in dollar value than demand-based items. They constitute from 30 to 70 percent of all line items stocked. In addition, to rapid growth, nondemand based items have recently been the subject of an audit report and several studies have criticized the lack of DoD policy. Improvement in the management of nondemand-based items in the DoD requires the resolution of two issues: the relative essentially of items and the depth of stockage for nondemand-based items. This report recommends a DoD-wide system for determining, assigning, and disseminating item essentially based on the composite relationship of the part, component and end item mission essentially. A Military Mission Essentially Code is proposed for use in allocating resources, determining the degree of management intensity, and performance reporting. Proposals for management of nondemand-based items include a series of nondemand-based categories of items with different stockage levels and degrees of management intensity, and variable thresholds for demand-based stockage contingent on the Military Mission Essentially of each item. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *REPLENISHMENT, *LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT, *INVENTORY CONTROL, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, DISTRIBUTION, END ITEMS, GROWTH(GENERAL), HIGH RATE, POLICIES, STORAGE, MATERIEL

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Stockage, Essentially

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY

SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-A178 548

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LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT INST BETHESDA MD

(U) A Guide to Interagency Support for DoD: Military Force Deployment, Civilian Noncombatant Repatriation, and Military Patient Regulation.

OCT 88

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Hutzler, Patricia I.; Drennan, James H.;

REPORT NO. LMI-ML528

CONTRACT NO. WDA903-85-C-0139

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This guide summarizes the roles and responsibilities of organizations in DoD and other Federal departments and agencies that participate in supporting these activities: providing forces to support and protect U.S. interests, and those of our friends and allies, around the world, sending military forces of varying size from the United States to overseas theaters, repatriation of civilian noncombatants and regulation of military patients, providing coordination and transportation support for the evacuation of civilian noncombatants and their associated repatriation in the United States.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *DEPLOYMENT, *EVACUATION, *MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), *MANUALS, *DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, *LOGISTICS SUPPORT, *OVERSEAS, *PATIENTS, *THEATER LEVEL OPERATIONS, *TRANSPORTATION, *UNITED STATES, *MILITARY PERSONNEL, *MEDICAL EVACUATION, *CIVILIAN PERSONNEL, *MANAGEMENT, *MOBILIZATION

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Repatriation

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LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT INST BETHESDA MD

(U) Evaluation of Demand Prediction Techniques.

MAR 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Sherbrooke, Craig C.;

REPORT NO. LMI-AF801R1

CONTRACT NO. WDA903-85-C-0139

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Repairable spares of aircraft components constitute an important management item for the Air Force, amounting to a computed budget requirement of \$4.077 billion in FY85. Allocation of this investment a cross items is critical to the readiness and sustainability of weapon systems. Proper allocation, in turn, depends on solving the statistical problem of estimating item demand rates and variances. Using historical Air Force data, we have compared the performance of various estimating procedures, including the one used in the Air Force Recoverable Consumption Item Requirements (D041) System, which computes item Peacetime Operating Stock (POS) requirements. To be consistent with Air Force orientation toward weapon system management, aircraft availability, an aspect of readiness, served as the measure of performance. The major conclusions were that the mean demand should be estimated using exponential smoothing and the variance-to-mean ratio as a power function of the mean demand. When compared to current AFLC policy, the proposed techniques showed a reduction in backorders of over 50 percent for the F-16 and A-10 weapon systems.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE, *MAINTENANCE MANAGEMENT, *MATHEMATICAL PREDICTION, *AIRCRAFT EQUIPMENT, *REQUIREMENTS, *PEACETIME, *MEAN, *SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT, *WEAPON SYSTEMS, *OPERATIONAL READINESS, *RATES, *SPARE PARTS, *AIR FORCE LOGISTICS COMMAND, *AIR FORCE BUDGETS, *STATISTICAL ANALYSIS, *TABLES(DATA), *AIRFRAMES, *AIRCRAFT ENGINES, *DEMAND(ECONOMICS)

IDENTIFIERS: (U) F-16 Aircraft, A-10 Aircraft, VMR(Variance to Mean Ratio)

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AD-A178 121 5/4

NAVAL RESEARCH LAB WASHINGTON DC

AIR WAR COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

(U) Best: A High-Performance Battle Engagement Area Simulator/Tracker.

(U) No Yen for Defense.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Memorandum rept.,

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Research rept.,

DEC 86

MAY 86

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Boris, J. P.; Picone, J. M.; Lambrakos, S. G.;

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Radford, Kent V.;

REPORT NO. NRL-MR-5908

REPORT NO. AU-AWC-86-178

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The Surveillance, Correlation, and Tracking (SCAT) problem is the computation-limited kernel of future battle management systems currently being developed, for example, under the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI). This report shows how high-performance SCAT can be performed in this decade. Estimates suggest that an increase by a factor of at least one thousand in computational capacity will be necessary to track 10 to the 5th power SDI objects in real time. This large improvement is needed because standard algorithms for data organization in important segments of the SCAT problem scale as N to the 2nd power and N to the 3rd power, where N is the number of perceived objects. We show that the required speed-up factor can now be achieved because of two new developments: 1) A heterogeneous element supercomputer system based on available parallel processing technology can account for over one order of magnitude performance improvement today over existing supercomputers. 2) Algorithmic innovations developed recently by the NRL Laboratory for Computational Physics will account for another two orders of magnitude improvement. Based on these advances, we describe a comprehensive, high performance kernel for a simulator/system to perform the SCAT portion of SDI battle management.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *SIMULATORS, *ANTIMISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEMS, *MILITARY STRATEGY, *TRACKING, BATTLES, MANAGEMENT CAPACITY(QUANTITY), COMPUTATIONS, DATA MANAGEMENT, SCALE, PHYSICS, PARALLEL PROCESSING, REAL TIME, ALGORITHMS, SUPERCOMPUTERS

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ABSTRACT: (U) The security objective of America is to preserve the United States (US) as a free nation at peace, with its fundamental institutions and values intact. The center for world trade is moving east from Europe to Asia and the Pacific Basin. The economic well being of the United States is intrinsically tied to that of East Asia and the Pacific Basin. The primary threat to the US and its friends and allies in East Asia is the Soviet Union. To counter the Soviet presence and to contain it, the US must enter into alliances with the East Asia and Pacific Basic nations. Japan lies at the center of these alliances. Japan not only has a mutual security agreement with the US, but is also the world's third greatest economic power. However, because the reaction in Japan to its experiences in World War II, Japan is reluctant to remilitarize. Currently, Japan's interpretation of its constitution permits it to have a self-defense force. A ceiling of one percent of the Gross National Product has been placed on defense spending. This ceiling along with economic competition with the US has caused feelings of protectionism within the US. Efforts to urge Japan to speed up its defense construction and US enactment of protective legislation may cause a rift between the two nations that could weaken the alliance system. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *JAPAN, *NATIONAL DEFENSE, FAR EAST, ASIA, THREATS, CONSTRUCTION, ECONOMICS, PEACETIME, BASINS(GEOGRAPHIC), PACIFIC OCEAN, LEGISLATION, INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, DEFENSE SYSTEMS, NATIONS, INTERNATIONAL TRADE, USSR, UNITED STATES, WARFARE

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-A178 044 15/5

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL MONTEREY CA

(U) The Feasibility of Using Alternative Models for Determining Reserve Naval Mobile Construction Force Material Readiness.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis.

DEC 86

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Manning, Richard P. , III ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

AD-A177 869 5/3

AIR WAR COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

(U) Defense Industrial Base Adequacy Assessment for USAF (United States Air Force) Precision Guided Munitions.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Research rept.,

MAY 88

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Vogel, Glenn M. ;

REPORT NO. AU-AWC-88-219

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This thesis explores the feasibility of using alternative models for determining the material readiness or Reserve Naval Construction Force units. There is no system currently in place to measure and determine either the readiness contribution of the equipment and supplies on hand for these forces, or the material condition of the essential combat and major end items that will be used to carry out the wartime mission. Alternative models are explored to enable an accurate assessment of the individual unit's readiness posture and to portray this in appropriate format to the Joint Chiefs of Staff via the UNITREP (Unit Status and Reporting) system.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *OPERATIONAL READINESS, *PREPOSITIONING(LOGISTICS), END ITEMS, POSTURE(PHYSIOLOGY) , MATERIALS, CONSTRUCTION, FEASIBILITY STUDIES, THESES, NAVAL PLANNING, MILITARY RESERVES

IDENTIFIERS: (U) RNCV(Reserve Naval Construction Force), UNITREP(Unit Status and Reporting)

ABSTRACT: (U) The capacity of the defense industrial base to meet the need as of modernizing the strategic and tactical forces has been a continuing concern since the building up of forces started in the early 1980s. The focus of this paper is to examine the adequacy of the defense industrial base to meet the needs of Precision Guided Munitions (PGMs) along with other defense requirements in the expanding economy of the 1980s. The economic assessment method uses input-output analysis and macroeconomic forecasting models to identify impacted industries, to estimate growth in sales and potential for employment opportunity, and to determine industrial base adequacy. Specifically, the input-output analysis as embodied in the Defense Economic Impact Modeling System (DEIMS) and the industry supply responsiveness contained in the Industrial Capacity Monitoring Systems (ICMS) are used to determine if PGM programs will face or create capacity and price pressures in key industries. Based on the analysis of bottleneck pressures. Since less than 1% of this bottleneck sector is required for PGM production, the impact in this industrial sector is considered minimal.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ECONOMIC MODELS, *MUNITIONS INDUSTRY, DEFENSE SYSTEMS, INDUSTRIES, ECONOMIC ANALYSIS, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), MONITORING, FORECASTING, MACROECONOMICS, COSTS, PRESSURE, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, RESPONSE, SUPPLIES, GUIDED WEAPONS, PRECISION, PRODUCTION, INPUT OUTPUT MODELS, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), STRATEGIC WARFARE, AIR FORCE

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AIR WAR COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

(U) Media Doctrine: The Missing Element.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Research rept..

MAY 86

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Ross, Cecil ;

REPORT NO. AU-AWC-86-183

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The failure to include media relationships in basic U.S. military doctrine is seen as symptomatic of the greater failing of our military to effectively deal with the news media in both war and peacetime. This study prescribes a more aggressive and enlightened approach by senior military officers, and more extensive media relations training for future leaders. Keywords: Public relations.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *PUBLIC RELATIONS, *MASS MEDIA, DOCTRINE, MILITARY DOCTRINE, PEACETIME, WARFARE, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES)

AD-A177 789

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AIR WAR COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

(U) Drug Interdiction and Defense of the Strategic Rear: Why Not a Fit?

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Research rept..

MAY 86

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Hoosty, Joseph R. ;

REPORT NO. AU-AWC-86-101

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) An overview of the national strategy in drug interdiction and the wartime strategy of protection of coastal border areas in the strategic rear is presented. An analysis of the similarities and basic underlying principles appropriate to both strategies follow to complete the background for the author's proposition that the present drug interdiction strategy should be merged into the wartime defense zone concepts. This aggregation of strategies will provide the advantage of performing the peacetime operations similar to the way we will fight in wartime and provide 'shakedown' of our methods of protecting the strategic rear. An analysis of the validity of this combined strategy is provided through the prism of Crowl's questions.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *DEFENSE PLANNING, *COASTAL REGIONS, *INTERDICTION, BOUNDARIES, PEACETIME, DEFENSE SYSTEMS, DRUGS, STRATEGY

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Drug trade

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ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (MANPOWER RESERVE AFFAIRS/
LOGISTICS) WASHINGTON DC RESERVE FORCES POLICY BOARD

AIR WAR COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

(U) Annual Report of the Reserve Forces Policy Board
Fiscal Year 1986.

(U) U. S. Role in the Middle East Peace Process.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Research rept.,

86

APR 86

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

PERSONAL AUTHORS: El-Mustafa, Ahmad A. ;

REPORT NO. AU-AWC-86-005

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The Reserve Forces Policy Board is by statute the principal policy adviser to the Secretary of Defense on matters relating to the reserve components. The report details contributions of the reserve components to the Total Force and addresses matters pertaining to manning, equipping, training, and ensuring that the National Guard and Reserve are ready to mobilize. Medical issues and facilities support are also reviewed in the report. The reserve components are essential elements of the Total Force and as such must be prepared to mobilize immediately for the successful accomplishment of any significant military operation. Personnel and units must be equipped, trained, and physically fit-to-fight at all times. Physical fitness is a primary determinant of success on the battlefield and must become a life-style for Guard and Reserve members. Mobilization day can occur at any time and is too late to begin readiness preparations.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY RESERVES, *ADVISORY ACTIVITIES, BATTLEFIELDS, MILITARY OPERATIONS, NATIONAL GUARD, FACILITIES, DAY, MOBILIZATION, PHYSICAL FITNESS, POLICIES, OFFICER PERSONNEL, OPERATIONAL READINESS, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), MISSIONS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Reserve Components

ABSTRACT: (U) This report will review the importance of the Middle East to the whole world, U.S. and will examine the factors affecting U.S. vital interests in the area and what U.S. security policy in the region must consider to best achieve its objectives and the security and objectives of its allies. The author attempts to prove that the Arab-Israeli conflict is the heart and the major fundamental problem in all of the Middle East crises. Solving this conflict with a broader, just and lasting peace and comprehensive settlement to the Palestinian question will enhance the stability of the region, contain the Soviet influence and eliminate the need for the Soviets to oppose Israel (the main adversary to the Arab States) and Israel main supporter (U.S.). Satisfying the Palestinian rights will eliminate their reasons for any retaliatory actions (terrorism). The unique and vital role of U.S. in the peace process is emphasized. Specific recommendations for U.S. policy, diplomatic, political, moral, military and economic assistance to the countries in the region are offered and the actions to be taken to best serve the Middle East countries and U.S. interests in the region. The author concludes that the U.S. should foster the peace process and use its influence to constrain Israel and all parties concerned and stop taking sides. Doing this, the U.S. will be in a better position of credibility and will be more effective in the region.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *POLITICAL NEGOTIATIONS, ARABS, NATIONS, ISRAEL, MIDDLE EAST, PEACETIME, POLICIES, SECURITY, STABILITY, CONFLICT, ISRAELIS, USSR, TERRORISM, INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, UNITED STATES

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

AD-A177 742 5/1

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL MONTEREY CA

(U) Analysis of a Proposed Wholesale Repairables Replenishment Model.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis.

DEC 86

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Pearsall, Gregory H. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This thesis analyzes a proposed new Navy wholesale level repairables replenishment model with specific focus on procurement lot size (Q) because of its direct relationship to inventory control point workload. The model is also tested with real-world data. Results emphasize the trade-offs between investment levels and order quantities and mean supply response time goals. Keywords: computer programs; inventory models; provisioning.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *INVENTORY, *REPLENISHMENT, COMPUTER PROGRAMS, MODELS, MEAN, REACTION TIME, SUPPLIES, QUANTITY, CONTROL CENTERS, INVENTORY CONTROL, WORKLOAD, INVESTMENTS, NAVY

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Wholesale Level Repairables

AD-A177 680 5/6

AIR WAR COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

(U) Navy Reserve Reinforcing Units -- Is There a Better Way?

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Research rept.,

MAR 86

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Wuest, Mary E. ;

REPORT NO. AU-AWC-86-231

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Navy Reserve reinforcing units are structured to augment Navy ships and air squadrons during mobilization. Reinforcing units for active ships and air squadrons have many problems, specifically with respect to training and with respect to mobilization capability. This has led to instability, negative cohesion and morale, and poor retention in reinforcing units. There are alternative sources for providing surge requirements to ships and air squadrons that are more efficient in terms of rapid build-up. Will provide personnel at least as well trained as personnel in reinforcing units, and are more cost-effective. The alternative sources are examined, their advantages and disadvantages weighed, and the cost benefits analyzed. Suggestions are made for overcoming disadvantages, and arguments are presented for accepting alternative sources for planning of mobilization personnel in lieu of Navy Reserve reinforcing units.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY RESERVES, *MOBILIZATION, *NAVAL PERSONNEL, *MANPOWER, SHIPS, COST EFFECTIVENESS, NAVY, REINFORCING MATERIALS, COHESION, ACCUMULATION, AIR, SQUADRONS, MORALE, NAVAL VESSELS, PERSONNEL, PLANNING, REQUIREMENTS, SHIPS, SURGES, NAVAL TRAINING

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Reinforcing units

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AD-A177 632 5/8

AD-A177 631 1/3.1 1/3.5

AIR WAR COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

AIR WAR COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

(U) Women in the Air Force: Should the Numbers Continue to Increase?

(U) Requirement for a Light Combat Helicopter.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Research rept..

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Research rept..

MAY 86

MAR 86

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Tencza, Joseph J., Jr;

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Miller, Billy J.;

REPORT NO. AU-AMC-88-210

REPORT NO. AU-AMC-88-152

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Over the past 15 years there has been a significant increase in the number of women in the Air Force. Between 1970 and the end of Fiscal Year 1985, the number of women increased by almost 400 percent. By 30 September 1985, there were more than 88,500 women in the Air Force who accounted for 11.6 percent of the active duty force. It is anticipated that more women will be needed in the future to sustain the All-Volunteer Force due to the shrinking pool of young men eligible for military service. Notwithstanding the potential shortfall of male volunteers, some individuals contend that a ceiling should be placed on the number of women in the Air Force. At the present time there are statutory and policy restrictions which limit the peacetime and wartime utilization of women. The purpose of this paper is to evaluate the relative merits of increasing the number of women in the Air Force. The paper concludes that a limit should be placed on the number of women who are allowed to enter the Air Force each year.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ACTIVE DUTY, *WOMEN, *AIR FORCE PERSONNEL, ALL VOLUNTEER, CEILING, MALES, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), PEACETIME, UTILIZATION, VOLUNTEERS

ABSTRACT: (U) Remarks on the requirement for a light combat helicopter (LCH) capable of multi-role missions as a scout-attack and utility helicopter in support of conventional light infantry forces in a low-intensity conflict environment requiring rapid deployment. The Army is pursuing a planned acquisition of an entire new family of light helicopters, the LHX, that is of high-tech design and capability, and will meet all Army requirements for a LCH well into the 21st Century. Initial fielding of the LHX is not expected before the mid-1990s. The thesis of the author is that technology and innovative ideas exist today that allow fielding of a limited number of near-term LCHs in the light divisions that constitute the US Army's conventional rapid deployment forces. Recent operations such as Grenada have demonstrated the validity of this need, today, for low-intensity situations involving rapid deployment of light forces into combat. Several experimental tests and evaluations using both current production Army helicopters and commercial versions have demonstrated the ability to produce a near-term, affordable LCH. Ideas drawn from these experiments along with suggestions from other authors on this subject are offered as possible solutions until the LHX is fielded.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ATTACK HELICOPTERS, ARMY, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, LIGHT, WARFARE, HELICOPTERS, LIGHTWEIGHT, ARMY AIRCRAFT, PRODUCTION, THESES, MILITARY FORCE LEVELS, RAPID DEPLOYMENT, CONFLICT, LOW INTENSITY, RAPID DEPLOYMENT, UTILITY AIRCRAFT

IDENTIFIERS: (U) LCH(Light Combat Helicopters)

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NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL MONTEREY CA

(U) Impact of the Future Merchant Fleet on Military Operating and Support Programs.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis.

DEC 88

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Edwards, Ruth C. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This study deals with the impact of ocean shipping trends on the merchant fleet's ability to adequately fulfill its mission of providing a military auxiliary that is substantial enough to meet its role in the defense of the nation. After a brief history of the U.S. merchant fleet, trends in merchant ship technology, size and type are identified. Using these trends, a profile of future merchant ship type and manpower availability is presented. The manpower and ship types which the military would require of the merchant fleet in time of conflict are identified. Program action options to meet manning and shipping requirements are presented. The study concludes that the future U.S. merchant fleet will be unable to totally fulfill its military support requirements for manning or shipping. (Theses).

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY TRANSPORTATION, *MERCHANT VESSELS, *MARINE TRANSPORTATION, WARFARE, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, OCEANS, PATTERNS, REQUIREMENTS, SHIPPING, THESES, MANPOWER

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Wartime

AD-A177 352 15/8.1

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL MONTEREY CA

(U) The Origin and Evolution of U.S. Naval Strategic Nuclear Policy to 1980.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis.

DEC 88

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Kreittlein, Harold C. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This thesis treats the impact of the atomic bomb on traditional naval strategy as that strategy had developed under the influence of Captain Alfred T. Mahan how traditional naval strategy was modified by the development of naval aviation, the lessons of World War II, and the leadership of James Forrestal, and how the adoption of atomic weapons into naval strategic planning was integrally tied to naval aviation. The growth of the Soviet Union as a threat to world peace, and interservice rivalry over roles and missions are compared as factors that influenced the development of post World War II naval strategic thinking. The Navy's reaction to the adoption of massive retaliation as the foundation of the national strategic nuclear policy is discussed and analyzed.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *NUCLEAR WARFARE, *NAVAL OPERATIONS, *MILITARY STRATEGY, MILITARY PLANNING, NAVAL AVIATION, NAVAL PLANNING, NAVY, NUCLEAR WEAPONS, PEACETIME, POLICIES, RESPONSE, STRATEGIC ANALYSIS, USSR, WARFARE

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NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL MONTEREY CA

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE WASHINGTON DC

(U) Early Delivery of Purchased Material: A DoD Problem.

(U) Justification of Estimates for Fiscal Year 1988/1989
Submitted to Congress January 1987. Chemical Agents
and Munitions Destruction, Defense.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis.

DEC 86

JAN 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Burleigh, Gerald A. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The issue of early deliveries and their consequences for the Navy concepts which depart rather significantly from customary government thinking, where late delivery is the primary concern. The government normally accepts supplies when they are delivered, even if earlier than fact occur, and if so, whether they are a significant problem for the government. The objective of the research effort, once it was established that early deliveries do in fact occur, was to explore those factors and costs associated with receipt of materials prior to the required delivery date. Emphasis was placed on the factors of holding costs and production lead time as they relate to the costs and consequences of early deliveries. In summary, early deliveries do occur. There are no shelf life problems associated with the early receipt of material. There are opportunity costs incurred in the holding and paying for material delivered early. Keywords: Inventory management; Theses.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *DELIVERY, *LEAD TIME, *TIMELINESS, NAVY, SHELF LIFE, INVENTORY CONTROL, THESES, NAVAL PROCUREMENT, COST ANALYSIS, SPARE PARTS, REPLENISHMENT, TIME INTERVALS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Early delivery

ABSTRACT: (U) For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the destruction of the United States stockpile of lethal chemical agents and munitions in accordance with the provisions of section 1412 of the Department of Defense Authorization Act, 1988; (118,700,000) \$87,400,000, of which (58,900,000) \$83,900,000 shall remain available for obligation until September 30, (1987) 1988, (\$9,800,000) \$3,500,000 shall remain available for obligation until September 30, (1988) 1989, (and 49,200,000 shall remain available for obligation until September 30, 1989). Further, for the foregoing purposes, \$211,900,000, of which \$88,200,000 shall remain available for obligation until September 30, 1989, \$700,000 shall remain available for obligation until September 30, 1990, and \$123,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 1991. (Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1987, as included in Public Laws 99-500 and 99-591, section 101(c); additional authorizing legislation to be proposed)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CHEMICAL AGENTS, *AMMUNITION, *BUDGETS, LEGISLATION, DESTRUCTION, COSTS, LETHAL AGENTS, STOCKPILES, UNITED STATES, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

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NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL MONTEREY CA

DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY ALEXANDRIA VA OPERATIONS
RESEARCH AND ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OFFICE

(U) Implementation of Improved Management Control of
Aviation Depot Level Repairable Funds.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis.

SEP 86

DEC 86

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Bozin, Stanley D. ;

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Kirchoff, Ronald A. ; Cyrus, Mary K. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The purpose of this thesis is to evaluate the implementation process of the conversion of Aviation Depot Level Repairable (AV-DLR) funding to the Navy Stock Fund. On April 1, 1985 this conversion was implemented to obtain the following objectives: (1) to improve the supply system discipline; (2) to improve financial flexibility; (3) to improve budget forecasting; and (4) to improve material support responsiveness. This thesis will examine the implementation process and present specific recommendations for improving the management control of AV-DLRs in the area of budgeting, feedback, and accountability.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MANAGEMENT PLANNING AND CONTROL, *PLANNING PROGRAMMING BUDGETING, *NAVAL LOGISTICS, ACCOUNTABILITY, AERONAUTICS, BUDGETS, FORECASTING, MATERIALS, NAVAL LOGISTICS, RESPONSE, STOCKPILES, SUPPLIES, SUPPLY DEPOTS, NAVAL BUDGETS, THESES

ABSTRACT: (U) The Department of Defense Instruction (DoDI) 4100.37, Retention and Transfer of Materiel Assets, specifies policies for the retention and transfer of materiel assets. The instruction allows for the stratification of wholesale stock into several levels, one of which is economic reasons. The Defense Logistics Agency currently uses an average limit of 10 years worth of stock measured at the current demand rate. This analysis uses a breakeven equation to determine the maximum amount of stock that should be retained for economic reasons. The equation balances the two alternatives available: (1) to incur the cost to hold the stock until it is used or (2) to dispose of the stock and take the chance that it may have to be reprocured to meet a future demand. When the expected cost incurred to hold the stock equals the expected cost to dispose and reprocure, the economic retention limit has been reached. The economic returns limit was also investigated. The same analysis is performed for the returns limit, except that the expected cost to hold is increased by the cost to return the item to the wholesale depot.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *STOCKPILES, *INVENTORY ANALYSIS, BALANCES, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, ECONOMICS, EQUATIONS, INSTRUCTIONS, LIMITATIONS, MATERIEL, POLICIES, RATES, RETENTION(GENERAL), TRANSFER, ECONOMIC ANALYSIS, TABLES(DATA)

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AD-A178 083 15/8.7

CENTER FOR NAVAL ANALYSES ALEXANDRIA VA NAVAL PLANNING
MANPOWER AND LOGISTICS DIV

ARMY COMMAND AND GENERAL STAFF COLL FORT LEAVENWORTH KS

(U) Naval Reserve Forces: The Historical Experience with
Involuntary Recalls.

(U) The Arab-Israeli Conflict: The War of Attrition and
Preparations Preceding the October 1973 War.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis Aug 85-Jun 86.

APR 86

JUN 86

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Lacy, James L. ;

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Thornberry, Jerry R. ;

REPORT NO. CRM-86-78

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

CONTRACT NO. N00014-83-C-0725

PROJECT NO. R0148

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) One seldom-considered dimension in
examinations of active-reserve force tradeoffs is our
historical experience in calling up and using Naval
Reserve Forces in circumstances and crises short of
general war. The fact that Naval Reserve Forces have not
been called in a host of conceivable recall situations,
coupled with the sparse but mostly troubled experience
when reserve forces were in fact recalled involuntarily,
add useful perspective to the ongoing debate about the
active-reserve force mix in the Navy. This memorandum
examines that experience from the early days of the
Korean War to the present. It includes a discussion of
lessons from past experience which seems germane to
current considerations. Contents: Berlin (1981-1982);
Cuba (1962); The Pueblo Crisis (1968); Vietnam (1968);
Postscript (1988).

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY RESERVES, *NAVAL PERSONNEL,
BERLIN, CUBA, KOREA, WARFARE, MILITARY FORCE LEVELS,
DEPLOYMENT, CRISIS MANAGEMENT, ACTIVE DUTY, ENLISTED
PERSONNEL, HISTORY, MANPOWER UTILIZATION, MOBILIZATION,
TABLES(DATA)

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Pueblo crisis, 085154N

AD-A178 331

AD-A178 083

UNCLASSIFIED

PAGE 513 085893

ABSTRACT: (U) This study is a historical analysis of two
definitive periods of the conflict between July 1987 and
August 1970, and the period of 'No Peace, No War' between
August 1970 and 6 October 1973. The study discusses the
lessons learned by Egypt and Israel following the Six-Day
War. The lessons of the Six-Day War were not lost on the
Egyptian leaders. President Nasser's assessment of the
military aspects of the war revealed several shortfalls
in Egypt's military capabilities and superiorities of
Israel's forces which needed modifying before Egypt could
successfully mount a campaign against Israel. President
Sadat believed Israel's intransigence in retaining the
occupied territories could only be changed by taking
actions which would cause the United States, the Soviet
Union, and the United Nations to become involved. Sadat's
decision to go to war was a political gamble designed to
end the stalemate. Israel's armed forces constantly
underestimated the Egyptian leader continually misread
Nasser's and Sadat's intentions and their resolve to
regain the occupied territories.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ATTRITION, ARABS, ATTRITION, CONFLICT,
EGYPT, EGYPTIANS, HISTORY, ISRAEL, ISRAELIS, LEADERSHIP,
MILITARY APPLICATIONS, PEACETIME, POLITICAL SCIENCE,
WARFARE, UNCONVENTIONAL WARFARE, PREPARATION, MILITARY
FORCES(FOREIGN)

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *War preparations, *Wars of attrition,
Arab Israeli War (1973)

UNCLASSIFIED

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY

SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A176 031 66/68.66

AD-A175 893 15/6 25/5

LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT INST BETHESDA MD

RAND CORP SANTA MONICA CA

(U) Can the Air Force Solve Its Spares Forecasting Problem?

(U) A Perspective on the USAFE (United States Air Forces in Europe) Collocated Operating Base System.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Interim rept.,

SEP 86

JUL 86

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Hanks, Christopher H. ;

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Lewis, Donald E. ; Paulson, Robert M. ; Don, Bruce W. ; Ware, Willis H. ;

REPORT NO. LMI-AF501R3

CONTRACT NO. NDA903-85-C-0139

REPORT NO. RAND/N-2388-AF

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

CONTRACT NO. F49620-86-C-0008

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Since the early 1980's spending by the U.S. Air Force for repairable for peacetime use has exceeded \$2.0 billion per year. In the same period, Air Force estimates of future spares requirements have come under greater critical scrutiny, both within outside the Air Force. The Air Force Logistics Command (AFLC) has developed a regression-based forecasting model, ALERT (Air Logistics Early Requirements Technique), to improve POM (Program Objective Memorandum) estimates of future funding requirements for spares. ALERT predicts the output of the Air Force's budgeting and execution system for spares, the 'D041' system. To make its predictions, ALERT relies heavily on early D041 estimates, supplemented by age and value-of-the-fleet data by weapon system. Volatility in the underlying D041 system, in the form of fluctuating estimates for the same year, prevents ALERT from being able to make stable, accurate forecasts for POMs. ALERT also has conceptual problems, and its precision at the weapon-system level is poor. The conclusion is that ALERT will not solve the Air Force's credibility problem regarding spares. To solve the problem, the requirements system should be used to track and control requirements for spares-not just compute them.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AIR FORCE LOGISTICS COMMAND, *FORECASTING, *LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT, *INVENTORY CONTROL, ESTIMATES, PEACETIME, REQUIREMENTS, VOLATILITY, WEAPON SYSTEMS, SPARE PARTS, REPLISHMENT, PROBLEM SOLVING, PLANNING PROGRAMMING BUDGETING

IDENTIFIERS: (U) ALERT(Air Logistics Early Requirements Techniques)

AD-A176 031

UNCLASSIFIED

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065693

ABSTRACT: (U) This note documents results of an evaluation of selected management issues associated with the development of the Collocated Operating Base (COB) program in NATO. The COB concept was developed in response to the requirements for bedding down the large number of USAF aircraft to be sent to Europe in support of current contingency plans to augment forces of the U.S. Air Forces in Europe (USAFE) based in the theater. The research was designed to: (1) assess the current status of the COB system of air bases in Europe; (2) evaluate the capability of the COBs, especially their ability to generate and sustain wartime sorties; (3) identify means of enhancing the combat contribution of the COBs; and (4) identify actions that could improve the wartime readiness of COB-related resources. The authors suggest that the USAFE staff must develop two general policy areas to ensure that the COBs, as a system, provide the planned defense posture; a concerted program to increase the peacetime emphasis on developing the COBs as a system; and specific programs to evaluate, test, and increase the war-fighting capabilities of the COB-based augmentation air forces.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *BASES(STRUCTURES), *AIR FORCE FACILITIES, *COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS, *TACTICAL AIR SUPPORT, AIR FORCE, AIRCRAFT, AIRPORTS, DEFENSE SYSTEMS, EUROPE, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), MISSIONS, NATO, PEACETIME, POLICIES, REQUIREMENTS, RESPONSE, LANDING FIELDS, AUGMENTATION, COMBAT READINESS, WARFARE, THEATER LEVEL OPERATIONS, WESTERN EUROPE, MILITARY AIRCRAFT

AD-A175 893

UNCLASSIFIED

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A175 893 CONTINUED

AD-A175 181 5/9

IDENTIFIERS: (U) C08(Collocated Operating Bases)

OFFICE CHIEF OF AIR FORCE CHAPLAINS WASHINGTON DC

(U) Air Force Chaplains 1971-1980.

86

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Groh, John E. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Air Force people, the thousands of men and women who accomplish our mission through determination and sacrifice, are in every sense servants of the public good- of peace and security. The values that sustain a life of public service flow largely from our religious heritage and are validated for each new generation by the examples of our leaders. The life of faith is a central element of effective leadership. Chaplains play an important role in our community and are essential to the moral and spiritual well-being of our people. Their most urgent responsibility is to move among us as visible reminders of God, calling us by presence work, and action to live as responsible persons, citizens of 'one nation, under God.' This history describes the work of chaplains, chapel management personnel, and the chapel community during the Seventies. It outlines a time of radically accelerated technological and social change-the problems and solutions, the opportunities and responses, and the successes and failures. It presents the past to help us come more effectively to grips with the challenges of the present and the future.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CHAPLAINS, AIR FORCE PERSONNEL, CHURCHES, LEADERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, PEACETIME, WOMEN

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

AD-A175 081

13/2

LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT INST BETHESDA MD

(U) Mobilization Readiness of Installation Support Contractors.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

APR 86 28P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Metcalf, David ; Ault, Douglas A. ;

REPORT NO. LMI-MLB37

CONTRACT NO. WDAG03-86-C-0139

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The Department of Defense has become increasingly dependent upon contractors for installation support services. There is concern that those contractors may be unprepared to provide adequate service during periods of mobilization. We find that mobilization readiness of installation support contractors is generally not a problem. Most contracts are for low-skill housekeeping services that can be easily expanded during a mobilization. The few installations in each Military Department that have major contracts for administrative, logistics, or engineering support services critical to mobilization have taken steps to ensure contractor readiness. Contractors are no more reliant on former military members subject to recall than are comparable Government organizations. DoD's continuing emphasis on the Commercial Activities program and competitions between Government and the private sector is likely to increase the number of contractors providing critical support services. To ensure the readiness of those contractors, we recommend that installation managers: (1) have mobilization plans, (2) delineate mobilization requirements in work solicitations, (3) include mobilization clauses in their contracts, and (4) require contractors to plan for the recall of former military personnel to active duty. Where appropriate, installations should include contractors in mobilization planning and exercises.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MOBILIZATION, ACTIVE DUTY, CONTRACTORS, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, ENGINEERING, INSTALLATION, LOGISTICS, MILITARY PERSONNEL, MOBILIZATION, OPERATIONAL

AD-A175 081

AD-A175 081

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AD-A175 081

CONTINUED

READINESS, ORGANIZATIONS, PLANNING, REQUIREMENTS, SUPERVISORS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Installation support

UNCLASSIFIED

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

AD-A174 901

5/8

LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT INST BETHESDA MD

(U) The Army Mobilization Manpower Accession System.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

AUG 88

49P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Pickett, Dayton S.; Durgala, John T.;
Glass, David V.;

REPORT NO. LMI-FP801R1

CONTRACT NO. WDA803-85-C-0138

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This report addresses the Army's current system for accession of personnel during mobilization. In the initial stages of a major conflict the demand for trained Army manpower will exceed the supply. The schedule for inductee delivery is a key element of the Army's mobilization manpower demand will not be satisfied until there is sufficient opportunity to acquire and train these additional personnel. First, the total demand for manpower, consisting of force structure requirements, casualty estimates, and a personnel overhead account is established. Next, the supply of pretrained individual manpower available to meet this demand is determined. Results from this demand and supply analysis provide estimates for the number of inductees required as well as training goals for the Army training base. In performing this process, the Army must use estimates for such factors as combat personnel inventory and are also interrelated in complex ways. Although the Army has steadily improved its mobilization manpower planning process, recognized shortcomings that affect the inductee schedule continue to exist. Projections for combat casualties are generated by models that use overly simplified assumptions and require large amounts of input data that are difficult to manage. No provisions have been made to utilize individuals in specialties that are expected to be excess to the needs of the Army during mobilization.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ARMY PERSONNEL, *MANPOWER,

AD-A174 901

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AD-A174 901 CONTINUED

MOBILIZATION, CASUALTIES, ESTIMATES, INVENTORY, PERSONNEL,
WARFARE, INPUT, ARMY FACILITIES, ARMY TRAINING, MODELS,
SUPPLIES, MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS, MANPOWER
UTILIZATION

UNCLASSIFIED

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY

SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

AD-A174 851 1/5 13/5

AD-A174 594 5/3

ARMY ENGINEER WATERWAYS EXPERIMENT STATION VICKSBURG MS
GEOTECHNICAL LABAIR FORCE INST OF TECH WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH SCHOOL OF
SYSTEMS AND LOGISTICS(U) Advanced Construction Procedures: Confined Bases for
Airport Pavements.(U) Research and Calibrate the Logistics Support Cost
Model Out of Production Factor.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Sep 83-Mar 88,

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis,

SEP 88 96P

SEP 88 79P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Potter, John C.; Lambie, Phillip C.;

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Kilpfel, Stephen R.;

REPORT NO. WES-TR-GL-87-3

REPORT NO. AFIT/GSM/LSQ/88S-11

CONTRACT NO. DTFAO1-83-Y-30808

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

MONITOR: DOT/FAA/PM

88/8

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Availability: Document partially illegible.

ABSTRACT: (U) Airports for light aircraft must often be built in areas where base course material is inadequate or economically unavailable. Sand grids may provide an economical solution in these cases. Previous work with sand grids has identified optimum grid-cell geometry based on ultimate bearing capacity. Past observations also suggest the nature of sand-grid behavior for small stresses and strains. From these a model was formulated for analyzing the performance of sand grids in pavement systems and spot-checked using field data from a full-scale, accelerated traffic sand-grid test section.

Keywords: Airfield pavement, Confined base, Elastic layer analysis, Pavement design, Sand grids, Soil confinement system.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS, *PAVEMENTS, *LANDING FIELDS, CONSTRUCTION, AIRPORTS, INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS, CONFINEMENT (GENERAL), LIGHTWEIGHT, CAPACITY (QUANTITY), ELASTIC PROPERTIES, LAYERS, GRIDS, SAND, SOILS

ABSTRACT: (U) This thesis reviewed the statistical significance of the Logistics Support Cost (LSC) Model Out of Production Factor (OOPFAC) which is used to compute aircraft and missile spare parts costs during the support phase of a weapons systems life cycle. The review was composed of two major areas. First, the review computed statistics for four groups of avionics spare parts to determine if there was a single OOPFAC or if multiple OOPFACs were required for estimating. Although not totally conclusive, the results indicated that more than one OOPFAC should be used for cost estimating. Second, the OOPFACs computed from the recent data were compared using statistical tests to the original OOPFAC developed over seven years ago. The statistical test rejected the use of the original factor. As a result of this investigation, the OOPFAC should be updated in all Air Force cost estimating models to incorporate the newly computed factors.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *COST MODELS, *COST ESTIMATES, LIFE CYCLE COSTS, SPARE PARTS, REPLENISHMENT, AIR FORCE EQUIPMENT, STATISTICAL TESTS, AIRCRAFT EQUIPMENT, GUIDED MISSILE COMPONENTS, LOGISTICS SUPPORT, THESES

IDENTIFIERS: (U) LSC (Logistics Support Cost Model), OOPFAC (Model Out of Production Factor)

AD-A174 851

AD-A174 594

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-A174 374 5/1 13/8

AD-A173 930 15/5 15/8.3

AIR FORCE INST OF TECH WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH SCHOOL OF
SYSTEMS AND LOGISTICS

INSTITUTE FOR DEFENSE ANALYSES ALEXANDRIA VA

(U) An Evaluation of the Effectiveness of the Industrial
Modernization Incentives Program (IMIP).

(U) Analysis of Wartime Consumption Rates for Chemical
Defensive Equipment. Volume 3. Appendix D. Post-
Processor Data.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Contributing analysis.

SEP 88 88P

MAY 88

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Spenny, David E. ;

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Christenson, Willard M. ; Kerlin, Edward P.

REPORT NO. AFIT/GLM/LSY/88S-81

REPORT NO. IDA-P-1851-VOL-3

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

CONTRACT NO. WDA903-84-C-0031

ABSTRACT: (U) The Industrial Modernization Incentives Program (IMIP) is the first significant DOD attempt to provide a catalyst for defense contractors to modernize the defense industrial base. IMIP evolved from the Air Force's Technology Modernization (TECHMOD) program that was designed to reduce weapon systems cost and strengthen the industrial base. While IMIP is maturing since its 1982 beginnings, standardized criteria for evaluating its effectiveness have been lacking. This second stage of research is built upon the study completed by Cooper and Houck, measuring the effectiveness of the industrial modernization incentives program. They identified nine criteria that were validated as useful tools in evaluating the effectiveness of IMIP. During the second stage, these criteria were applied to selected IMIP projects to see if IMIP reduces weapons systems cost and modernizes the U.S. defense industrial base. The nine criteria were rephrased into nine investigative questions. Results of the research indicate that two of the nine should always be used on a selected basis depending on the project being evaluated.

MONITOR: IDA/HQ,SBI
88-31159, AD-E500 810

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 1, AD-C039 881L.

ABSTRACT: (U) The objective of the analysis was to provide a comprehensive evaluation of wartime consumption rates for chemical warfare (CW) defensive material for use in developing War Reserve requirements and assessing the current US stockpile. The study presents, in Volume I, a comprehensive discussion of the efforts undertaken to compute the wartime consumption rates for chemical warfare defensive equipment (CDE) using the IDA TACWAR model. Volume II, Documentation, comprises Appendices A, B and C. Appendix A details how division, corps and theater army support forces were aggregated to provide functional support units as input to the TACWAR model. Appendix B contains a discussion of the decision rules that were developed by the U.S. Army Chemical School for use in the analysis. Appendix C presents the details of the post-processor which was developed to manipulate output data from the TACWAR model and generates consumption rates for each CDE item. Appendix D, which is presented as Volume III, contains the actual consumption rates for the CDE items which form the detailed output of this study.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, *INCENTIVE CONTRACTS, COST EFFECTIVENESS, TEST AND EVALUATION, AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY, OPERATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS, COMBAT READINESS, MOBILIZATION, WEAPON SYSTEMS, TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER, THESE

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Technology Modernization, IMIP(Industrial Modernization Incentives Program), defense industrial base, defense industries

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CHEMICAL WARFARE, *LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT, *INVENTORY CONTROL, ARMY OPERATIONS.

AD-A174 374

AD-A173 930

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-A173 930 CONTINUED

AD-A173 929 15/5 15/8.3

CONSUMPTION, RATES, STOCKPILES, TACTICAL WARFARE, DEFENSE
SYSTEMS, RESOURCE MANAGEMENT, MILITARY SUPPLIES

INSTITUTE FOR DEFENSE ANALYSES ALEXANDRIA VA

IDENTIFIERS: (U) LPN-IDA-T-L8-245, SBI1, FY87

(U) Analysis of Wartime Consumption Rates for Chemical
Defensive Equipment. Volume 2. Appendices A, B, and C.
Documentation.

IAC NO. SR-08865 CB-007898

IAC DOCUMENT TYPE: CBIAC - HARD COPY --

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Contributing analysis.

MAY 88

IAC SUBJECT TERMS: D--(U)CONSUMPTION RATES, COLLECTIVE
PROTECTION EQUIPMENT, TACWAR, MODELS (THREAT SCENARIOS),
SIMULATION STUDIES, FILTERS, MASK COMPONENTS, MASKS,
INDIVIDUAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT, M17, M24, M25,
DECONTAMINATION EQUIPMENT, CLOTHING, BOOTS, GLOVES,
CLOTHING COMPONENTS, HOODS, PAPER DETECTORS, DETECTION
EQUIPMENT, DETECTION METHODS, PERSISTENCY, DS2, REACTANTS,
NBC, CHEMICAL AGENT DETECTION METHODS, BLOOD AGENTS,
CHEMICAL AGENTS, NERVE AGENTS, MOPP, CASUALTIES, ARMY
TROOPS....;

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Christenson, Willard M. ; Kerlin, Edward P.

REPORT NO. IDA-P-1851-VOL-2

CONTRACT NO. MDA903-84-C-0031

MONITOR: IDA/HQ,SBI
85-30122,AD-E500 809

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 3, AD-A173 930.

ABSTRACT: (U) The objective of the analysis was to
provide a comprehensive evaluation of wartime consumption
rates for chemical warfare (CW) defensive material for
use in developing War Reserve requirements and assessing
the current US stockpile. The study presents, in Volume I,
a comprehensive discussion of the efforts undertaken to
compute the wartime consumption rates for chemical
warfare defensive equipment (CDE) using IDA TACWAR model.
Volume II, Documentation, comprises Appendices A, B and C.
Appendix A details how division, corps and theater army
support forces were aggregated to provide functional
support units as input to the TACWAR model. Appendix B
contains a discussion of the decision rules that were
developed by the U.S. Army Chemical School for use in the
analysis. Appendix C presents the details of the post-
processor which was developed to manipulate output data
from the TACWAR model and generates consumption rates for
each CDE item. Appendix D, which is presented as Volume
III, contains the actual consumption rates for the CDE
items which form the detailed output of this study.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CHEMICAL WARFARE, *LOGISTICS
MANAGEMENT, *INVENTORY ANALYSIS, ARMY OPERATIONS,
CONSUMPTION, RATES, STOCKPILES, TACTICAL WARFARE, DEFENSE

AD-A173 930

AD-A173 929

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-A173 929 CONTINUED

AD-A173 559 5/6

SYSTEMS, RESOURCE MANAGEMENT, MILITARY SUPPLIES

DEFENSE MANPOWER DATA CENTER ARLINGTON VA MANAGEMENT RESEARCH BRANCH

IDENTIFIERS: (U) LPN-IDA-T-L6-245, SB11, FY87

(U) Why Service Members Leave the Military. Review of the Literature and Analysis.

IAC NO. SR-08884 CB-007899

IAC DOCUMENT TYPE: CBIAC - HARD COPY --

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Technical rept.,

IAC SUBJECT TERMS: D--(U)STOCKPILES, MUNITIONS STATUS, COLLECTIVE PROTECTION EQUIPMENT, TACWAR, MODELS (THREAT SCENARIOS), CONSUMPTION RATES, SIMULATION STUDIES, FILTERS, MASK COMPONENTS, MASKS, WINTERIZATION KIT, DECONTAMINATION EQUIPMENT, DECONTAMINATION, CLOTHING, INDIVIDUAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT, BOOTS, GLOVES, CLOTHING COMPONENTS, HOODS, PAPER DETECTORS, DETECTION EQUIPMENT, DETECTION METHODS, DS2, REACTANTS, NBC, WATER DECONTAMINATION, HAZARDS TO ENVIRONMENT, NERVE AGENTS, CHEMICAL AGENTS, MEDICAL TREATMENT, POST-TREATMENT, CB THREAT, THREAT SCENARIOS....

APR 84 83P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Boesel, David ; Johnson, Kyle ;

REPORT NO. DMDC/MRB/TR-84-3

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This report investigates the factors associated with service members' decisions to remain in or leave the military. Results are presented from a literature review and analysis of current data provided by the services on reenlistment and first-term attrition. Retention of those who have skills and experience is a major goal of the military. The services compete with each other and with the civilian sector. Both the military and the potential service member have a package of positive and negative values. The services offer pay and security but also have difficult and sometimes dangerous jobs. The prospective military member offers his or her skills for the maximum value. Lump sum bonuses appear to increase first-term reenlistment. Lump sum rather than installment bonuses are more effective. Pay is an important factor of second-term and subsequent reenlistment. Promotions have a powerful effect on reenlistment while retirement benefits become the incentive in later terms of service. Although the service member complains about relocation, location of assignment and separation from family, these factors appear to only modestly affect reenlistment. Quality-of-life factors appear to have little effect on the first term but increase markedly in importance thereafter. The higher the test score and education level the lower the probability that first-term reenlistment will occur. It is presumed that a better education and stronger aptitudes are more competitive in the civilian labor force. In second term and subsequent reenlistments these factors have little effect.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ATTRITION, *REENLISTMENT, *MILITARY

AD-A173 929

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

AD-A173 550 CONTINUED

PERSONNEL, CIVILIAN PERSONNEL, LABOR, LITERATURE SURVEYS,
VALUE, RETIREMENT, RELOCATION, CIVILIAN POPULATION,
RECRUITING, MANPOWER, PERSONNEL RETENTION, EDUCATION,
SKILLS

AD-A172 835 15/5 15/8

ARMY COMMAND AND GENERAL STAFF COLL FORT LEAVENWORTH KS

(U) Middle Eastern Strategic Deployment-Oasis or Mirage?

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis Aug 85-Jun 86.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Bonuses, Military pay

JUN 86 127P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Howard, Stephen B. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This study assesses the feasibility of the United States deploying its planned military forces for the protection of its national interests in the Middle East, within time constraints previously established in our Southwest Asian contingency plans. The actual deployment feasibility was determined based upon comparisons of historical and current-day, transportation-related strategic military deployments. Past deployments by the United States to Europe in 1944 (Normandy Invasion), to Lebanon in 1958, to Grenada in 1983, and by the United Kingdom to the Falkland Islands in 1982, as well as recent Joint Readiness Exercises, were analyzed. Thus, common transportation-related problems served to identify the general causes for delays in the smooth movement of American military forces. This study identified three consistent causes of delays in strategic deployments: (1) Lack of adequate deployment training. (2) Inadequate coordination of operational requirements, and (3) Failure to execute specific details in pre-established contingency plans and procedures. The study concludes that the United States is not capable of successfully deploying its combat forces to the Middle East within the time schedules contained in our current contingency plans. This lack of force projection capability is attributed to delays which will be encountered because of unanticipated transportation-related problems. This study cites a weakness in the structure of Army and Joint Commands at Division level and above. The weakness, as identified shows that the contingency planning function is separated from contingency execution/operations functions within these command structures.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *TRANSPORTATION, *DEPLOYMENT, *MILITARY STRATEGY, COMBAT FORCES, MILITARY PLANNING, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), MIDDLE EAST, MILITARY TRANSPORTATION, PROTECTION, SOUTHEAST ASIA, RAPID

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

AD-A172 838 CONTINUED

DEPLOYMENT, THESES

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Strategic deployment

AD-A172 567 5/6

ARMY RESEARCH INST FOR THE BEHAVIORAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
ALEXANDRIA VA

(U) Surviving a Concentrated Threat: Some Considerations
in Cross-Training for Surge.

APR 85 28P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: DEPONTBRIAND, Rene J. ; Dawdy, Edward D. ;
Hawley, John K. ;

REPORT NO. ARI-RR-1411

PROJECT NO. 20263739A793

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) In response to inquiries from the Combined Arms Combat Development Activity, the Army Research Institute in 1984 initiated a unit and force design project to look into the area of cross-training for personnel in preparation for combat surge activities. A process was sought for evaluating various cross for surge (CTS) proposals from proponent schools. The basic approach entails identifying the critical factors involved in the temporary re-allocation of noncritical personnel (e.g., drivers) to mission critical tasks (e.g., gunners) during periods of unexpectedly high enemy activity (i.e., surge periods). Unit activities were examined in terms of what must be completed and who is available during heavy combat. Also examined were human factors, manpower, personnel, and training issues related to CTS. Guidelines incorporating minimum necessary considerations for CTS were developed and described following an organizational design and H&PT approach. Three major areas are discussed. Organizational: identification of mission critical tasks and personnel; identification of the slack resource of temporarily noncritical personnel; training in surge-relevant skills; skills maintenance; post-surge readiness. Training: facilitating secondary task performance; need to reduce negative transfer of training. Social: motivational effects of experiencing changes in career progression; effects on group cohesion of massive personnel substitutions in critical conditions. Keywords: Cohort. Common soldiering tasks. Section training. Sustainability.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ARMY TRAINING, MILITARY RESEARCH,

AD-A172 838

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

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WARFARE, WEAPONS, CAREERS, PROMOTION(ADVANCEMENT),
COHESION, ENEMY, IDENTIFICATION, MISSIONS, MOTIVATION,
ARMY RESEARCH, CONCENTRATION(COMPOSITION), THREATS, HUMAN
FACTORS ENGINEERING, MANPOWER, TRANSFER OF TRAINING, ARMY
PLANNING, SURGES, GUNNERS, TARGETS, MILITARY COMMANDERS,
INDIVIDUALIZED TRAINING, ORGANIZATIONS, MAINTENANCE,
SKILLS

ARMY RESEARCH INST FOR THE BEHAVIORAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
ALEXANDRIA VA

(U) A Rapid Train-Up Program for M00A3 Armor Force
Mobilization or Reconstitution.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Oct 83-Oct 84.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Cross training, CTC(Cross Training for
Surge)

FEB 85

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Kraemer, Ronald E. ; Anderson, Michael R. ;
Kristiansen, Donald M. ; Jobe, Jared B. ;

REPORT NO. ARI-RP-85-08

PROJECT NO. 2Q283743A794

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Research was conducted to develop a rapid
train-up program for M00A3 Armor Force mobilization or
reconstitution. The training products developed consist
of a set of training modules for use in preparing tank
commanders, gunners, drivers, and loaders for combat; a
Trainer's Guide that provides the trainer with 'how to
train' information; and a Training Manager's Guide that
tells the company commander how to manage the rapid train-
up program. Also, these training materials can be used to
train non-armor personnel as a tank loader, sustainment-
train armor crewmen in their duty position, and to cross-
train them in other duty positions. Keywords: Armor
training, Tank Crew Training, sustainment training,
Training management.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ARMY TRAINING, COMPANY LEVEL
ORGANIZATIONS, MILITARY COMMANDERS, TANK CREWS,
TANKS(COMBAT VEHICLES), MOBILIZATION

IDENTIFIERS: (U) M-60 tanks, Armor forces(Personnel),
Position, PE83743A, AS794

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

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AD-A171 134 CONTINUED

ARMY HEALTH CARE STUDIES AND CLINICAL INVESTIGATION
ACTIVITY FORT SAM HOUSTON TX

ATTITUDES(PSYCHOLOGY), MOBILIZATION, POLICIES, LEADERSHIP,
SKILLS, NATIONAL GUARD, STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

(U) Mobilization Readiness of Retired Army Nurse Corps
Officers.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Jul 84-Jun 86.

JUN 86 257P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Misener, Terry R.; Bell, Martha R.;
Mechanic, Hedy; Biskey, Valerie P.;

REPORT NO. HCSCIA-HR86-002

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Availability: Document partially illegible.

ABSTRACT: (U) Retired Army Nurse Corps officers (RANCs) are among those individuals whose critical skills would be needed in the event of a mobilization. Therefore, it was deemed appropriate to survey those individuals eligible for recall to ascertain their personal and professional readiness, as well as the attitudes, opinions, needs, and concerns regarding mobilization. The study findings have potential implications for Army Nurse Corps (ANC) leaders in program and policy development, strategic planning, and formulating readiness plans. The population studied consisted of 11 Regular Army (RA), Army of the United States (AUS), or Army Reserve National Guard (ARNG) retired members of the ANC below the age of 60 years, medically or nonmedically retired, and on record with the Army Reserve Personnel Center (ARPERCEN), St. Louis, Missouri. A mail survey developed specifically for the study was sent to 748 subjects who met the aforementioned eligibility criteria. A response rate of 81.7% (n=576) was realized using a total of four follow-up contacts to nonrespondents. A variety of multivariate statistical analyses using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS-X) were utilized to interpret the data. Content analysis was used to interpret open-ended questions.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *NURSES, *ARMY PERSONNEL, *RETIREMENT(PERSONNEL), *OFFICER PERSONNEL, *NURSING, MILITARY RESERVES, OPERATIONAL READINESS, CLINICAL MEDICINE, PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT, RATINGS.

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY

SEARCH CONTROL NO. C85693

AD-A170 238

15/2

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) Crisis Relocation and Nuclear Deterrence.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student essay.

APR 86 32P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Kiser, Joshua L. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The difficulty of providing adequate protection to the civilian population with some kind of civil defense program is magnified by the technology available in the nuclear age. The United States expanded their civil defense program in the 1950's to include a measure of protection in the event of the explosion of nuclear devices. However, the history of the United States civil defense program has been generally characterized by inadequate funding and little interest at all levels of government. Most recently, our civil defense program has been associated and considered a component of our nuclear deterrence. Under the direction of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, our government will rely on crisis relocation as the primary means of protecting the population in the event of a nuclear attack or detonation. This plan envisions that evacuation of the population from high risk areas to safer host areas. Does crisis relocation provide our country with a credible component to our nuclear deterrence? Do our leaders and citizens have confidence in our nation's ability to protect our civilian population? Have our leaders been completely forthright in preparing the population for the possibility of a nuclear war? These and related issues are discussed in this essay.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CIVIL DEFENSE, *CRISIS MANAGEMENT, *RELOCATION, CIVILIAN POPULATION, EVACUATION, DETERRENCE, NUCLEAR WARFARE

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Crisis relocation planning, Nuclear deterrence

AD-A170 238

UNCLASSIFIED

AD-A170 237

5/6

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) Full-Time Personnel -- When do we need them and what should they yield? A Model to Assist the Commander in making his Choice.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student essay.

MAY 86 26P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Bultman, Roger C. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The full-time support program for the U.S. Army Reserve enhance unit readiness and deployability by putting full-time soldiers in USAR units and activities. Full-time support is basically used for the purpose of organizing, administering, recruiting, and training the Army Reserve. With the regulatory revisions in 1985, the full-time support program now emerges as one of the most significant manpower programs in the Total Army. The full-time program assists drilling Reservists by carrying out required day-to-day operations thus enabling unit members to concentrate their limited available time on training and mobilization readiness. Unit commanders determine what their full-time needs are, following the models developed by the National Guard Bureau; Office, Chief Army Reserve; U.S. Army Forces Command; and Headquarters, Department of the Army. However, the unit commander requires flexibility in determining which unit positions he may want to fill with a full-time soldier. While making this determination the unit commander must consider what type position should be full-time, how many full-time personnel will be required, what must these full-time positions yield to improving his unit readiness, and the outside influences that may increase his need for full-time personnel. The model developed in this essay will assist the unit commander in making these decisions. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ENLISTED PERSONNEL, *PERSONNEL RETENTION, *ARMY PERSONNEL, *MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS, *ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL, *ARMY TRAINING, *MILITARY RESERVES, WORK MEASUREMENT, WORK, CAREERS, RAPID DEPLOYMENT, SCHEDULING, RECRUITING, MANPOWER, MOBILIZATION, NATIONAL GUARD, MILITARY FORCE LEVELS, SALARIES

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SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

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AD-A169 750 8/5 15/8

LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT INST BETHESDA MD

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) The Effects of a Loss of Domestic Ferroalloy Capacity.

(U) Medical Corps Peacetime Issues Affecting Wartime Readiness.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Group study project,

JUN 86 92P

MAY 86 85P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Myers, Myron G. ; Peterson, Donna J. ;
Armberg, Robert L. ;

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Black, Ronald R. ; Butler, Melvin L. ;
Connolly, James C. ; II ; McCarty, Garland E. ; Williams,
Ronald G. ;

CONTRACT NO. MDA903-85-C-0139

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Ferroalloys are essential to the production of steel and superalloys, and therefore, to the production of many defense items. This study examines the effects of a loss of all domestic ferroalloy capacity on the defense industrial base and industrial preparedness. If the United States had no domestic capacity, additional amounts of ferroalloys would have to be imported to meet U.S. industry requirements. This study assesses the worldwide availability of ferroalloys under peacetime and mobilization conditions. There is ample unused capacity worldwide to meet U.S. ferroalloy requirements during peacetime. Depending on the amount of supply disruption during mobilization, there would be shortages of certain ferroalloys if the United States loses all domestic capacity. The domestic ferroalloy industry seems to have stabilized at current levels. It is recommended that domestic ferroalloy capacity be monitored for signs of further deterioration.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *IRON ALLOYS, *STRATEGIC MATERIALS, *LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT, *OPERATIONAL READINESS, INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, SHORTAGES, LOSSES, LOGISTICS SUPPORT, IMPORTS, REQUIREMENTS, IRON INDUSTRY, PEACETIME, SUPPLIES, MOBILIZATION, INVENTORY ANALYSIS, INVENTORY CONTROL

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Industrial preparedness, Industrial base

AD-A169 954

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ABSTRACT: (U) The Medical Corps faces a dual role of providing peacetime health care while simultaneously preparing itself to fulfill its wartime medical support mission. In the past, peacetime health care has taken priority over wartime medical readiness. This group study project addresses several issues dealing with the peacetime organization, training and utilization of the active duty Medical Corps to promote maximum wartime medical readiness. The study assumes that medical readiness takes priority over the peacetime health care mission. Data was gathered from a multitude of Army Medical Department and other DOD resources. The study reviews the Medical Corps wartime requirements as defined in the June 1985 MDPERSACS and makes recommendations to fill the surgical TOE shortages as well as the gross shortage in TDA requirements. The Army's graduate medical education system is discussed as it pertains to achieving the appropriate specialty mix for the wartime readiness mission. Training and utilization strategies are recommended to significantly improve the individual combat medical readiness of the Army's corps of medical officers. The study concludes with a review of the peacetime military health care system and possible alternatives of using the civilian health care system to provide care for a portion of DOD eligible beneficiaries.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MEDICAL SERVICES, *PEACETIME, *HEALTH CARE FACILITIES, ARMY, CIVILIAN POPULATION, COMBAT READINESS, EDUCATION, GRADUATES, HEALTH, MEDICINE, MILITARY MEDICINE, MISSIONS, MULTIPURPOSE, OPERATIONAL READINESS, ORGANIZATIONS, SHORTAGES, STRATEGY, UTILIZATION, ACTIVE DUTY, ARMY PERSONNEL, ARMY TRAINING, MILITARY STRATEGY, CIVILIAN PERSONNEL, BENEFITS,

AD-A169 750

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-A169 750 CONTINUED
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

AD-A169 591 5/1 5/3

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE WASHINGTON DC RESOURCES
COMMUNITY AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DIV

(U) University Finances Research Revenues and Expenditures.

JUL 86 49p

REPORT NO. GAO/RCED-86-182BR

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Briefing Report to the Chairman
Committee on Science and Technology, House of
Representatives.

ABSTRACT: (U) The Chairman of the House Committee on
Science and Technology asked us to provide a
comprehensive analysis of how federal funding for
research fits into the total financial situation of
research universities, that is, the 100 universities that
perform the bulk of federally funded university research.
In fiscal year 1983, these institutions performed 85
percent of federally supported research and development,
and enrolled 52 percent of the nation's graduate students
in science and engineering. Committee staff and we agreed
to focus our study on a sample of these major research
universities. Specifically, the Chairman asked us to (1)
analyze their overall revenues and expenditures, (2)
examine how they support research, particularly whether
federal research funds are used for non-research purposes,
and the extent to which other university funds are used
to support federally sponsored research, and (3) discuss
universities' capacity to accommodate a subsequently
agreed with committee staff that this report would not
audit how specific universities spent their federal funds.
However, we would endeavor to show all sources of revenue
that support research.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT, *RESEARCH
MANAGEMENT, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
MONEY, NATIONS, PANEL(COMMITTEE), RESEARCH MANAGEMENT,
REVENUE SHARING, SOURCES, STUDENTS, UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT, UNIVERSITIES, MANAGEMENT PLANNING AND CONTROL,
FEDERAL BUDGETS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Expenditures

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

AD-A169 582 6/5

BATTELLE COLUMBUS DIV OH

(U) Soldier Data Tag Study Effort. Phase 2. Technical Evaluation of Candidate Systems. Appendix F.

DEC 85 95P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Rosen, Richard D. ; Fleming, Matthew S. ; Carter, Debbie J. ;

CONTRACT NO. DAT860-84-C-0146

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The scope of the current study effort is directed at an analysis of the Soldier Data Tag System concept during both wartime and peacetime scenarios. The current study is directed primarily at Army personnel systems, medical systems, and financial systems. However, it is likely that the SDT system will have wider applications. For example, in an earlier study conducted for DoD in the logistics areas, Battelle identified many feasible, cost-effective applications for portable data carriers. These included inventory tags, maintenance and repair records, and manifest lists. Data acquisition and analysis for the project was limited to that available on the SDT system concept demonstrations and emerging DoD automation systems. No detailed system design or laboratory experiments were performed. The benefits from the SDT would be expected to lie in the areas of: improved readiness in peacetime, redundancy and backup of data for the on-line automation systems, overall improvement to the speed and accuracy of routine data entries, ability to provide a transfer data record (TDR) which replaces the error-prone paper system, and improved information processing on the battlefield. Keywords: Micro-chip, Data record, and interface.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *RECORDS, *CHIPS(ELECTRONICS), *IDENTIFICATION, ACCURACY, ARMY EQUIPMENT, ARMY PERSONNEL, AUTOMATION, BATTLEFIELDS, COST EFFECTIVENESS, DATA ACQUISITION, DEMONSTRATIONS, FINANCE, IDENTIFICATION, INFORMATION PROCESSING, INVENTORY, LABELS, LABORATORY TESTS, LOGISTICS, MEDICAL SERVICES, ON LINE SYSTEMS, PEACETIME, REDUNDANCY, REPAIR, SCENARIOS, TEST AND EVALUATION, TRANSFER, COMPUTER PROGRAMS, DATA BASES, MICROELECTRONICS, BIOMEDICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS

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SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

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BATTELLE COLUMBUS LABS OH

AD-A169 584

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BATTELLE COLUMBUS LABS OH

(U) Soldier Data Tag Study Effort. Appendices.

(U) Soldier Data Tag Study Effort.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

JUN 85

114P

JUN 85

194P

CONTRACT NO. DAT80-84-C-0146

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Rosen, Richard D.; Renner, G. F.;
Morrison, Michelle D.;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Appendices to AD-A169 564.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The scope of the current study effort is directed at an analysis of the Soldier Data Tag System concept during both wartime and peacetime scenarios. The current study is directed primarily at Army personnel systems, medical systems, and financial systems. However, it is likely that the SDT system will have wider applications. For example, in an earlier study conducted for DoD in the logistics area, Battelle identified many feasible, cost-effective applications for portable data carriers. These included inventory tags, maintenance repair records, and manifest lists. Data acquisition and analysis for the project was limited to that available on the SDT system concept demonstrations and emerging DoD automation systems. The benefits from the SDT would be expected to lie in the areas of: improved readiness in peacetime, redundancy and backup of data for the on-line automation systems, overall improvement to the speed and accuracy of routine data entries, ability to provide a transfer data record (TDR) which replaces the error-prone paper system, and improved information processing on the battlefield. Keywords: Micro-chip, Data record, and Interface.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *RECORDS, *CHIPS(ELECTRONICS), *IDENTIFICATION, ACCURACY, ARMY EQUIPMENT, ARMY PERSONNEL, AUTOMATION, BATTLEFIELDS, COST EFFECTIVENESS, DATA ACQUISITION, DEMONSTRATIONS, FINANCE, IDENTIFICATION, INVENTORY, LABELS, LOGISTICS, MAINTENANCE, MEDICAL SERVICES, ON LINE SYSTEMS, PEACETIME, PROCESSING, REDUNDANCY, REPAIR, SCENARIOS, TRANSFER, COMPUTER PROGRAMS, DATA BASES, MICROELECTRONICS, BIOMEDICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Microchips, Soldier data tag system

AD-A169 565

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SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Appendices, AD-A169 585.

ABSTRACT: (U) The scope of the current study effort is directed at an analysis of the Soldier Data Tag System concept during both wartime and peacetime scenarios. The current study is directed primarily at Army personnel systems, medical systems, and financial systems. However, it is likely that the SDT system will have wider applications. For example, in an earlier study conducted for DoD in the logistics area, Battelle identified many feasible, cost-effective applications for portable data carriers. These included inventory tags, maintenance and repair records, and manifest lists. Data acquisition and analysis for the project was limited to that available on the SDT system concept demonstrations and emerging DoD automation systems. The benefits from the SDT would be expected to lie in the areas of: improved readiness in peacetime, redundancy and backup of data for the on-line automation systems, overall improvement to the speed and accuracy of routine data entries, ability to provide a transfer data record(TDR) which replaces the error-prone paper system, and improved information processing on the battlefield. Keywords: Micro-Chip, Data Record, and Interface.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CHIPS(ELECTRONICS), *IDENTIFICATION, ACCURACY, ARMY EQUIPMENT, ARMY PERSONNEL, AUTOMATION, BATTLEFIELDS, COST EFFECTIVENESS, DATA ACQUISITION, DEMONSTRATIONS, FINANCE, INFORMATION PROCESSING, INVENTORY, LABELS, LOGISTICS, MEDICAL SERVICES, ON LINE SYSTEMS, PEACETIME, RECORDS, REPAIR, SCENARIOS, TRANSFER, COMPUTER PROGRAMS, DATA BASES, MICROELECTRONICS, BIOMEDICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS

AD-A169 584

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-A169 564 CONTINUED

AD-A169 362 5/3 5/9

AIR COMMAND AND STAFF COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Microchips, Soldier data tag system

(U) Comparison of Military and Federal Civilian Employee
Permanent Change of Station (PCS) Reimbursements.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student rept..

APR 88 77P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Gentile, Louis R. ;

REPORT NO. ACSC-88-0970

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) A 1984 survey showed that, excluding home ownership costs, military members absorb approximately 75 percent of out-of-pocket costs involved in a PCS move. Many of the same type costs being absorbed by military members are reimbursable to federal civilian employees. This study examines the historical development of authorized PCS reimbursements for both federal civilian employees and military members, compares currently authorized reimbursements for employees and service personnel, and estimates the incremental cost to DOD to provide the same reimbursements to military members as are currently authorized for federal employees.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *COST ANALYSIS, *COMPENSATION, CIVILIAN PERSONNEL, COSTS, GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES, MILITARY PERSONNEL, RELOCATION, COST ESTIMATES, COMPARISON, TRANSFER

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Reimbursement

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AD-A169 320 CONTINUED

ARMY ENGINEER WATERWAYS EXPERIMENT STATION VICKSBURG MS
STRUCTURES LAB

CONCRETE, REINFORCEMENT(STRUCTURES), RESISTANCE, SHELTERS,
SOILS, STRUCTURAL RESPONSE, TEST AND EVALUATION, TEST
METHODS, UNDERGROUND STRUCTURES, WEAPONS, WEAPONS EFFECTS,
YIELD, NUCLEAR EXPLOSION SIMULATION, DAMAGE ASSESSMENT,
PLASTIC DEFORMATION, NUCLEAR EXPLOSION DAMAGE, SOIL
MECHANICS

(U) Yield Effects on the Response of a Buried Blast
Shelter.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

APR 86 280P

IDENTIFIERS: (U) VSBS computer program, Shear stirrups,
Slabs, Soil arching

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Slawson, Thomas R.; Garner, Sharon B.;
Woodson, Stanley C.;

REPORT NO. WES/TR/SL-86-5

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The Federal Emergency Management Agency has tasked the US Army Engineer Division, Huntsville, to design a Keyworker blast shelter. In conjunction with this project, the US Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station conducted a series of tests to investigate the effects of variations in weapon yield and the absence of wall stirrups on the structural response of a reinforced concrete box-type shelter. The VSBS computer program was also utilized in these tests to confirm calculated yield effects on buried structures prior to the MINOR SCALE Event which took place in June 1985. Four 1/4-scale structural models were exposed to high-explosive tests simulating overpressures from approximately 1/2- to 10-KT nuclear bursts. Based on test results, the VSBS program appears to be an accurate method for predicting the variations in yield and overpressure which are required to cause a specified level of damage. Modification of the resistance function used in the VSBS program is required to better predict small plastic deformations. Test results showed that although wall stirrups may not be required to prevent failure at the 80-psi level, including them ensures that the wall will not fail prematurely at slightly higher overpressures. Keywords: Buried shelters, Civil defense, Shear stirrups, Slab capacity, Slabs, Soil arching, Weapon yield effects.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *BLAST RESISTANT SHELTERS, ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, BLAST, BOXES, CIVIL DEFENSE, CIVIL DEFENSE, COMPUTER PROGRAMS, DAMAGE, DEFORMATION, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), DIVISION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, EXPOSURE(GENERAL), FUNCTIONS, HIGH EXPLOSIVES, OVERPRESSURE, REINFORCED

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6/14

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

AD-A168 800

5/8

LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT INST BETHESDA MD

(U) Battle Fatigue: A Pastoral Model for Prevention and Treatment.

(U) Technical Skill Training in the Naval Reserve.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student essay rept..

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Working note.

MAY 86

JUL 85 124P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Liewing, Bernard H. , Jr.;

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Sims, Edward D. , Jr.; Cook, Walter T. ; Pickett, Dayton S. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

REPORT NO. LMI-RA401-3

ABSTRACT: (U) There are two basic questions posed in this essay: Is current US Army battle fatigue prevention and treatment doctrine adequate for the high intensity AirLand Battlefield? and, does the Unit Ministry Team (UMT), the battalion chaplain and chaplain assistant, have a role in battle fatigue prevention and treatment? Following an historical overview of US Army and Israeli Defense Force experience with battle fatigue, an evaluation of current US Army doctrine determined there is a shortfall in that it does not adequately consider the soldiers' spiritual resources as a defense against battle fatigue. It is concluded that the UMT does have a role in both the prevention and treatment of battle fatigue. It is, in fact, uniquely qualified to be a resource for the commander in the unit plan to prevent and treat battle fatigue. From peacetime, through prebattle, battle and postbattle to the end of hostilities, with the focus always on ministry to individual soldiers, the UMT is a religious symbol whose context is pastoral care. Publication of FC 16-51, Battle Fatigue Ministry, will codify this UMT commitment to ministry to soldiers in all situations, including the trauma of the AirLand Battlefield. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *BATTLES, *PREVENTION, *RELIGION, *FATIGUE (PHYSIOLOGY), *THERAPY, ARMY, ARMY PERSONNEL, FATIGUE, MILITARY DOCTRINE, PEACETIME, PLANNING, SYMBOLS, TRAUMA, TEAMS (PERSONNEL), CHAPLAINS

CONTRACT NO. MDA903-85-C-0138

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This report describes the current Navy system designed to build and sustain technical logistics skills in the Navy Selected Reserve. The purpose of the review is to assess suitability and adequacy of the policies and programs which support technical skill training for the Navy's Selected Reserve. It addresses only the programs dealing with the development and sustainment of certain essential logistics skills of individual enlisted personnel, not including the training programs for general management/supervisory skills or unit collective proficiency. It concentrates on the Selected Reserve of the Navy, excluding consideration of the Individual Ready Reserve. It has analyzed seven specialties (ratings) that are found in support operations (activities) where the Navy's dependence on its Selected Reserve is particularly high. Dependence on Reservists in this context is based upon the percentage of billets expected to be filled by Selected Reservists upon mobilization.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *SKILLS, *MILITARY RESERVES, *NAVAL PERSONNEL, *BILLET (PERSONNEL), *INDIVIDUAL TRAINING, *ENLISTED PERSONNEL, LOGISTICS, *POLICIES, *OPERATION, TRAINING, MANAGEMENT, SUPERVISORS, MOBILIZATION, NAVY, PROFICIENCY

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

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AD-A168 776 5/6

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT INST BETHESDA MD

(U) The Munitions Base; Cause for Alarm for Strategic Planners.

(U) Technical Skill Training in the Selected Marine Corps Reserve.

APR 86 31P

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Working note.

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Jorgensen, Michael R. ;

SEP 85 100P

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Simms, Edward D. , Jr.; Pickett, Dayton S.

ABSTRACT: (U) Serious doubts exist as to the capability of the munitions industrial base to support surge or mobilization requirements generated by a conflict lasting more than 60 days. The fluctuations of the base from 1945 to the present were examined. Data was gathered using a literature search and an analysis of Army Program Objective Memorandum submissions in the 80's. After the resolution of a conflict, the U.S. historically allows the munitions base to deteriorate. Resources programmed for base modernization and maintenance are siphoned off to fund other priority projects. Mobilization potential suffers. The resultant weakened base is incapable of responding to conflict in less than 18 to 24 months, forcing strategic planners to favor the short war scenario. The U.S. should adopt a firm industrial base policy, with a 6-month response time as its primary goal. Congress and DoD should resource the munitions base accordingly. Such actions will enhance the deterrent capability of the base and ensure its ability to sustain our military forces in time of war.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY PLANNING, *MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, *MOBILIZATION, *AMMUNITION, MILITARY PROCUREMENT, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), ARMY, INDUSTRIES, POLICIES, WARFARE, DETERRENCE, LITERATURE SURVEYS, REQUIREMENTS, SURGES

REPORT NO. LNI-RA401-4

CONTRACT NO. MDA803-85-C-0139

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This report describes the approach now used by the Marine Corps to build and sustain technical logistics skills in individual Marines of the Selected Marine Corps Reserve. The purpose of this work is to assess both the suitability and the adequacy of the policies and programs that support technical skill training for the men and women of the Marine Corps Reserve. It addresses only the programs dealing with developing and sustaining specific, important technical logistics skills of individual enlisted personnel, rather than training programs for management and supervisory skills or training efforts in collective or unit proficiency. It has concentrated on seven Marine Corps logistics specialties as they occur in the Selected Marine Corps Reserve and have excluded consideration of the Individual Ready Reserve. The terms Reserve, Selected Reserve, and Selected Marine Corps Reserve are used interchangeably. For a full understanding of the requirements that must be met by individual training programs, it analyzes the military jobs--the roles and responsibilities of the enlisted logistics specialists of the Selected Marine Corps Reserve--considering wartime assignments as well as documented peacetime duties. It reviews data on the personal attributes and experience of the Marine Corps Reservists who now occupy these positions to understand how the Marine Corps is training. Third, it analyzes the overall training strategy and the specific training programs that prepare logistics specialists of the Marine Corps Reserve for their wartime tasks.

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CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING RESEARCH LAB (ARMY) CHAMPAIGN
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DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY RESERVES, *MARINE CORPS
PERSONNEL, *SKILLS, MARINE CORPS TRAINING, PROFICIENCY,
ENLISTED PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS, PEACETIME, TRAINING,
LOGISTICS, SPECIALISTS, POLICIES, STRATEGY, SUPERVISORS,
WOMEN

(U) Index of USA-CERL Publications.

JUL 85 285P

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This catalog indexes unclassified,
unlimited reports published by the U.S. Army Construction
Engineering Research Laboratory from its inception in
1988 through September 1984. The publications in this
catalog are indexed in two ways: (1) chronologically
under each major functional (research) area of the
laboratory, and (2) by DTIC-produced detailed indexes by
subject, author, title, USA-CERL report number, and DTIC
AD accession number.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS,
*BIBLIOGRAPHIES, *MILITARY FACILITIES, *MILITARY
ENGINEERING, REPORTS, INDEXES, CONSTRUCTION,
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT, COMBAT SUPPORT, LOGISTICS
SUPPORT, MOBILIZATION, MAINTENANCE, REPAIR, ENERGY
MANAGEMENT, QUALITY

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Environmental quality

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ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

AD-A168 514

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL MONTEREY CA

(U) Wartime Casualty and Survivor Assistance Program: A Perspective.

APR 86 28P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Gipson, Arthur J. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) There is a high potential for US involvement in a conventional or limited nuclear war. Changes in doctrine and equipment have increased the lethality of the battlefield and the casualties in the operational theater. The current Casualty Reporting and Survivor Assistance program should be modified to enhance readiness and facilitate the transfer to wartime operations. The Army should follow the four principles listed below in developing a wartime Casualty Reporting and Survivor Assistance program: 1) continue to make personal notification and provision of a survivor assistance officer during a national emergency for as long as personnel resources can be made available; 2) implement as many procedural modifications for wartime operations as possible during peacetime to facilitate the transition; 3) coordinate for approval all necessary emergency procedures that may require enactment in a wartime environment; 4) review the organizational structure of the units agencies and installations for potential wartime modifications of mobilization augmentation.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CASUALTIES, *MILITARY ASSISTANCE, *CONVENTIONAL WARFARE, *NUCLEAR WARFARE, *EMERGENCIES, *LIMITED WARFARE, *ORGANIZATIONS, *HUMAN RESOURCES, *MOBILIZATION, *MODIFICATION, *THEATER LEVEL OPERATIONS, *LOGISTICS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Survivor Assistance Program

(U) A Simulation Model of Issue Processing at Naval Supply Depot Yokosuka, Japan.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis,

MAR 86 139P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Clift, Michael S. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The objective of this thesis is to provide a predictive and quantitative tool to support the contingency planning efforts of the Naval Supply Depot Yokosuka, Japan. A computer program modeling the issue processing functions of the Depot was constructed. In IBM's General Purpose Simulation System V (GPSS V). The completed program may be used to conduct experiments simulating Depot performance under conditions of surge demand. The information gathered in a controlled series of experiments with the model can be used to help formulate operating policy an resource distributions plans to cope with contingency situations. The scope of the model will be limited to those functions of NSD Yokosuka in direct support of issue processing operations, from requisition receipt to the point of availability of the issue for shipment to the requisitioner (or the point of actual delivery to the requisitioner in the case of bearer walkthroughs, quick picks and issues delivered to Naval Base Yokosuka activities by NSD tractor trains.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *LOGISTICS, *RESOURCE MANAGEMENT, *SUPPLY DEPOTS, *SIMULATION, *MATHEMATICAL PREDICTION, *QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS, *SURGES, *NAVY, *THESES

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AD-A188 471 15/8

AIR COMMAND AND STAFF COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) Defining and Documenting Construction Requirements.
There's no Room for Mistakes.

(U) Learning the Operational Art.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student rept..

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student essay.

APR 86 51P

APR 86

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Behan, James J. ;

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Turlington, John E. ;

REPORT NO. ACSC-88-0245

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This handbook is designed to assist base level programmers in developing Military Construction Program (MCP) project documentation that is accurate and supportable at all levels of review. Essentially, there are three steps in developing construction requirements: defining the requirement, documenting the requirement, and finally, validating and prioritizing the project. Chapter Two analyzes how the total space requirement is determined for a project. The primary sources of data are reviewed while calculations regarding manpower and administrative facilities are detailed. Chapter Three looks at the primary form (D3 Sheet) that documents the construction requirement. Following a careful analysis of the D3 Sheet, two other important forms for communicating the requirement are considered in Chapter Four. The front sheet (391 and Functional Relocation Schematic) further help explain the need for the project. Chapter Five discusses the course a project travels on the road to approval. Finally, the major points of the handbook are summarized in Chapter Six.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CONSTRUCTION, *MILITARY ENGINEERING, FACILITIES, MANAGEMENT, REQUIREMENTS, RELOCATION, COMPUTATIONS, PROGRAMMERS, HANDBOOKS

ABSTRACT: (U) The Army has recently adopted a new warfighting doctrine--AirLand Battle. Fundamental to this new doctrine is the concept of operational art. Historically, operational art is not new, but it has not been taught in more than thirty years and is, therefore, new to the current generation of Army officers. The Army has institutionalized a system to produce excellence in tactical warfighting, but no such system exists to produce excellence in operational warfighting. There is more to learning the operational art than voluntary reading programs, doing short case studies, and attending lectures. Operational art, like tactics, is learned only through practice--through experience. Detailed, systematic study of military history can provide such experience. The institutionalized operational excellence of the German General Staff prior to and during World War II seems to prove the methodology is valid. The author's personal experience and historical research attempt to show that this methodology is the only way to learn operational art in peacetime. A number of suggestions on how the Army might proceed with institutionalizing excellence in operational art are provided. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY DOCTRINE, ARMY PERSONNEL, LEARNING, HISTORY, MILITARY APPLICATIONS, OFFICER PERSONNEL, PEACETIME, WARFARE

IDENTIFIERS: (U) AirLand Battle Doctrine

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-A168 419 11/8-2 19/1

ARMON CORP WALKESHA WI

(U) Establishment of Production Line for Manufacture of 40-mm M169 Cartridge Case.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Contract rept.

MAY 86 52P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Vargo, Andrew ; Martuccio, Anthony ;

CONTRACT NO. DAAK10-82-C-0247

MONITOR: ARCCD
CD-88004

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Armon Corp set up a cartridge case production facility with the capability of 160,000 M169 cartridge case per month on a 1-8-5 basis, as stated in Contract DAAK10-82-C-0247. As a requirement of this contract, a demonstration test was performed to determine actual production capacity. The M169 cartridge case is manufactured from extruded aluminum rod. The rod is cold saved into slugs, which are then extruded, drawn, and headed in mechanical press operations. Heat treatment to a T4 state is next followed by vent hole drilling, machining, and anodizing. This report provides a flow chart and description of the manufacturing process, a summary of the demonstration test and lists a problem area which was encountered. Keywords: Automated production line.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, *CARTRIDGE CASES, METAL FORMING PRESSES, AUTOMATION, PRODUCTION, DEMONSTRATIONS, FLOW CHARTING, MACHINING, MECHANICAL PROPERTIES, PRESSING(FORMING), FACILITIES, ALUMINUM, EXTRUSION, RODS, HEAT TREATMENT, MANUFACTURING, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), DRILLING, HOLES(OPENINGS), VENTS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) M-169 cartridge cases, 40-mm Cartridges

AD-A168 419

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AD-A168 414 5/6 15/5

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) Planning for Post-Mobilization Training and Validation.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student essay.

MAY 86 23P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Beal, Wesley A. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Although there are many management systems supporting planning data for post-mobilization requirements, the installations designated to receive the Reserve Component forces do not have a common system to identify the training status and needs of the units upon arrival. Further, the Installation Commander has the responsibility for validating the combat readiness of these units prior to deployment. The guidance and policy in this critical area is not consistent among the various commands involved. The growing interest in mobilization results from the increased US reliance on the Reserve Components (RC) for the execution of any major war plan. Although the USAR and the ARNG may be able to perform their wartime mission, these forces must be able to get to the theater, on schedule, with the proper training; and the CINC must know the combat status of the units. Crossleveling, existing systems to identify the numbers of equipment and personnel; increases the combat readiness of the deploying units. However, a subjective evaluation is required in order to determine the training status and validate the units. This paper reviews post-mobilization planning systems at the installation level and proposes that the US Army develop a comprehensive system for determining the post-mobilization training requirements of a Reserve Component unit, and for validating combat readiness prior to deployment.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *COMBAT READINESS, *MOBILIZATION, *MILITARY RESERVES, *DEFENSE PLANNING, *MILITARY PLANNING, *ARMY PLANNING, INSTALLATION, NUMBERS, TEST AND EVALUATION, VALIDATION

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AD-A188 413 5/9

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) STARC (State Area Command): Key to Readiness and Mobilization of the Army National Guard.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student essay.

APR 86 24P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Wilhelm, Richard D. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The Total Army policy has significantly changed the role of the Army National Guard (ARNG) in support of our country's national security objectives and our national defense policies. The basic issues are: identifying the ARNG organization that serves as the local point for training and mobilization readiness; understand the complexity of missions and varied responsibilities of this organization; and highlight problem areas that require continued emphasis. Information was gathered using a literature search and personal interviews with mobilization planners and force structure experts. The need for a state organization to command and control ARNG units as well as the functions and responsibilities of the State Area Command (STARC) was reviewed.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *NATIONAL GUARD, *MOBILIZATION, *OPERATIONAL READINESS, ARMY, LITERATURE SURVEYS, NATIONAL SECURITY, POLICIES, NATIONAL DEFENSE, INTERVIEWING

IDENTIFIERS: (U) STARC(State Area Command)

AD-A188 381 15/8.7

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) Intervention Forces: An American Necessity?

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student essay.

MAR 86 25P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Lawrence, John T. , II;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The requirement for rapid deployment of America's armed forces to counter terrorism and conduct limited combat operations has significantly increased. With the expanded lift capability of both the Air Force and Navy and the Army's creation of the Light Divisions, the opportunity to tailor a sizeable intervention force not limited to sea movement is within the realm of existing resources. Current forces capable of rapid deployment are on multiple troop lists which complicates training and confuses chains of command. Parallels are drawn from previous United States deployments to Lebanon in 1958 and Grenada in 1983, showing similar problems today. A small, predominantly Army, joint force is recommended that could deploy by itself and could also be used as the lead assault force to all CINCs without forward deployed forces. (Aut)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), *MILITARY OPERATIONS, *INTERVENTION, AIR FORCE, ASSAULT, COUNTERMEASURES, DEPLOYMENT, FORWARD AREAS, LIMITATIONS, RAPID DEPLOYMENT, TERRORISM, UNITED STATES, WARFARE, MILITARY FORCE LEVELS, UNCONVENTIONAL WARFARE, AIRLIFT OPERATIONS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Counterterrorism

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AD-A168 371 5/8

AD-A168 348 15/2 15/5

AIR COMMAND AND STAFF COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) Every Supervisor's Mission: Build Tomorrow's Leaders.

(U) Logistical Support for the Mobilized Army Training Division's Operations: TRIM TOSS. A Simulation Paradigm.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student rept.

APR 86 41P

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student paper.

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Rennekamp, David E.

MAY 86 143P

REPORT NO. ACSC-86-2105

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Clayton, M. C.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) A principal duty of every Air Force supervisor is to train subordinates for future leadership roles. The article explains why this often neglected duty is important, especially during peacetime. In addition, it offers a number of practical techniques supervisors can use daily to help develop each subordinate's leadership potential. Motivation toward this goal is provided through a discussion of the importance of subordinate leadership development, and a description of the personal fulfillment one can obtain through such efforts.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AIR FORCE TRAINING, *LEADERSHIP TRAINING, AIR FORCE PERSONNEL, SUPERVISORS, MOTIVATION, PEACETIME, MISSIONS

ABSTRACT: (U) During peacetime, the Army cannot afford to maintain Army Training Centers at levels which would be necessary upon mobilization; therefore, Major Army Reserve Commands called Army Training Divisions are training to be ready upon mobilization to operate the Army's institutional training base to teach combat survivability and to provide military skill training while transitioning the students from civilian to soldier status, a process called soldierization. To be ready for their training mission, the Divisions need advanced planning, skillful execution, and good preparation training. A significant portion of the planning and, consequently, preparatory training, is based upon the military occupational specialties projected to be needed upon mobilization, the expected student load, the prescribed courses of instruction and the associated necessary logistical support requirements, and the level of supporting logistical resources expected to be available to the Army Training Division. Because of the numerous unique potential threat scenarios and the myriad combinations thereof, the courses of instruction and the quantity of students could vary, as could the level of supporting logistical resources available. The Army Training Division commander needs an iterative simulation model to determine the results of each potential scenario's impact upon the Army Training Division.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ARMY TRAINING, *PEACETIME, *CIVIL DEFENSE, *COMBAT READINESS, *LOGISTICS SUPPORT, ARMY OPERATIONS, COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS, DIVISION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, ITERATIONS, MILITARY TRAINING, MISSIONS, MOBILIZATION, MODELS, PREPARATION, SCENARIOS, SIMULATION, SKILLS, STUDENTS, SURVIVABILITY, THREATS, CIVILIAN POPULATION, ARMY FACILITIES

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IDENTIFIERS: (U) Solidierization

AIR FORCE LOGISTICS COMMAND WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH
DIRECTORATE OF MANAGEMENT SCIENCES

(U) Annual Report - 1985.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Annual rept..

85 82P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Presutti, Victor J. , Jr;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The Directorate of Management Science (AFLC/XRS) is comprised of three Divisions: the Assessment Applications Division (XRSA), the Concept Development Division (XRSC), and the Consultant Services Division (XRSM). We conduct and sponsor studies and research of significant logistics issues. We use, modify, and develop new or improved methods, models, and tools to manage logistics resources. We have developed outstanding capabilities in determining requirements for recoverable items (items that are repaired, as opposed to thrown away, when they fail), relating recoverable item assets to the number of aircraft available to accomplish the mission, and relating jet engine maintenance shop resources to aircraft availability. Our focus is on relating logistics resource alternatives to the peacetime readiness and wartime sustainability of the operating commands. In our scenario, the maintenance, distribution, and procurements systems exist only to provide serviceable Line Replaceable Units (LRUs) to keep end items available. The amount of money we invest in the maintenance system, and how we choose to invest it, affect the Base Repair Cycle Time, Depot Repair Cycle Time, and the fraction of repairs that can be accomplished at base level.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT, AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE, CYCLES, REPAIR, TIME, END ITEMS, RESOURCES, PROCUREMENT, AIRCRAFT, SUPPLY DEPOTS, JET ENGINES, MAINTENANCE, PEACETIME, RECOVERY, AVAILABILITY

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-A168 264

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ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) Operational Guidelines for US Peacekeeping Commanders.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Study project.

APR 86

57P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Kutter, Wolf D. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) During the past decade the United States participated in a number of peacekeeping operations outside the framework of the United Nations for the attainment of US strategic political objectives. Doctrine for US peacekeeping operations involving combat forces is only now emerging, borrowing heavily on UN experiences at the tactical level. Little has been written on the politico-military considerations that bridge the gap between political strategic objectives and tactical peacekeeping measures for the conduct of such operations. This study seeks to bridge this gap by articulating a peacekeeping continuum, a theoretical model for assessing the risks of any specific peacekeeping operation, and by developing operational guidelines for US peacekeeping commanders as a tool for successful mission accomplishment.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ARMY OPERATIONS, *PEACETIME, MILITARY COMMANDERS, INTERNATIONAL POLITICS, COMBAT FORCES, INSTRUCTIONS, UNITED NATIONS, MODELS, THEORY, UNITED STATES

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Peacekeeping missions, Politico-military actions

AD-A168 259

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ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) Expansion of the USAREUR (US Army, Europe Training Base Using USAR and Army Retiree Personnel) Living in Europe.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student essay.

APR 86

30P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Ford, C. V. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This study is an analysis of the question of whether Army Reserve and Army Retiree personnel living in Europe can be more effectively utilized to expand the US Army, Europe (USAREUR) training base upon mobilization. Data was gathered using a literature search, review of current USAREUR OPLANS, examination of the Army Reserve Personnel Center (ARPERCEN) personnel master file, and personal interviews with USAREUR and ARPERCEN officials in training, personnel and war planning areas of interest, as well as commanders. The continued austere force structure of the active army in Europe requires that all assets of the Total Forces be utilized to meet US commitments to a NATO contingency. There are over 7000 Ready Reservists and retirees currently living in Europe. The study concludes that maximum pre-mobilization assignment should be made of reservists and retirees to their actual wartime assignment. Further, that all USAR units forward deployed in Europe should be included in any 100,000 call up, under Presidential authority, to support a NATO contingency. Finally, it recommends mobilization use of retirees based on the period of time elapsed since retirement from active duty.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY RESERVES, *ARMY PERSONNEL, *RETIREMENT(PERSONNEL), *ARMY TRAINING, ACTIVE DUTY, ARMY, EUROPE, INTERVIEWING, LITERATURE SURVEYS, MOBILIZATION, PLANNING, WARFARE

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AD-A168 151 15/8

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) Industrial Mobilization and the National Defense --
How Ready Are We?

(U) Integration of German Territorial Forces in NATO
Planning.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student essay.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student essay.

APR 86 35P

MAY 86 29P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Tomlinson, M. T., Jr.

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Fiebig, Heinz;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

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ABSTRACT: (U) The basic question addressed is whether the United States' defense industrial base could mobilize in a timely manner in the event of a major conventional conflict with the Soviet Union. The conclusion is that it could not. After tracing the 'episodic' history of America's defense industrial base, it is determined the following critical issues exist in 1988: The current production rate is unbalanced and incapable of surging in a timely manner; the base has become increasingly dependent on foreign sources of supply for critical components; productivity growth rates for U.S. defense manufacturing are among the lowest in the free world; and there are no current programs to address the efficient use of industrial resources. The essay closes with the following recommendations for improvement in defense industrial mobilization: A shift to multiyear funding for procurement contracts; initiation of multiyear authorizations and appropriations; creation of new incentives for capital investment; multiple sourcing of all critical parts; competition during production of large defense contracts; broadening of the research and development base; less dependence on foreign sources; and significant adjustments to the structure of the defense industry.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *DEFENSE SYSTEMS. *MOBILIZATION. *NATIONAL DEFENSE. *MILITARY FORCES (UNITED STATES). CONTRACTS. CONVENTIONAL WARFARE. GROWTH (GENERAL). INDUSTRIES. MANUFACTURING. PROCUREMENT. PRODUCTION. PRODUCTION RATE

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ABSTRACT: (U) By law, the peacetime strength of the West German armed forces cannot exceed 500,000 soldiers; however, its wartime strength will grow to 1.34 million. Over 800,000 soldiers are members of the German military reserve system, with the majority assigned to the Territorial Army. Increased awareness by the U.S. of the rear area threat in the event of war in Germany, coupled with the commitment by the FRG to provide 93,000 Wartime Host Nation Support (WHS) soldiers to reinforce U.S. forces, demands that we fully understand the contributions of the German Territorial Army (GTA). Realization that WHS to U.S. forces is a direct responsibility of the GTA, and this support will impact on how NATO forces wage war in the event of Warsaw Pact aggression, mandates the formal integration of the GTA into the NATO planning system. This essay shows that most of the groundwork to accomplish this goal has been accomplished. WHS must become U.S. doctrine and must be presented in appropriate technical and field manuals that would foster a better understanding of the GTA, as: an Army that is structured identical to its Field Army counterparts; an Army that plans to have up to six of its Home Defense Brigades serving in Field Army divisions; and a force with its primary mission being the security of the Rear Combat Zone.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY RESERVES. *DIVISION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS. *FIELD ARMY. *MILITARY FORCES (FOREIGN). *BRIGADE LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS. ARMY PERSONNEL. ATTACK. COMBAT AREAS. FIELD EQUIPMENT. MANUALS. STRENGTH (GENERAL). NATO. PEACETIME. REAR AREAS. SALARIES. STRENGTH (GENERAL). THREATS. WARFARE. WARSAW PACT COUNTRIES. WEST GERMANY. NORTHWEST TERRITORIES. ARMY PLANNING. WEST GERMANY. MILITARY DOCTRINE

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

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IDENTIFIERS: (U) GTA(Germany Territorial Army).
WMS(Warime Host Nation Support)

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) Reichswehr.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student essay.

MAY 86 23P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Brown, Robert D. , III ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The Reichswehr, the post-World War I German Army of 100,000 mandated by the Treaty of Versailles, was a very capable, highly professional army of leaders - a 'Führerarmee'. It served Germany well from 1918 to 1933 and became the cadre around which the highly effective Wehrmacht was to form. Examination of available English language literature is used to illustrate the little known Reichswehr's organization, policies, culture, training, and convert rearmament. The development of officers, and most especially those candidates for the General Staff, is a model of pure excellence uncommon in its intellectual demands and professional commitment. Likewise, the Reichswehr was able to recruit some of the best of the nation's youth and to offer them careers full of meaningful military and trade schooling. This alone is a characteristic rare among the peacetime armies of history. The American Army, faced with frequent cycles of public neglect, can learn from the example of the Reichswehr. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY FORCES(FOREIGN), ARMY, ARMY PERSONNEL, CAREERS, CULTURE, GERMANY(EAST AND WEST), HISTORY, LEADERSHIP, OFFICER PERSONNEL, PEACETIME, POLICIES, TREATIES

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Reichswehr

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AD-A188 044 5/8 15/8

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) USAMC (U.S. Army War College) Military Studies Program Paper. The Regimental System. A Framework for Better Force Structure and Stationing Decisions.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student essay.

MAR 88 24P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Robertson, Michael S. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Recent mobilization exercises indicate that the US Army still has shortcomings in the area of training readiness, transportation, and command and control systems. The CAPSTONE and Regimental systems have done much to reduce training requirements to the minimum essential tasks, thereby improving our overall training readiness. Under these programs, we are attempting to train in peacetime as we would fight in wartime. A logical expansion of these programs would be to have all of our units, to include our Reserve Components, organized and stationed in peacetime with the organizations they would fight with in peacetime. This would minimize post-mobilization transportation, and command control requirements and generally improve the overall cohesiveness of the Army. A technique that would allow us to do this, would be to copy the United Kingdom 'Regimental System', which places their reserve units into their 'Regiments' and requires them to report to their Regimental Depot (MOD Station), which also must be the installation closest to their home station, upon mobilization. All units, active and reserve, within a given geographical area would be of a type required by the highest tactical element within the same geographical area.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *OPERATIONAL READINESS, *MOBILIZATION, *ARMY TRAINING, *REGIMENT LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, *ARMY COHESION, *COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS, *GEOGRAPHIC AREAS, *MILITARY EXERCISES, *MILITARY RESERVES, *PEACETIME REQUIREMENTS, *TRAINING, *MILITARY TRANSPORTATION, *WARFARE, *TASK FORCES

AD-A188 044

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AD-A187 848 5/1 5/3 13/10

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY (SHIPBUILDING AND LOGISTICS) WASHINGTON DC

(U) The Relationship between Price Competition and Mobilization Capability in Naval Shipbuilding and Repair.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.

JAN 86 82P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Buck, Ralph V. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Report to the U.S. Congress, Committees on Armed Services.

ABSTRACT: (U) The report considers the current competitive environment in and mobilization capability of the naval shipbuilding and repair base (NSARB) and includes assessments of (1) how competition and mobilization capability would each be affected by an increase in the number of shipyards in the NSARB, (2) alternative ways of achieving such an increase, and (3) options for maintaining the facilities and trained labor force of important yards whose future is in doubt. Any industry needs a given level of business to remain viable, though there can be purely internal considerations which sometimes govern the decision to remain in business. For shipbuilding, the trend has been to a slightly larger Navy program and no commercial work. In ship maintenance and repair, the trend is toward more Navy ships scheduled in a year, with less overall work required because of improved approach to maintenance management. Resources available are sufficient to meet current initial requirements, but long term wartime new construction would be constrained until supplier production increased. The Maritime Strategy articulated by this Administration, which underlies our pursuit of a 600-ship Navy, has been far more supportive of a modern and efficient shipbuilding and repair base than policies of previous administrations.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *SHIPBUILDING, *SHIPYARDS, *MAINTENANCE MANAGEMENT, *MOBILIZATION, *INDUSTRIES, *STRATEGY, *NAVY, *CONSTRUCTION, *POLICIES, *COMMERCE, *NAVAL VESSELS, *PRODUCTION, *COST EFFECTIVENESS, *REPAIR, *MAINTENANCE.

UNCLASSIFIED

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

AD-A167 646 CONTINUED

SHIPS, LABOR, TRAINING

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Price competition, Competition,
NSARS(Naval Shipbuilding and Repair Bases)

AD-A167 198 5/8 15/8

ARMY COMMAND AND GENERAL STAFF COLL FORT LEAVENWORTH KS

(U) Tactical Requirements for Peacekeeping Operations.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Monograph.

DEC 85 50P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Brinkley, Phillip L. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This study examines training requirements, principles of command and control, and organization for a U.S. light infantry unit involved in a peacekeeping operation. The focus is on the tactical level of peacekeeping, using the Sinai Multinational Force and Observers and the Beirut Multi-National Force as case studies. The study determines the component parts of a peacekeeping force and analyzes the basis principles that successful peacekeeping operations. The study states that peacekeeping forces must be highly trained soldiers who understand the nature and purpose of a peacekeeping mission. The study concludes that a peacekeeping force must have an effective chain of command; and commander and one force headquarters responsible for the peacekeeping operation.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *PEACETIME, *ARMY TRAINING, *ARMY OPERATIONS, ARMY PERSONNEL, CASE STUDIES, COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS, MILITARY FORCES(FOREIGN), MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, TACTICAL WARFARE, INFANTRY, MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Sinai Multinational Force, Beirut Multi-National Force, *Peacekeeping operations

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AD-A187 031

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AD-A187 014

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RAND CORP SANTA MONICA CA

MILITARY AIRLIFT COMMAND SCOTT AFB IL

(U) Unit Cost Analysis: Executive Briefing.

(U) The Unified Command System. Remarks by Major General Albin Wheeler at AUSA Winter Defense Symposium.

MAR 86

37P

86

33P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Schank, John F.; Bodilly, Susan J.; Pel, Richard Y.;

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Wheeler, Albin;

REPORT NO. R-3210/1-RA

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

CONTRACT NO. NDA903-85-C-0030

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This report documents an executive briefing of a methodology for estimating the annual operating and support costs for similar units in the Active and Reserve components of the military services, and the results of case studies to which the methodology was applied. The methodology was developed to acquire an initial understanding of the potential budget implications of force mix decisions. It estimates the annual recurring incremental costs of unit personnel, peacetime equipment operations and peacetime base support. The accuracy of the cost estimates depends on the quality of the available data, which varies across the services and the different categories of cost factors. While the costing methodology developed under this research provides the necessary tools to estimate the annual recurring costs of specific types of units, further analysis in the areas of non-recurring transition costs and the difference between average and marginal personnel and equipment costs for force mix changes will be needed to understand the full budget impact of force mix decisions. (Author)

ABSTRACT: (U) This briefing by Maj General Albin Wheeler gives the history of the Unified Commands and the major elements of the structure. The modern Unified Command Structure dates from the National Security Act of 1947 and from amendments passed in 1958. The structure evolved to bring the efforts of the combatant forces of each of the four military services into closer integration. There is a discussion of the seven Unified Commands the European, Central, Southern, Atlantic, Pacific Commands the Readiness Command and the Space Command. Peacetime responsibilities of the CINCS are outlined, and requirements and assignments of forces are reviewed. Planning, programming and budgeting for the commands is discussed by reviewing the CINCS relationship to the JCS, the Secretary of Defense, the defense resources Board and the Joint Requirements Management Board. Finally MG Wheeler discusses crisis management and the chain of command -- touching upon rapid and reliable communications and responsiveness to political direction from the top. Copies of briefing slides are included.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), *MANAGEMENT, COMBAT FORCES, COMMUNICATION AND RADIO SYSTEMS, CRISIS MANAGEMENT, DEFENSE SYSTEMS, PEACETIME, RELIABILITY, INTEGRATED SYSTEMS, MILITARY COMMANDERS, JOINT MILITARY ACTIVITIES

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *COST ESTIMATES, *COST ANALYSIS, *MILITARY OPERATIONS, ACCURACY, CASE STUDIES, COSTS, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), MILITARY RESERVES, OPERATION, PEACETIME, TRANSITIONS, MILITARY BUDGETS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Military management, Military force structure, Unified command system, Chain of command

AD-A187 031

AD-A187 014

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AD-A166 989

15/8

READINESS COMMAND MACDILL AFB FL

AD-A166 988

ARMY FORCES COMMAND FORT MCPHERSON GA

(U) US Readiness Command: Remarks by General Fred K. Mahaffey at the AUSA Winter Defense Symposium.

(U) US FORSCOM Organization and Mission: Remarks by General Robert W. Sennevald at the AUSA Winter Defense Symposium Held at MacDill AFB, Florida.

FEB 86

47P

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

FEB 86

38P

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This is a briefing on U.S. Readiness Command (A Unified Command) -- its organization, military roles and missions, and how it helps DoD transition from peace to war. View graphs depict Joint Force Deployment, Joint Force Employment, Joint Training, Security of the Strategic Rear, Joint Planning and execution and 'Go to War' Readiness Military Requirements are presents in chart form for each of these topics.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *OPERATIONAL READINESS, *MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS, *DIVISION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, DEFENSE SYSTEMS, GRAPHS, MILITARY PERSONNEL, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, PEACETIME, ROLES(BEHAVIOR), SYMPOSIA, WARFARE, WINTER, MILITARY PLANNING, MISSIONS, DEPLOYMENT, JOINT MILITARY ACTIVITIES, COMBAT READINESS, TASK FORCES, TACTICAL AIR COMMAND, STRATEGIC WARFARE

ABSTRACT: (U) This is a speech about the United States Army Forces Command -- the largest operational command in the free world. They are responsible for combat readiness of all strategic and deployable Army Forces in CONUS, Alaska, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Panama. They are a part of Army Force Atlantic and the Army Forces in the Readiness Command (REDCOM). Equipment, training, Mobilization, and Command and Control are discussed.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ARMY, *COMBAT READINESS, ALASKA, ARMY PERSONNEL, COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS, ISLANDS, MOBILIZATION, PUERTO RICO, UNITED STATES, MISSIONS, PANAMA, ARMY EQUIPMENT

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Army Forces Command

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AD-A186 961 5/3 5/4

AD-A186 797 5/5 15/8.7

UNITED STATES SOUTHERN COMMAND APO MIAMI 34003

OKLAHOMA STATE UNIV STILLWATER

(U) Peacetime Conflict: Realities of War.

(U) The Apache Campaigns. Values in Conflict.

FEB 86 22P

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis.

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Galvin, John R. ;

85 155P

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Redman, Linda J. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Presented at Association of the U.S. Army Winter Symposium, 28 Feb 86.

ABSTRACT: (U) This document describes the political, military, economic and social conditions in Latin America. Keywords: Western Security (International); Foreign aid.

ABSTRACT: (U) This thesis examines the engagements between the U.S. Army and the Apache Indians from 1848 to 1886. It attempts to determine what effects the values of the soldiers and warriors had upon the conflicts occurring during this forty-year period. The examination revealed that many instrumental values held by the soldiers and Apache warriors were directly contradictory, although most conceptual values were not. Instrumental values assigned to such cultural aspects as land use, property ownership, criminal justice, religious faith, and family and group loyalty differed sharply. Conceptual values for both factions identified the land as important, sought clear and swift justice for crimes, gave freedom of expression to religious beliefs, and emphasized the primary importance of family and group loyalties. Initially, the Apache and Frontier Army co-habited the Southwest peacefully. Then, as Army regulars and volunteers became involved in actions which gave expression to the instrumental values they endorsed and the Apache did the same, warfare erupted. Military policies of extermination and Apache desire for revenge supported its continuation. The conclusion of this thesis is that the differences in instrumental values lead to increased conflict between the Army and Apaches. Lasting peace came only when both warriors focused on shared conceptual values.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *FOREIGN AID, *PEACETIME, *WESTERN SECURITY (INTERNATIONAL), CONFLICT, LATIN AMERICA, WARFARE, POLITICAL SCIENCE, ECONOMICS, SOCIAL SCIENCES

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AMERICAN INDIANS, *ARMY PERSONNEL, *ATTITUDES (PSYCHOLOGY), *CONFLICT, CRIMES, LAND USE, PEACETIME, SHARING, THESES, VALUE, WARFARE, HISTORY, INSURGENCY, COUNTERINSURGENCY

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Apache Indians, Frontier Army, Apache Warriors, War

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

AD-A186 785

AD-A186 785 CONTINUED

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Neutrality

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) USAMC (United States Army War College) Military
Studies Program Paper. Finland's Security and Defense
Policy: Origins and Current Developments.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student essay.

APR 86 48P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Niska, Juhani A. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This essay examines the basic questions dealing with Finland's security policy after the Second World War, and military defense needed in the future to meet perceived threats. In order to find answers the economic-military-geographical features of Finland are studied. It seems that economically highly developed Finland still can benefit of natural features favoring defense, including a strong defense will of the population. Finland's post-World War II history has been peaceful. The same stands for the general situation in the area, which can be described as the 'Nordic Stability'. It is supported by armed forces primarily intended for territorial defense. The treaties Finland has signed are in support of her policy of neutrality. That policy is aligned to Finland's strategic situation: there are no strategic objectives in the country, but still everything has to be done to prevent any kind of military threat from developing through Finland against any of her neighbors. This is the bottomline of the recommendations made by the Third Parliamentary Committee in 1981. These recommendations are still valid. The first phase (1982-86) of a fifteen year development plan for the Finnish Defense Forces has so far proved to be quite successful. The suggested Fast Deployment Forces will serve Finland in her efforts to stay outside military conflicts. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *FINLAND, *DEFENSE PLANNING, DEFENSE SYSTEMS, DEPLOYMENT, MILITARY APPLICATIONS, PLANNING, POLICIES, POPULATION, THREATS, TREATIES, WARFARE, NATIONAL DEFENSE, NATIONAL SECURITY, RAPID DEPLOYMENT, MILITARY FORCES(FOREIGN), NEUTRAL, INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-A166 696 5/9

ARMY RESEARCH INST OF ENVIRONMENTAL MEDICINE NATICK MA

(U) A Review of Physical Fitness as it Pertains to the Military Services.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Technical rept..

JUL 85 70P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Vogel, James A. ;

REPORT NO. USARIEM-T14/85

PROJECT NO. 3E182772A879

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This review describes the aspects of physical fitness that are pertinent to the military: muscular strength (peak power), strength endurance (anaerobic power capacity), aerobic capacity and body composition. Methodologies for the assessment of each component are described in detail for various applications. An extensive compilation of normative values from western military forces is presented for each component. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *PHYSICAL FITNESS, AEROBIC PROCESSES, ANAEROBIC PROCESSES, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), ENDURANCE(GENERAL), HUMAN BODY, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), MUSCLES, PEAK POWER, POWER, STRENGTH(GENERAL), STRENGTH(PHYSIOLOGY)

IDENTIFIERS: (U) PE82772A, AS879

AD-A166 691 5/1

AIR COMMAND AND STAFF COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

(U) Evaluation of the 1984 Changes to the Spare Parts Stockage Policy.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student rept..

APR 86 35P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Forest, Ronald L. ;

REPORT NO. ACSC-88-0880

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The Air force made four changes to the spare parts stockage policy in 1984 that were recommended by the Air Force Logistics Management Center. The author evaluated the four changes and found that they are beneficial to the Air Force and should be retained. A secondary finding is the need for the Air Force to better control future major supply policy changes. Positive program control, clear instructions to the field, and better information flow would enhance future supply policy changes. The author used AFLMC reports to identify the policy changes and monthly supply data from the field (M20 and M32) to compare supply performance before and after the changes. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *SPARE PARTS, *POLICIES, *STOCKPILES, *LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT, AIR FORCE, INFORMATION EXCHANGE, INSTRUCTIONS, SECONDARY, SUPPLIES, MANAGEMENT PLANNING AND CONTROL

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

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AD-A166 801 5/6 12/6

TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER CAMBRIDGE MA

AIR COMMAND AND STAFF COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

(U) Airport Capacity Enhancement Plan.

(U) Manual Strength Accounting of Deployed Air Force Personnel.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Nov 84-Jan 86.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student rept..

86 172P

REPORT NO. DOT-TSC-FAA-86-2

APR 86 49P

MONITOR: DOT/FAA/CP
86/1

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Wood, Garey T. ;

REPORT NO. ACSC-86-2780

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The first edition of the Airport Capacity Enhancement Plan has been developed by the Federal Aviation Administration's newly established Airport Capacity Program Office (ACPO). The plan is intended to increase the capacity and efficient utilization of airports, and to alleviate current and projected aircraft operating delays in the nation's airport system without compromises to safety or to the environment. This plan delineates the goals of the capacity enhancement program. It identifies the concerns of air system users and defines the extent and causes of the capacity and delay problem as it currently exists and is projected for the next decade. The allocation of responsibility for capacity and delay activities within the FAA is discussed. The 53 planned and ongoing FAA projects intended to reduce capacity-related problems are identified. The plan provides descriptions of each of these projects, significant milestones, estimates of their capacity-related benefits, and references to more detailed descriptions of each project. Keywords: Delay Reduction.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AIRPORTS, *MANAGEMENT PLANNING AND CONTROL, AIR, AIRCRAFT, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), DELAY, NATIONS, OPTIMIZATION, PLANNING, REDUCTION, UTILIZATION

ABSTRACT: (U) Accurate accounting for deployed forces is severely hampered when computer support is lost. Since Air Force relies more and more on deployments to meet its overseas commitments, it is necessary to devise some system of manual accounting. Timely and accurate personnel accountability is necessary for management of resources and must be planned for and personnel trained to operate a manual system. Deployed locations are usually austere and provide a hostile environment for delicate computers. Resources are usually not available to repair and maintain high tech equipment and personnel specialists are not able to keep the systems operating. To further compound the problem, personnel specialists have evolved to a reliance on computer systems to the point that manual systems have never been thought of. Therefore, it is necessary to plan and train in peacetime for what we plan to do in wartime. To correct the problem of the inability of the computer to support deployed commanders, it is recommended that the Air Force discontinue its reliance on computer systems in deployed locations and an Air Force wide manual system be adopted. As part of this recommendation, a manual system to include recommended procedures, forms and training requirements was developed. This manual system has been coordinated with Headquarters Tactical Air Command personnel for completeness and feasibility. This manual system would reduce costs by deleting the requirement to purchase computers for deployment and would solve a major portion of the training problem PERSCO teams face.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AIR FORCE PERSONNEL, *OPERATORS(PERSONNEL), *TRAINING DEVICES, AIR FORCE TRAINING, COMPUTER PERSONNEL, RESOURCE MANAGEMENT.

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PROBLEM SOLVING, OVERSEAS, MANAGEMENT PLANNING AND
CONTROL, AVIATION PERSONNEL, COMPUTERS, COSTS, DEPLOYMENT,
ENEMY ENVIRONMENTS, MANAGEMENT, MANUAL OPERATION,
MILITARY COMMANDERS, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES),
PEACETIME, PERSONNEL, POSITION(LOCATION), PROCUREMENT,
REPAIR, REQUIREMENTS, RESOURCES, SPECIALISTS, TACTICAL
AIR COMMAND, TRAINING, AIR FORCE, ACCOUNTABILITY

AD-A186 537 5/1 15/5

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER (NAVY) WASHINGTON DC

(U) Department of the Navy Justification of Estimates for
Fiscal Year 1987 Submitted to Congress February 1986.
Navy Stock Fund Marine Corps Stock Fund.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.

FEB 86 48P

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This volume contains justification
material supporting the president's fiscal year 1987
budget presentation to Congress. The Navy Stock Fund is a
revolving fund established to provide secondary item
material support to Navy combat forces and shore
installations. The stock fund customers buy material
using annual appropriated funds. These monies are then
used by the stock fund to reinvest in material that is
held in inventory to meet future customer demands.
Beginning in FY 1983, Congress directed that inventory
investment for support of new weapons systems, weapons
systems with expanding populations and readiness or
sustainability initiatives be financed by direct
appropriations. This request supports that direction. The
Marine Corps Stock Fund is a working capital fund
established for the purpose of financing inventories of
stores, supplies, material and equipment. Such
inventories include consumable, expense-type material and
relatively minor items of equipment primarily in support
of the day-to-day operating requirements of Marine Corps
posts, camps and stations. Marine Corps Stock Fund
customers buy material utilizing appropriated funds.
These monies, in turn, are used by the stock fund to
reinvest in material that is held in inventory to meet
future customer demands.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *NAVAL BUDGETS, *INVENTORY CONTROL,
*FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT, *ESTIMATES, NAVAL LOGISTICS,
STOCKPILES, WEAPON SYSTEMS, MARINE CORPS, INVESTMENTS,
INVENTORY, DAILY OCCURRENCE, PRESIDENT(UNITED STATES),
TABLES(DATA)

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY

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AD-A186 531

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OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER (NAVY) WASHINGTON DC

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER (NAVY) WASHINGTON DC

(U) Department of the Navy Justification of Estimates for Fiscal Year 1987 Submitted to Congress February 1986. Operation & Maintenance, Navy. Book 1: Budget Activity 1: Strategic Forces Budget Activity 2: General Purpose Forces Budget Activity 4: Airlift and Sealift.

(U) Department of the Navy Justification of Estimates for Fiscal Year 1987 Submitted to Congress February 1986. Operation & Maintenance Navy Reserve.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.

FEB 86 100P

FEB 86 198P

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Book 2, AD-A186 533.

ABSTRACT: (U) This volume contains justification material supporting the President's fiscal year 1987 budget presentation to Congress. Included are data pertaining to these areas: The Navy's mission in the Strategic Forces program area is to provide and undersea strategic missile launch capability which will ensure that the United States maintains a credible and survivable deterrent to nuclear war. The General Purpose Forces program aims to provide combat ready fleet forces capable of conducting strike operations to ensure control of the sea and air in the event of war. The sealift prepositioning program provides for rapid movement of supplies and equipment loaded on cargo ships and tankers to a deployment area by placing the ships in forward areas. In addition the program funds a sealift surge capability by CONUS based ships for early on-berth loadout of deploying units.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *NAVAL BUDGETS, *NAVAL OPERATIONS, *ESTIMATES, DETERRENCE, FORWARD AREAS, MARINE TRANSPORTATION, CARGO SHIPS, DEPLOYMENT, MAINTENANCE, TABLES(DATA), MISSIONS, NUCLEAR WARFARE, RAPID DEPLOYMENT, PRESIDENT(UNITED STATES), STRATEGIC WARFARE, STRIKE WARFARE, SUPPLIES, SURVIVABILITY.

ABSTRACT: (U) This volume contains justification material supporting the President's fiscal year 1987 budget presentation to Congress. This appropriation, established by the Congress in 1973, provides for the cost of operating the Naval Reserve forces and maintaining their assigned equipment at a state of readiness which will permit rapid employment in the event of full or partial mobilization. These forces, consisting primarily of ships and aircraft and the personnel to man them, are a vital part of the Navy's total force. The cost of operating and maintaining aircraft in Fourth Marine Air Wings also contained in this appropriation. The Operation and Maintenance, Navy Reserve appropriation consists of three budget activities: 1 - Mission Forces; 2 - Depot Maintenance; and 3 - Other Support. Mission Forces funding provides for the operation and maintenance of Reserve force ships and aircraft. Depot Maintenance funding provides support for the Reserve aircraft rework program and the Contractor Engineering Technical Services program. All depot maintenance in support of afloat forces is included within Mission Forces. Other Support encompasses the funding support for various command and administrative activities. In addition, funding to operate and maintain the air stations, Reserve centers and Reserve facilities supporting the Naval Reserve forces is included.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY RESERVES, *NAVAL BUDGETS, *ESTIMATES, MAINTENANCE, AIRPORTS, EMPLOYMENT, NAVAL VESSELS, PRESIDENT(UNITED STATES), MOBILIZATION, NAVAL OPERATIONS, NAVAL PERSONNEL, NAVAL SHORE FACILITIES, OPERATIONAL READINESS, SUPPLY DEPOTS, WING LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, TABLES(DATA)

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AD-A166 502 13/4 15/5

AD-A166 482

SYSTEM PLANNING CORP ARLINGTON VA

DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY ALEXANDRIA VA

(U) U.S. Marine Corps Containerized Ammunition Systems Study (1985-1995).

(U) The Conceptual Design of an Automated Mobilization/Management Information System.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. 1985-1995,

SEP 85 97P

JUL 85 207P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Nablett, J. H. ;

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Yeoman, R. J. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

CONTRACT NO. M00027-83-R-0033

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The study addresses both Class V(A) (air ammunition) and Class V(W) (ground ammunition) for Marine Corps forces in the 1985-1995 time period. Some of this ammunition will be delivered to the beach in the large (8'x8'x20') ISO containers increasingly used by the shipping industry. Some ammunition will continue to be delivered to the beach in breakbulk (palletized) form. The focus of this study is on the movement of containerized ammunition from the beach to using units, including handling and transporting full containers, unstuffed containers, and retrograding empty containers. These functions are examined for the buildup ashore of the assault follow-on echelon (AFOE) and for subsequent resupply operations. Classes of supply other than ammunition are not considered. The central issues are: (1) What should be the operational concept for handling containerized ammunition in the ADA?; (2) Within the developed concept, are planned Marine Corps equipments and organizations adequate to handle anticipated levels of containerized ammunition? If not, what changes should be made?

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AMMUNITION CONTAINERS, *AMMUNITION, MARINE CORPS OPERATIONS, TRANSPORTATION, MILITARY SUPPLIES, LOGISTICS SUPPORT, CONTAINERS, GROUND LEVEL, CONTAINERIZING, REPLENISHMENT, HANDLING, SHIPPING

IDENTIFIERS: (U) PE05151A, LPN-CN-40-83-01

AD-A166 502

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UNCLASSIFIED

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ABSTRACT: (U) At the request of the DLA Deputy Director, the Command Control and Contingency Plans Division (DLA-LC) established a Management by Objectives (MBO) goal: To develop the functional requirements for an Automated Mobilization Management Information System. DLA-LC requested that the Operations Research and Economic Analysis Office (DLA-LEO) model the DLA logistical operations and design an information processing and analysis system for producing summary level management reports for use in both Contingency-Mobilization Planning and Command Post Exercises (CPXs). The objective of DLA-LC Project is: 1) Plan and define a logical and achievable set of models and automation system which will calculate the mission status and capacity of the DLA material acquisition, storage, and distribution processes under moderate to severe contingency and mobilization scenarios; and 2) Identify the specific actions and resources required to develop the set of models and system.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS, *MOBILIZATION, COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS, ECONOMIC ANALYSIS, INFORMATION PROCESSING, ACQUISITION, MATERIALS, OPERATIONS RESEARCH, STORAGE, REQUIREMENTS, SCENARIOS, MODELS

UNCLASSIFIED

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

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DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY ALEXANDRIA VA OPERATIONS
RESEARCH AND ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OFFICE

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) Report on the Updating of Workload Factors for the DLA
Mobilization Plan.

(U) An Assessment of FEMA (Federal Emergency Management
Agency) Today.

JUL 85 41P

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student essay.

MAR 86 24P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Naimon, Stanley G. ;

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Conner, Patrick D. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This report documents and summarizes the work done and conclusions reached during the DLA Operations Research and Economic Analysis Management Support Office's (DLA-LO(DORO)) review of workload factors for the revised DLA Mobilization Plan (DLAMP). The study was performed at the request of the Command, Control, and Contingency Plans Division of DLA. In place of the Department of Defense Materiel Distribution System Study's (DDMDSS) demand factors which formed the basis for the current DLAMP, the DLA Inventory Data Bank and Service-provided Time Phased Force Deployment Data served as the main sources for the study. The Uniform Standard Automated Materiel Management System Inventory Management Simulation (USIMS) was then used to derive key Inventory Control Point and depot workload factors. These workload factors will be used by DLA Inventory Control Points and depots to assess any resource shortfalls in the event of a full mobilization. The report offers three major recommendations. First, more complete data should be obtained from the Services for future updates of the DLAMP. Second, a working group should be established within DLA to focus on and to evaluate mobilization policies. Third, for future mobilization planning efforts, earlier review by mobilization planners at the field activities of the computer simulation output should occur to increase the validity of the simulation results.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MANAGEMENT PLANNING AND CONTROL, *MOBILIZATION, COMPUTERIZED SIMULATION, OUTPUT, SUPPLY DEPOTS, WORKLOAD, ECONOMIC ANALYSIS, INVENTORY CONTROL, DEFENSE SYSTEMS, MATERIEL, DATA BASES, POLICIES, OPERATIONS RESEARCH, SIMULATION, VALIDATION

IDENTIFIERS: (U) DLAMP(DLA Mobilization Plan)

AD-A188 481

AD-A188 468

UNCLASSIFIED

PAGE 588 065893

ABSTRACT: (U) The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) was created to provide controls for the patchwork of fragmented operations spread over many agencies. The situation was the natural product of the evolution of government policy from an exclusive distribution orientation, providing aid to victims, to one that gives equal emphasis to both planning and mitigation. Within FEMA the evolution of the Integrated Emergency Management System (IEMS) is a movement towards an integrated approach to the management of the full spectrum of emergencies, hazards and disasters. IEMS stresses using the resources available to all agencies in dealing with the elements common to all emergency related situations. There is general satisfaction that the under-one-roof concept being pursued here that IEMS is leading to will, if allowed to continue, eventually meet the mandate to create a national capacity to assist state and local governments in dealing with natural and manmade disasters. However, to date, most of the programs have either not been fully implemented or have met with only limited success. The comprehensive emergency management program still has a long way to go. Perhaps it will take another 25 years for it to evolve to the point of meeting the original Presidential Mandate.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *EMERGENCIES, *CRISIS MANAGEMENT, *UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, DISASTERS, PLANNING, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), DISTRIBUTION, FRAGMENTATION, HAZARDS, INTEGRATED SYSTEMS, LOCAL GOVERNMENT, MANMADE, OPERATION, ORIENTATION(DIRECTION), POLICIES, SPECTRA, STRESSES, SYSTEMS APPROACH

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *FEMA(Federal Emergency Management Agency), *Federal Emergency Management Agency

UNCLASSIFIED

OTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY

SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

AD-A166 455

5/8

15/8

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) Objective: NTC (National Training Center) Some Ideas
for Leaders on How to Get There from Here.

FEB 86 40P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Cooks, Alan R. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Fort Irvin's National Training Center (NTC) provides our Army's most realistic battlefield ever devised in peacetime. It has virtually revolutionized our training by combining state-of-the-art instrumentation, professional observe/controllers, and a dedicated opposing force. Most importantly, it derives superb preparatory training. Here are some ideas for that training. First, study all the sources of NTC lesson learned to gain an appreciation for the common task force deficiencies, and make these guide preparatory training. Next, establish 'umbrella' concepts. Some examples: the NTC is World War III, effective use of MILES will be the sine qua non for success, and leader initiative will be critical. Incorporate 'slice' leaders early on, both socially and for training, and update SOP's. Next, focus on leader training. Employ leader classes taught by NTC 'graduates', simulation exercises, battlefield checklists, and leader tests. Concentrate on MILES proficiency, particularly among tank-killing systems, and ensure unit chemical teams are proficient. Finally, get the most out of the final pre-NTC ARTEP. Success will require more than the will to win. It will demand the will to prepare to win.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ARMY TRAINING, *LEADERSHIP TRAINING, *BATTLEFIELDS, *DEFICIENCIES, *TASK FORCES, *GRADUATES, *PEACETIME, *CHEMICALS, *TEAMS(PERSONNEL), *CHECKOUT PROCEDURES, *TRAINING, *SIMULATION

AD-A166 455

UNCLASSIFIED

AD-A165 952

5/4

DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE COLL WASHINGTON DC

(U) Egypt's Role in the Middle East Peace Process,

JAN 86 48P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Creighton, John J. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) For the first time in many years, all of the key players in the Arab-Israeli conflict are coordinating their efforts in an attempt to revive the peace process. The problems associated with achieving a framework for negotiations are many, and they are mentioned throughout this paper. In the past, peace talks have been guided by an outside force (usually the United States), but this latest proposal has come from the actual parties to the conflict through their own efforts. Egypt, which has always been the key Arab player in the Middle East peace process, maintains a vital role in the process today. In this paper, Egypt's current and historical role in the Middle East process is examined.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MIDDLE EAST, *EGYPT, *POLITICAL NEGOTIATIONS, *ARABS, *CONFLICT, *ISRAELIS, *PEACETIME, *UNITED STATES, *MIDDLE EAST, *PEACETIME

IDENTIFIERS: (U) ARAB Israeli Conflict

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

AD-A165 485 15/6

AD-A165 433 15/6.1

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL MONTEREY CA

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI

(U) Defending Norway and the Northern Flank: Analysis of NATO's Strategic Options.

(U) Narrowing Uncertainty about the Maritime Strategy.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis.

MAY 85 24P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Clawson, Stephen H. ;

DEC 85

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Mahon, Michael K. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The purpose of this thesis was to determine an appropriate strategy for the defense of NATO's Northern Flank. If NATO fails to successfully defend this Flank, its vital North Atlantic SLOCs will be severely threatened and the rear of the Central Front will be exposed to attack from the sea. Norway's strategic location makes it the key to the defense of the region. Deterrence, the defense of Norway, and the protection of the Atlantic SLOCs are the fundamental goals of NATO in the region. Under current conditions NATO must meet two basic objectives to achieve these goals--the Alliance must provide reinforcements to Norway very early in a crisis and it must control the Norwegian Sea to maintain the war effort after the outbreak of hostilities. Four strategic options were considered in this analysis: expansion of deterrence, increased prepositioning, a defensive barrier, and forward defense. Of the four strategies, forward defense is recommended because it is the only strategy that adequately addresses the basic objectives.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *DEFENSE SYSTEMS, *NATO, *MILITARY STRATEGY, NORWAY, DETERRENCE, FORWARD AREAS, STRATEGY, WARFARE, BARRIERS, ATTACK, EXPOSURE(GENERAL), NORWEGIAN SEA, THESES, PREPOSITIONING(LOGISTICS), STRATEGIC ANALYSIS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Northern Europe

AD-A165 485

AD-A165 433

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ABSTRACT: (U) Nine certainties about the current U.S. Maritime Strategy are examined in this essay. The perspective taken in strategic rather than operational or tactical. Several of the uncertainties about the strategy are found to be troublesome, but potential solutions can be identified. It is concluded that the Maritime Strategy has many potential strengths, and can be enhanced to reduce uncertainty. The top priority recommended for consideration is the forward deployment of additional U.S. naval forces to Western Europe for the purpose of increasing peacetime operations in the area of NATO's Northern Flank. Keywords: Maritime strategy, Military strategy, Navy military forces(United States), USSR, NATO, Naval planning, Naval operations, Deterrence, Marine Corps, Deployment.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *NATO, *MILITARY STRATEGY, DEPLOYMENT, FORWARD AREAS, MARINE CORPS, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), NAVAL PLANNING, NAVY, OCEAN ENVIRONMENTS, OPERATION, PEACETIME, SOLUTIONS(GENERAL), STRATEGY, STRENGTH(GENERAL), UNITED STATES, USSR, WESTERN EUROPE, NAVAL OPERATIONS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Maritime strategy

UNCLASSIFIED

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A165 429 5/1 15/5

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL MONTEREY CA

(U) Component Obsolescence: Presentation of a Decision Process for Assessing and Selecting Alternative Solutions Applicable to Major Weapon Systems Production.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis.

DEC 85 103P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Tracy, Elizabeth A. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The capability to maintain and sustain military forces in peacetime deterrence and mobilization missions relies heavily upon the continued availability of system components. Advancing technology threatens operating systems and production support as older system designs become increasingly dependent upon obsolete technology. This thesis focuses upon situations in which the contracting officer is informed by the prime contractor that a subcontractor no longer plans to continue manufacturing a particular component needed to support a major weapon system production line, and the alternative courses of action which can be taken when this occurs. The study defines the obsolescence problem and discusses why it occurs, describes current management initiatives and procedures to lessen the impact, identifies advantages and disadvantages associated with each alternative, and develops a formalized decision process for problem resolution.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *WEAPON SYSTEMS, *PROBLEM SOLVING, *MILITARY PROCUREMENT, *ACQUISITION, AVAILABILITY, DECISION MAKING, MISSIONS, MOBILIZATION, DETERRENCE, PEACETIME, PRODUCTION, OBSOLESCENCE, PLANNING, THESES, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES)

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Major Weapon Systems

AD-A164 741 15/8

ARMY COMMAND AND GENERAL STAFF COLL FORT LEAVENWORTH KS

(U) Winning Teams: Mobilization -- Related Correlates of Success in American World War II Infantry Divisions.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis.

MAY 85 206P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Brown, John S. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This thesis identifies characteristics successful American infantry divisions had in common during World War II and the extent to which those characteristics were unique. The study discusses stateside training, overseas deployment and first major battle, and sustaining effectiveness for prolonged periods. Winning Teams addresses the full range of personnel, operational, training and logistical issues, yet finds personnel stability, retraining overseas, preliminary combat prior to major combat, the resemblance of combat to training, and an episodic pace of combat the most significant factors distinguishing successful infantry divisions from those that fared less well.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MOBILIZATION, *INFANTRY, *COMBAT EFFLUVIENESS, DEPLOYMENT, OVERSEAS, PERSONNEL, RETRAINING, STABILITY, THESES, WARFARE, DIVISION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, HISTORY

IDENTIFIERS: (U) World War II, Stateside training, 3D Infantry Division, 88th Infantry Division, Army Ground Forces, Personnel turbulence, CADRES, Art of War, Individual replacement system, Preparedness, Sustained Combat Operations

AD-A165 429

AD-A164 741

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AD-A164 724 CONTINUED

ARMY COMMAND AND GENERAL STAFF COLL FORT LEAVENWORTH KS

(U) Total Force Training: A Study of Company-Level
Commanders' Training in Armored Cavalry Regiments in
the Army National Guard.

READINESS, PEACETIME, POPULATION, POSTURE(PHYSIOLOGY),
TANK CREWS, TANKS(COMBAT VEHICLES), THESES, TRAINING

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis.

JUN 85 117P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Barnes, Lee Roy, Jr.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This thesis examines the professional training, including schooling, of the company-level ground maneuver combat unit commanders in the four armored cavalry regiments (ACRs) in the Army National Guard (ARNG). The focus is upon what these commanders have done, what they are required to do, and how well their training has prepared them for their peacetime and wartime missions. The increased importance of the Reserve Components (RC) in our nation's deterrence and defense plans since the early 1970s has led to increased interest in the readiness and ability of the Army National Guard. Several programs developed to improve the RC's training and readiness posture directly affect the training of the company-level commanders in the ARNG's ACRs. This study discusses these programs and their impacts on the company-level commanders in the ARNG's ACRs. Interviews were conducted to determine the training, including schooling, status of a sample population (twenty-five percent) of the armored cavalry troop and tank company commanders in the ARNG's ACRs. Conclusions drawn from the interview data include the following: The majority of ARNG ACR company-level commanders attended a resident officer basic course, even before the requirement to do so was established; however, the majority of these commanders have not completed the officer advanced course--the course that is designed to train them for company-level command; and many of these commanders are not making the fullest use of available external training assistance resources.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *COMPANY LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, *MILITARY COMMANDERS, *ARMY TRAINING, *ARMOR, ARMY, CAVALRY, DEFENSE PLANNING, DETERRENCE, INTERVIEWING, MILITARY PERSONNEL, MILITARY RESERVES, NATIONAL GUARD, NATIONS, OPERATIONAL

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BDM CORP MCLEAN VA

AD-A183 998 5/9 6/1 6/5

ARMY RESEARCH INST OF ENVIRONMENTAL MEDICINE NATICK MA

(U) Capability Objectives for Deployment and Resupply
Command, Control, and Communications (C3)

(U) Aerobic Capacity and Coronary Risk Factors in a Middle-
Aged Army Population.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Technical rept.,

JAN 86 23P

JUL 85 88P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Patton, John F.; Vogel, James A.; Bednek,
Julius L., Jr.; Alexander, Donald; Albright, Ronald;

REPORT NO. BDM/W-85-0440-TR-ADD

CONTRACT NO. USRIEM-M-10/86

CONTRACT NO. DCA100-82-C-0040

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This document outlines the command, control, and communications (C3) capability objectives which will be utilized to guide the assessment of the C3 supporting the Deployment and Resupply mission areas for CENTRAL UNITED STATES (CONUS), CENTRAL EUROPE (CENTEUR), SOUTHWEST ASIA (SWA), and KOREA (KOR). These capability objectives have been developed as an addendum to the Requirement, Capability, and Deficiency Database for Deployment and Resupply Command, Control, and Communications (C3) (U), Sections I and II (BDM/W-85-0440-TR, June 1985), and will be employed in conjunction with that database. These capability objectives have been developed assuming a maximum stress/surge situation on the C2 systems available, or expected to be available, to perform the Deployment and Resupply missions. This stress/surge environment has been created by postulating that forces such as REFORGER, CRESTED CAP, and TEAM SPIRIT have not been deployed prior to the outbreak of a conventional war.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *REPLENISHMENT, *CONVENTIONAL WARFARE, *DATA BASES, DEFICIENCIES, KOREA, MISSIONS, CENTRAL EUROPE, SOUTHWEST ASIA, STRESSES, SURGES, UNITED STATES

ABSTRACT: (U) The purpose of this study was to assess the relationship between coronary risk factors (CRF) and aerobic capacity measured by the direct determination of oxygen uptake during maximal exercise testing. Subjects comprised 295 male Army personnel (40-53 yrs of age) who underwent multiple serial screening procedures to include a medical and physical evaluation, calculation of a Framingham risk factor index (RI) and a graded treadmill exercise test (GXT) with the determination of peak oxygen uptake (pVO sub 2). CRF included resting systolic (SBP) and diastolic (DBP) blood pressures, total cholesterol (TC), HDL-C, triglycerides (TRIG), fasting blood sugar (FBS), smoking history, resting ECG, and percent body fat (% BF). The results, although cross-sectional, imply that a high level of aerobic capacity is associated with lower coronary risk factors.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AEROBIC PROCESSES, *BLOOD CHEMISTRY, *PHYSICAL FITNESS, *CORONARY DISEASE, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), CHOLESTEROL, BLOOD PRESSURE, ARMY PERSONNEL, FOOD DEPRIVATION, GLYCERIDES, INDEXES, MEDICINE, OXYGEN CONSUMPTION, PEAK VALUES, RISK, TEST AND EVALUATION

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

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AD-A163 392 CONTINUED

CENTER FOR NAVAL ANALYSES ALEXANDRIA VA NAVAL PLANNING
MANPOWER AND LOGISTICS DIV

DICTIONARIES, INVENTORY, MODIFICATION, MODULAR
CONSTRUCTION, MILITARY PERSONNEL, MANPOWER, SUPPLIES,
USER MANUALS, POPULATION, TAXONOMY

(U) National Manpower Inventory. Volume 1. Main Text.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) PE85154N

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Sep 73-May 85.

SEP 85 165P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Quester, Aline ; Goodwyn, Craig ; Olson,
Janice ; Perla, Peter ;

REPORT NO. CRC-533-VOL-1

CONTRACT NO. N00014-83-C-0785

PROJECT NO. R0148

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 3, AD-A163 247.

ABSTRACT: (U) This report on the National Manpower Inventory (NMI) is in three volumes. Volume I describes (1) the major inputs to the NMI and adjustments of the data made to meet NMI goals more directly; (2) the operational NMI model that was developed and its potential uses; and (3) some limitations inherent in the NMI data. Volume II provides technical documentation for the report, and Volume III is a user's guide to the software for the model. The purpose of the NMI is to determine the supply of civilians with skills relevant to the military so as to enhance the military's recruiting and retention efforts and to aid in mobilization planning. Such an inventory was mandated by the 97th Congress. Keywords: Census, Civilian personnel, Classification, Computer programs, Data bases, Data files, DOT (Dictionary of Occupational Titles), Inventory, Inventory modification module, Inventory reporting module, Job skills, Manpower, Military personnel, Mobilization, NMI(National Manpower Inventory), Personnel supply, Population, Software, Taxonomy.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT, *INVENTORY, SUPPLY DEPOSITS, MANPOWER UTILIZATION, JOB ANALYSIS, PERSONNEL RETENTION, CENSUS, COMPUTER PROGRAMS, DATA BASES, FILES(RECORDS), JOBS, SKILLS, MILITARY PLANNING, RECRUITING, MOBILIZATION, PLANNING, CIVILIAN PERSONNEL,

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AD-A182 910 15/2

ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF WASHINGTON DC

SCIENTIFIC SERVICE INC REDWOOD CITY CA

(U) The Army Study Program. Fiscal 1986 Report.

(U) Upgrading Structures for Host and Risk Area Shelters.

NOV 85 70P

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

DEC 85 35P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Tansley, Roger S. ;

REPORT NO. SSI-81448-6

CONTRACT NO. EMM-84-C-1828

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This document contains The Army Study Program TASP for Fiscal Year 1986. It describes the annual study program in terms of functional area and potential impact upon the Army as well as other characteristics of studies as contained in the CSAMSS data base, and a comparison of the FY86 study program with the FY85 study program. The FY86 Army Study Program data were collected from agencies and commands. The data were tabulated by computer and analyzed. This document contains the summarized data and the interpretation of the results. The Study Program data are presented in several dimensions which should be of interest to Army commanders, managers, and sponsors of the study program. These include functional area, potential impact to the Army, resources, study sponsor, performance method and Army Goal to which the study applies. Salient results of the data assessment showed: The FY86 Study Program addresses all Army Goals with 134 studies addressing the goal of Readiness. The Future Development goal accounts for more resources than other goal with 27 percent of the resource consumption.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ARMY OPERATIONS, *ARMY PLANNING, *DATA BASES, *OPERATIONAL READINESS, SYSTEMS ANALYSIS, METHODOLOGY, MOBILIZATION, DEPLOYMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, ACCOUNTING, RESOURCES, ARMY PERSONNEL, MILITARY COMMANDERS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Alternatives

ABSTRACT: (U) This contract was initiated at a time when Civil Defense planning in the United States was predicted on the policy of Crisis Relocation planning, later called Emergency Operations Planning (EDP). This policy assumed that a period of crisis buildup or international tension would permit the time required, a few days or weeks, to evacuate up to 80 percent of the population to host areas. Since 1975, Scientific Service, Inc. (SSI) has worked, first with DCPA, and then with FEMA, on extensive research relative to upgrading concepts for both structures and industrial equipment. Scientific Service, Inc. was selected by FEMA to conduct a five-year research program to provide the necessary engineering basis and guidance for the development of a set of manuals covering the upgrading of existing structures. This contract consisted of a basic contract and four one-year options; however, the work plan was modified so as to eliminate the final option year. There is now a compilation of all of the available laboratory and field test data, research and prediction analysis, and basic drafts of six of the proposed eight upgrading manuals. The organization of this report is as follows: Section 2 - A review of the testing, research, analysis, and data acquisition used for the development of the manuals, including tests conducted and data obtained from related programs and other sources. Section 3 - Overall view of manual development to date; how charts and worksheets were developed. Section 4 - Recommendations of additional research requirements that became evident during the development of the manual.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CIVIL DEFENSE, *CRISIS MANAGEMENT,

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

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CONTRACTS, DATA ACQUISITION, DEFENSE PLANNING,
EMERGENCIES, FIELD TESTS, INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT,
INTERNATIONAL, MANUALS, OPERATION, PREDICTIONS,
RELOCATION, REQUIREMENTS, SHELTERS, EVACUATION

AIR FORCE INST OF TECH WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH SCHOOL OF
SYSTEMS AND LOGISTICS

(U) The National Defense Stockpile: An Organizational
Perspective.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Emergency operations planning, WU1128A

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis.

MAR 85 136P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Batchelor, Robert A. ; Kirby, James E. ,
Jr.;

REPORT NO. AFIT/GSM/LSP/85M-1

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The United States is dependent on foreign sources for many strategic and critical materials vital to its survival and national security. To counter the affects of a disruption in the supply of these materials, the US maintains a National Defense Stockpile (NDS) made up of over a hundred separate depots located in various parts of the country. The management and policy formulation of various aspects of the NDS are distributed across a wide spectrum of agencies in the Executive and Legislative Branches. These organizations along with associated legislation are examined for their impact on the policy-formulation process. This thesis also reviews organizations outside the government that affect stockpile policy. General and specific recommendations on proposed management alternatives are presented at the end of the study. Keywords: National defense stockpile; Stockpile management; Stockpile policy; Strategic materials; Critical materials.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *STOCKPILES, CRITICALITY(GENERAL)
FOREIGN, FORMULATIONS, LEGISLATION, MANAGEMENT, MATERIALS,
NATIONAL DEFENSE, NATIONAL SECURITY, ORGANIZATIONS,
POLICIES, SOURCES, SPECTRA, STRATEGIC MATERIALS, SUPPLY
DEPOTS, SURVIVAL(GENERAL), THESES, UNITED STATES

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ARMY COMMAND AND GENERAL STAFF COLL FORT LEAVENWORTH KS

BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE, ORGANIZATIONS, PSYCHOLOGY, SKILLS,
HISTORIANS, MANAGEMENT, THEORY, PEACETIME, WARFARE,
THESES

(U) Generalship and the Art of Senior Command: Historical
and Scientific Perspectives.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Commandership, Senior command,
Generalship, Military management

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis.

MAY 85 180P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Zais, Mitchell M. ;

REPORT NO. ACSC-85-3215

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Based on a review of the literature, this study identifies the qualities and attributes of successful senior commanders at two-star level and above. A taxonomy is developed defining and describing leadership and management as component elements of commandership. Previous studies of senior command have approached the topic from two widely disparate disciplines, history and science. Historical approaches have been based upon the testimony of senior military commanders, the assertions of military theorists, the post hoc analysis of historians, or some combination of the three. The scientific study of senior command is based upon the behavioral sciences of individual, social, and organizational psychology as well as management theory. This study compares and contrasts the findings of these two disciplines of history and science. Large differences in the historical and scientific conceptualizations of senior command were found. These differences reflect divergent means of viewing the world and organizing information. Evidence suggests that the general's intellect, character, and temperament are more important in determining success at this level than are specific skills, ability, knowledge, or experience. Additionally, significant differences were suggested for the requirements for generalship during war and peace, as well as between staff positions and combat command. A proposal is offered for the reconciliation of the oft times conflicting historical and scientific perspectives of commandership in order to improve the preparation, selection, training, and assignment of general officers.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY COMMANDERS, *LEADERSHIP,
PERSONALITY, OFFICER PERSONNEL, MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS.

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

AD-A161 991 15/5 18/7

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE WASHINGTON DC NATIONAL SECURITY AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS DIV

(U) An Assessment of the Army's Multiple Launch Rocket System Multiyear Contract.

OCT 85 33P

REPORT NO. GAO/NSIAD-88-5

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Report to the Chairman, Subcommittee on Defense, Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

ABSTRACT: (U) This GAO report discusses the DOD Authorizations Act, 1982 (Public Law 97-86) authorized multiyear contracting of major DOD weapon systems to reduce procurement cost and to broaden the defense industrial base. One of the first multiyear contracts was for the Army's Multiple Launch Rocket System (MLRS). The Army justified the \$1.7 billion multiyear contract claiming \$208.1 million savings and improvements in the of the supportability of the Army's claimed savings. (2) Industry views on whether the contract will broaden the industrial base, and (3) an evaluation of the extent to which the contract complies with applicable provisions of Public Law 97-86. GAO found support for estimated budgetary savings to the Army of \$188.8 million of its \$208.1 million estimated savings for advance material purchases. In present value terms, the \$208.1 million is a savings of about \$87.7 million. Though MLRS contractors told GAO that they increased investments, retained skilled employees, had better training programs, and enhanced mobilization preparedness, GAO had no baseline from which to measure improvements nor does GAO know the extent to which these benefits might also have been possible under annual contracts.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CONTRACTS, *MULTILAUNCHING, *ROCKETS, ARMY EQUIPMENT, ARMY PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE SYSTEMS, INDUSTRIES, MATERIALS, TRAINING, WEAPON SYSTEMS, TEST AND EVALUATION, ESTIMATES, SAVINGS, COMBAT READINESS, MOBILIZATION, COSTS, VALUE

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Multiyear

AD-A161 991

UNCLASSIFIED

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LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT INST BETHESDA MD

(U) DoD Cargo Management Systems.

NOV 85 89P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Heard, Thomas W. ; Rozycki, Robert F. ;

REPORT NO. LMI-ML424

CONTRACT NO. WDA903-85-C-0138

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This report catalogs close to 100 data processing systems that assist the Military Departments, Defense Logistics Agency, and the Transportation Operating Agencies in managing the movement of cargo. Most of the systems are old and operate on hardware that runs at or near capacity. All major defense transportation organizations are developing replacement systems, and many will be operational in the late 1980's. But many of these systems will not have the capability to transfer transportation information electronically from one computer to another; nor will they be sufficiently integrated to correct many of the existing system inefficiencies. To assure better systems integration and interface capability, it is recommended that DoD explore the use of Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) concepts that are gaining widespread acceptance in private industry and which enable the computer-to-computer exchange of transportation information. It is also recommended that OSD task the key transportation organizations to prepare long-range information system plans that specify existing and future automation efforts, and that OSD sponsor forums for senior defense transportation managers where these plans are reviewed with emphasis on identifying barriers to increased systems integration and alternatives for eliminating those barriers.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT, *MILITARY TRANSPORTATION, *INFORMATION SYSTEMS, CARGO, CARGO HANDLING, COMPUTERS, DATA MANAGEMENT, ELECTRONICS, EXCHANGE, INDUSTRIES, INFORMATION EXCHANGE, INTEGRATED SYSTEMS, INTERFACES, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), LONG RANGE(DISTANCE), MANAGEMENT, ORGANIZATION, REPLACEMENT, TRANSFER, TRANSPORTATION

AD-A161 873

UNCLASSIFIED

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

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AD-A161 880 CONTINUED

AIR FORCE INST OF TECH WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH SCHOOL OF
SYSTEMS AND LOGISTICS

HANDLING, MILITARY TRANSPORTATION, SKILLS, STANDARDS,
SUPERVISORS, THESES, TRAFFIC

(U) Quantifying Wartime Manpower for Military Airlift
Command (MAC) Strategic Aerial Port-Cargo Services
Function.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Aerial ports, Military airlift command

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis.

SEP 85 147P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Starkey, John A. ;

REPORT NO. AFIT/GLM/LSM/85S-73

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Military Airlift Command (MAC) strategic aerial port cargo services assumed wartime manpower data requirements are identified in nine separate Unit Type Codes (UTCs), UFBB1 through UFBB9. This study developed, with guidance from the HQ MAC Transportation Plans Staff, a revised set of UTCs manpower data requirements based on systematic modifications to current peacetime manpower standards. The results of these revised UTCs manpower data requirements were then compared to the current MAC UTCs. In comparing the aggregate manpower requirements necessary to support the tasking of the UFBB series UTCs in the most stringent wartime scenario no discernible difference existed. When comparing manpower requirements for each individual UTC (UFBB1 through UFBB9) distinct differences began to emerge. The revised requirements in UTCs UFBB1 and UFBB2, while they overestimate the manpower requirements in UFBB4 through UFBB9. Finally, when comparing manpower by job classifications evidence from this study casts serious doubts as to the proper employment of the freight traffic skill level in the current MAC UTCs. It also calls into question the proportion of supervisory personnel relative to the total UTC manpower. This thesis concludes that differences do exist between the revised UTCs when compared to the current UTCs. This study has developed a systematic and justifiable procedure for developing aerial port cargo services UTCs.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MANPOWER, *AIRLIFT OPERATIONS,
*WARFARE, *AIRPORTS, CLASSIFICATION, CODING, MODIFICATION,
PEACETIME, PLANNING, JOBS, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, CARGO

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A181 570 15/5

AD-A181 581 5/8

AIR FORCE INST OF TECH WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH SCHOOL OF
SYSTEMS AND LOGISTICS

DARTMOUTH COLL HANOVER NH

(U) A Dyna-Metric Analysis of Base Awaiting Parts (AMP)
Sensitivity to Depot Repair Cycle Variables

(U) The 'Irreversibility' of Israel's Annexation of the
West Bank and Gaza Strip: A Critical Evaluation.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

OCT 85 81P

SEP 85 129P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Huber, Lewis E. ;

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Lustick, Ian S. ;

REPORT NO. AFIT/GLM/LSM/85S-37

CONTRACT NO. MDA908-85-M-1381

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The efficient operation of the repair/
resupply system for Air Force recoverable items is
essential for maintaining weapon systems at a viable
readiness level. Large AMP inventories at the base level
indicate items are remaining unserviceable for long
periods of time while awaiting depot supplied spare parts.
Dyna-METRIC, the most current inventory model used by the
Air Force, is capable of assessing the impact of varying
levels of depot support on base AMP and weapon system
capability. Dyna-METRIC was used to model eleven KC-135A
components and their repairable sub-units, to assess the
sensitivity of base AMP to four depot repair cycle
variables. The results indicated large improvements in
any single depot repair cycle variable was necessary to
produce noticeable AMP and capability improvements.
Additionally, it was shown the amount of AMP reduction
caused by improving a given variable varied among LRUs.
Specific recommendations for improving AMP for the 11 KC-
135A LRUs, as well as recommendations for further
research, are given. Keywords: Supply Depots, Inventory
Control Maintenance, Military Supplies

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *INVENTORY CONTROL, *WEAPON SYSTEMS,
AIR FORCE, CYCLES, LONG RANGE(TIME), MAINTENANCE,
MILITARY SUPPLIES, MODELS, OPERATIONAL READINESS, REPAIR,
REPLENISHMENT, SPARE PARTS, SUPPLY DEPOTS, VARIABLES,
VIABILITY

AD-A181 570

UNCLASSIFIED

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ABSTRACT: (U) Contents: United States Interests and the
Possible Irreversibility of Israel's Annexation of the
West Bank and Gaza; De Facto Annexation of the West Bank
and Gaza Strip; Historical Background; Likud Policies
toward the West Bank and Gaza: 1977-81; Changing
Perceptions and Changing Terms of Debate over the Future
of the West Bank and Gaza: 1982-84; Meron Benvenisti and
the Irreversibility of De Facto Annexation; Reviews of
the following papers: Haim Tzaban, et. al., 'Master plan
for the Settlement of Samaria and Judea: Development plan
and Enforced Unity: Economic Consequences for Israel and
the West Bank/Gaza Area; Aryeh Shalev, 'Defense Line in
the West Bank'; Mark Heller, 'A Palestinian State: The
Implications for Israel'; Shmuel Sandler and Hillel
Frisch, 'Israel, the Palestinians, and the West Bank'.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ISRAEL, *INTERNATIONAL POLITICS,
PLANNING, IRREVERSIBLE PROCESSES, PEACETIME, SEPARATION,
UNITED STATES, DEFENSE SYSTEMS, BACKGROUND, HISTORY,
PALESTINIANS, POLICIES

IDENTIFIERS: (U) West Bank(Israel), Gaza strip

AD-A181 581

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY

SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

AD-A181 017

AIR FORCE AUXILIARY MIDWEST CITY OK DISASTER
PREPAREDNESS DIV

(U) Why Civil Air Patrol's Emergency Preparedness Planning
Isn't Effective Enough and What to do about the
Problem?

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Interim rept. 1977-1985.

OCT 85 18P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Sauer, Kurt F. ;

REPORT NO. AFAX/DK/DOH-86/1

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Integration of Civil Air Patrol (CAP) into the defense mobilization structure may require new sets of national CAP policy guidance. A thorough study is needed of the goals and possible outcomes of different planning strategies. As a result of several national-level exercises, CAP's national emergency role in support of the federal government has become more substantial. Now we must draft and implement plans and training activities which will directly prepare CAP to assume its responsibilities. Keywords: Air Force auxiliary; Air Force planning; Continuity of government; Emergencies; Military exercises; Mobilization.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MOBILIZATION, AIR FORCE PLANNING, EMERGENCIES, DEFENSE PLANNING, POLICIES, PATROLLING, CIVIL AVIATION, AUXILIARY, MILITARY EXERCISES, FLIGHT TRAINING, OPERATIONAL READINESS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Civil Air Patrol, Preparedness

AD-A181 017

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AD-A180 898 1/3 5/1 15/5

AIR FORCE INST OF TECH WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH

(U) Strategic Options in Logistic Systems.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Doctoral thesis.

85 189P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Miller, P. E. ;

REPORT NO. AFIT/CI/NR-85-1400

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This thesis develops a model of a multi-echelon inventory system that is comprised of three bases and a centralized repair facility. Each base has a specific level of aircraft. An aircraft is grounded if part A or part B fails and there is no immediate replacement. Part A may be repaired at base level; part B, however, can only be repaired at the depot. Both parts are repaired in the same labor constrained depot shop. The model provides a tool to analyze alternative logistics strategies. The issues that we investigate include increasing spare levels of parts A and B, increasing repair capability at depot and base level, redesigning part A to reduce mean time between failures, and decreasing transportation time between bases and depot. From the base manager's point of view, the strategies that offer the greatest impact at base level are (1) reducing transportation pipeline time and (2) alternating spare levels. These strategies would be extremely expensive and would undergo close scrutiny during Air Force planning and budgeting processes. From the viewpoint of the depot manager, the strategies that offer the greatest impact at depot level are (1) altering repair capacity at depot or base and (2) redesigning part A. The redesign of a part is a very time consuming and expensive strategy that results in minimal changes at base and depot. The strategy that increases the depot worker resource is the only one that positively affects the performance measures at both depot and base.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT, *AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE, *SPARE PARTS, *SUPPLY DEPOTS, AIR FORCE PLANNING, CAPACITY (QUANTITY), CENTRALIZED, IMPACT, INVENTORY, LABOR, LOGISTICS, MEAN, PERSONNEL, REPAIR, REPAIR SHOPS, RESOURCES, SHOPS (WORK AREAS), STRATEGY.

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

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SUPERVISORS, THESES, TIME, MILITARY AIRCRAFT,
TRANSPORTATION, WORK

AIR FORCE INST OF TECH WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH SCHOOL OF
SYSTEMS AND LOGISTICS

(U) Contracting under Conditions of National Emergency/
Full Mobilization.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis,

SEP 85 175P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Britt, C. D.; Miles, J. L.;

REPORT NO. AFIT/GLM/LSP/85S-8

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The declaration of a national emergency by the President or Congress will undoubtedly create urgent demands for supplies and services to be provided by the Department of Defense acquisition community. It has become apparent that DOD contracting functions may be incapable of expediting the contracting process to meet the demand. Large numbers of statutes, regulations, and directives contain restrictions that may impede the contracting process, but the nature and extent of these restrictions have never been consolidated into a single body of material. The objectives of this thesis were: (1) to identify any statutes, regulations, or directives which might impede the contracting process, in the event of a national emergency/full mobilization; (2) to determine the existence of any waivers to the restrictions identified; and (3) to establish the level of approval of any existing waivers. A subjective review of United States Code, the Federal Acquisition Regulation, and Defense and Air Force acquisition-related directives and regulations was accomplished. A total of 128 provisions were identified as potential impediments to the contracting process, requiring waiver approvals ranging from Congress to the contracting officer, if a waiver was found to exist. Based on these findings, several recommendations were made pertaining to Department of Defense contracting contingency planning.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CONTRACTS, MILITARY PROCUREMENT,
FEDERAL LAW, REGULATIONS, ACQUISITION, EMERGENCIES,
MOBILIZATION, THESES, WAIVERS, MATERIALS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) National emergencies

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-A180 750 22/2 25/3

AIR FORCE INST OF TECH WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH

(U) A Model for Evaluating Communications Satellite Interoperability.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis,

85 133P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Gill, T. C. ;

REPORT NO. AFIT/CI/MR-85-103T

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This project describes a model with which emergency communications planners can evaluate the potential interoperability of satellite systems. Based on minimum communications requirements set forth by the Commercial Satellite Survivability Task Force of the National Telecommunications Advisory Committee, the model addresses the technical considerations involved in system interoperability and provides the basis for further study. This paper addresses the need for finding techniques to implement an interoperable network of commercial satellites to augment our national security/emergency preparedness communications. Commercial satellite networks play an increasingly important role in providing essential communications during peacetime. They offer the means to quickly restore damaged or destroyed communications to isolated parts of the country during times of national security stress. However, the use of different technical methods by system operators presents major roadblocks to network interoperability.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *COMMUNICATION AND RADIO SYSTEMS, *COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT, *COMMUNICATION SATELLITES, *COMMERCIAL EQUIPMENT, EMERGENCIES, ISOLATION, NATIONAL SECURITY, NETWORKS, OPERATORS(PERSONNEL), PARTS, PEACETIME, REQUIREMENTS, SATELLITE NETWORKS, STRESSES, TELECOMMUNICATIONS, ARTIFICIAL SATELLITES

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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE WASHINGTON DC

(U) Department of Defense Annual Report, Fiscal Year 1988.

FEB 85 299P

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Availability: Superintendent of Document, GPO, Washington, DC 20402 HC \$9.50. Microfiche furnished to DTIC and NTIS users.

ABSTRACT: (U) Contents: Foreign Policy, National Interests, and the Strengthening of America; Threats to U.S. National Interests; U.S. National Security Objectives and Defense Strategy; Conventional Capabilities Required by U.S. Strategy; Nuclear Policies and Programs; Arms Reductions and Related Diplomatic Priorities; The Defense Budget; Management Reforms; Readiness and Sustainability; Manpower; The Industrial Base; Land Forces; Naval Forces; Tactical Air Forces; Force Projection; Nuclear Forces; Coalition Strategy--Regional Security; Mobilization; Installations; and Special Interest Programs.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *NATIONAL DEFENSE, *DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, *MILITARY BUDGETS, *FOREIGN POLICY, THREATS, MILITARY FORCE LEVELS, MANPOWER, MILITARY STRATEGY, REPORTS, INDUSTRIES, NATIONAL SECURITY, NUCLEAR WEAPONS, DEFENSE SYSTEMS, STRATEGY, MOBILIZATION, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), NAVY, AIR FORCE OPERATIONS, TACTICAL AIR SUPPORT

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OTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

AD-A180 707 CONTINUED

AD-A180 707 5/8 5/9

ARMY RESEARCH INST FOR THE BEHAVIORAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
ALEXANDRIA VA

IDENTIFIERS: (U) PE82722A, AS791

(U) A Comparison of the Values of Highly Successful Senior
Field Grade Infantry Officers with Those of Company
Grade Infantry Officers and Civilians.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Research note Oct 76 Sep 80.

AUG 85 15P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Dyer, F. N.; Hilligoss, R. E. ;

REPORT NO. ARI-RN-85-84

PROJECT NO. 20182722A791

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The Rotterch Value Scale was used to measure values of highly successful senior Infantry officers at the Army War College (AWC). The values of new and experienced Infantry junior officers were also measured. All Infantry groups, but especially the AWC group, showed major differences from a national sample of males. The AWC group ranked the values An Exciting Life, A Sense of Accomplishment, National Security, Self-Respect, (being) Capable, (being) Courageous, (being) Honest, (being) Imaginative, (being) Logical, and (being) Responsible much higher in importance than the national sample of males. The AWC group ranked the values A Comfortable Life, A World at Peace, a World of Beauty, True Friendship, (being) Ambitious, (being) Broadminded, (being) Cheerful, (being) Clean, (being) Forgiving, (being) Loving, and (being) Polite much lower in importance than did the national sample. The three Infantry groups also showed differences among themselves, with the AWC colonels and lieutenant colonels typically differing from the junior Infantry officers in the same way that all of the Infantry groups differed from the civilians. Implications of these results for research aimed at changing deficient values among new Infantry officers are discussed.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ARMY PERSONNEL, *ATTITUDES(PSYCHOLOGY), *OFFICER PERSONNEL, INFANTRY, COMPARISON, VALUE, MALES, NATIONAL SECURITY, COMPANY LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, SCALE, GLOBAL, PEACETIME

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY

SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-A160 666

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OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE WASHINGTON DC

(U) Proceedings of the 1985 Federal Acquisition Research Symposium (12th). Today's Research - Tomorrow's Rewards.

85

482P

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The 1985 Federal Acquisition Research Symposium, the 12th in a series of conferences that began in 1972, provides a dynamic forum for dialogue among key professionals working on vital issues facing the acquisition community. Topics included are: Acquisition Management Information; Acquisition Policy, Acquisition Strategy, Acquisition Education, Acquisition Workforce, Automated Procurement, Competition, Computer Aided Technology, Contracting(Methods and Strategy), Cost Estimating, Cost and Pricing Applications, ILIS(Integrated Logistics Support), Industrial Mobilization, Product Assurance, Program Management, Risk and Uncertainty, Socio-Economic Consideration.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT, *CONTRACT ADMINISTRATION, *AUTOMATION, *COMPUTER AIDED DESIGN, COST ANALYSIS, COST ESTIMATES, DYNAMICS, EDUCATION, INDUSTRIES, MANAGEMENT, MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS, MOBILIZATION, PERSONNEL, POLICIES, PROCUREMENT, QUALITY ASSURANCE, STRATEGY, SYMPOSIA, WORK, ACQUISITION

AD-A160 417

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6/4

6/10

ARMY RESEARCH INST FOR THE BEHAVIORAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCES ALEXANDRIA VA

(U) Physical Fitness as a Moderator of Cognitive Work Capacity and Fatigue Onset under Sustained Combat-Like Operations.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Technical rept. Aug 82-Mar 83.

JUN 85

20P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Pleban, R. J. ; Thomas, D. A. ; Thompson, H. L. ;

REPORT NO. ARI-TR-687

PROJECT NO. 2Q162717A790

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) A study was devised to investigate the role of physical fitness in moderating both cognitive work capacity and fatigue onset under sustained combat operations. Sixteen male ROTC cadets were followed through a two-and-a-half-day Pre Ranger Evaluation exercise. Prior to the actual start of the exercise the cadets' overall level of physical fitness was assessed by using five fitness indices (Harvard Step Test, chinups, pushups, situps, and two-mile run). Cognitive performance and subjective measures of fatigue state were assessed at regular intervals before, during, and one day after the exercise. The results suggest that fitness may attenuate decrements in cognitive work capacity for certain tasks requiring prolonged mental effort, particularly as the cumulative effects of sleep loss and other stressors begin to mount. Similarly, the results of this study suggest that as overall stress levels increase, fitness may have a beneficial effect in moderating fatigue rate. Fitness did not significantly enhance the recovery process with respect to cognitive work capacity, and actually appeared to hinder recovery from fatigue. Keywords: Cognitive performance; Fatigue level; Sleep deficit; Stress; Recovery rate.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *COGNITION, *FATIGUE, *PHYSICAL FITNESS, *STRESS(PHYSIOLOGY), CADETS, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), WORK, RATES, RECOVERY, PERFORMANCE(HUMAN), MALES, RESERVE OFFICER TRAINING CORPS, PHYSICAL FITNESS, SLEEP

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

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DEPRIVATION, RATES, STRESSES, MILITARY OPERATIONS,
WARFARE, STRESS(PSYCHOLOGY)

IDENTIFIERS: (U) AS780, PE82717A, MU001

AD-A180 007 5/9 15/8

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) An Examination of Active Duty Guard Reserve (AGR) USAR
(Unites States Army Reserve) Support Programs.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student paper.

MAY 85 108P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Edson, R. ; Albracht, R. ; Dowden, R. ;
Winterle, D. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This research effort, conducted by Active and Reserve students, focused on USAR Active Guard Reserve (AGR) programmatic support furnished the TRADOC and FORSCOM, and the use of unit fulltime manning (FTM) personnel at forward deployed CAPSTONE gaining commands for the purposes of: enhancing transition to-war planning, implementation on integrated staff coordination, and increasing the readiness, mobilization and deployment capability of USAR units. Conducted over a six-month period (Nov 84-May 85), on site surveys were conducted at six TRADOC installations while remaining activities were queried by mail. Seventeen of nineteen FORSCOM installations also participated in the mail survey. A trip was made to Europe to examine the feasibility of Forward Deployed Liaison Planning Cells (FDLPC). The final chapter contains conclusions and recommended implementation to recommendations for sixteen issues. These have been briefed to the OCAR and TRADOC staffs.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *COMBAT SUPPORT, *MILITARY RESERVES,
*NATIONAL GUARD, DEPLOYMENT, POSTAL SERVICE, MOBILIZATION,
EUROPE, SURVEYS, ARMY PERSONNEL, MILITARY FORCE LEVELS,
MANPOWER, MILITARY PLANNING

IDENTIFIERS: (U) AGR(Active Guard Reserve)

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AD-A159 980 CONTINUED

CALIFORNIA UNIV BERKELEY OPERATIONS RESEARCH CENTER

(U) Project Scheduling in Project-Oriented Production Systems.

IAC SUBJECT TERMS: T--(U)*Scheduling, Production Control, Project Management, Algorithms, Ships, Resource Allocation, /Code T, /Code B.;

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Technical rept..

SEP 85 128P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Dincerlar, A. ;

REPORT NO. ORC-85-11

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This thesis details a new method of scheduling project activities in project-oriented production system can be characterized as a part of the hierarchical planning and scheduling process in which an aggregate planning level allocates resources among projects of the production system and specifies major due dates of project executions. The goal of project scheduling is to minimize the project completion time subject to resource capacities and due dates which are specified by the aggregate planning level. Resource capacities for a particular project are time varying but inflexible at any particular time. The method of scheduling aims to reflect the characteristics of work in ship overhauls in a shipyard which is believed to be a typical example of a project oriented production system. The method is designed to be computationally feasible and managerially practical. Although there are various methods and techniques for project scheduling which have been proposed in the literature, none fulfill the needs posed by the shipyard's scheduling problem. Additional keywords: algorithms; resource management; ship overhauling

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *PRODUCTION CONTROL, *SCHEDULING, *RESOURCE MANAGEMENT, *ALGORITHMS, PLANNING, PRODUCTION, SHIPYARDS, TIME, HIERARCHIES, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), RESOURCES, THESES, TIME

IDENTIFIERS: (U) WUNR337015

IAC NO. MT-001144

IAC DOCUMENT TYPE: MTIAC - MICROFICHE --

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A159 857 5/3 15/5

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL MONTEREY CA

(U) A Technique for Evaluating Vendor Bids for Stock
Replenishment of a Consumable Item.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis.

JUN 85 78P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Steinberg, J. ;

REPORT NO. NPS54-85-003

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The Ships Parts Control Center (SPCC) Uniform Inventory Control Program (UICP) wholesale replenishment model for IH cognizance symbol (consumable) material is an order quantity-reorder level or (Q,R) model. A stocked item's order quantity and reorder level are established in large part by the unit price and procurement lead time forecasted for it. When a replenishment is needed, the order quantity is specified and the procurement officer requests bids from vendors. These bids include both a unit price and production lead time. This thesis analyzes the influence of different bids with different unit price and different lead time on the future optimum total annual cost of stocking the item as computed by the UICP model. Based on this analysis, a simple technique to evaluate those bids is developed and steps to implement this technique are suggested. (Thesis)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *COSTS, *VENDORS, *NAVAL PROCUREMENT, *MILITARY SUPPLIES, QUANTITY, OFFICER PERSONNEL, REPLENISHMENT, INVENTORY CONTROL, MODELS, LEAD TIME, PROCUREMENT, PRODUCTION, THESES, COSTS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Consumable goods

AD-A159 857

UNCLASSIFIED

AD-A159 704 5/9

ARMY CONCEPTS ANALYSIS AGENCY BETHESDA MD

(U) Army Awards Analysis (A3) Study. Volume 2. Reserve Components.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final study rept..

JUN 85 209P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Elder, R. K. ; Chasin, G. ;

REPORT NO. CAA-SR-85-9

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 1, AD-A157 870.

ABSTRACT: (U) This study focused on determining the Army's perception of the current military awards program. The current Army Awards Program was analyzed to determine if a difference between philosophy and practice existed. The study found the program to be sound, both in time of peace or war. Implementation of the program is plagued by inconsistency between commands in applying standards which weakens the entire program. Report was published in two volumes (Volume I - Active Army; Volume II - Reserve Components).

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AWARDS, *MILITARY RESERVES, ARMY, PERCEPTION, PEACETIME, WARFARE, ARMY PERSONNEL

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY

SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

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AD-A159 483 5/4 15/8

AIR WAR COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

AIR WAR COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

(U) Brazil--On the Road to Greatness.

(U) Towards 2000: Directions for Australia's Military Strategy.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Research rept.,

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Research rept.,

MAY 85 42P

MAR 85 213P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Ryser, G. C. ;

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Kelloway, R. N. ;

REPORT NO. AU-AWC-85-186

REPORT NO. AU-AWC-85-106

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Since the 1960s Brazil has been on the verge of becoming a nation of considerable power. The country has abundant natural resources and a building industrial capacity. Its natural resource reserves are some of the largest in the world. The country is rich in agriculture potential and is predicted to rival the export capability of the United States within the next few years. Brazil has built a modern military and a modern military-industrial capacity which has allowed it to jump to the world's number five ranking in military exports. Recently the country elected a president which puts it in the category of a democratic nation. This paper discusses the probability of Brazil becoming a world power as the result of three factors: economic growth, a revived democracy, and a modern military. Although a huge national debt now exists, proper attention has been given to the remedy, and Brazil is once again on its path to destiny.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *BRAZIL, AGRICULTURE, ECONOMICS, DEMOCRACY, EXPORTS, NATURAL RESOURCES, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), GLOBAL, GOVERNMENT(FOREIGN), GROWTH(GENERAL), MILITARY APPLICATIONS, PROBABILITY, POWER, INDUSTRIAL, MILITARY FORCES(FOREIGN)

ABSTRACT: (U) Since the Australian withdrawal from Vietnam in 1972 Australian military strategy and force development has lacked coherent direction. Although a Government White Paper on defence which was released in 1976--and is still effectively current--proposes that Australia's perceived strategic circumstances necessitated greater self-reliance and operational self-sufficiency, there being no identifiable military threat little motivation has existed for successive governments to translate these strategic objectives into coherent defence policy. The author argues that the ongoing hiatus is avoidable because there are inherent in Australia's strategic environment enduring features which, if utilized, provide the focus that is essential to the development of Australia's military strategy and force structure in peacetime. Being founded upon enduring features the resulting defence posture will meet the longterm national security requirements of the defence-of-Australia doctrine.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *NATIONAL SECURITY, *AUSTRALIA, *MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, *MILITARY STRATEGY, COHERENCE, VIETNAM, LONG RANGE(TIME), PEACETIME, POLICIES, MILITARY FORCES(FOREIGN)

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Future

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

AD-A159 315 CONTINUED

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL MONTEREY CA

(U) Notes from the Stockpile Seminar Held at Monterey, California, 1984.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Technical rept..

AUG 85 40P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Boger, D. C. ; Washburn, A. R. ;

REPORT NO. NPS55-85-014

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) A seminar was held to review some of the models used by the armed services for planning weapon procurement. Most of the effort was spent on the Navy's NEOR and the Air Force's Sabre Mix Methodologies. Even in an emergency situation, it is difficult to speed up the production rate of sophisticated, modern weapons. The time constant for increasing production rate for many weapons seems to be on the order of a year, whereas major wars are sometimes imagined to last for only several months. Given these supposed facts, the following question would seem to be crucial for the yearly PQM process: How should a fixed budget be spent augmenting the current stockpile of weapons so as to maximize the effectiveness of the resulting stockpile? Operations Research techniques could play an important role in answering the question, since several favorable preconditions exist: The question must be asked repetitively, Combat modelling must inevitably be involved in assessing effectiveness, Lots of data are available that must be taken into account, and The problem of determining the best stockpile can be interpreted as one of mathematical optimization. For example, shows for a typical weapon the comparison between inventory and the Navy's 'programming objective profile' as determined by the NEOR (Non-Nuclear Ordnance Requirements). There is clearly a large difference between the two, particularly if the gap is compared to the yearly stockpile increment. One way of resolving the discrepancy between budgets and requirements would be to reassess requirements (possibly also budgets) until feasibility is finally achieved.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY PROCUREMENT, *STOCKPILES,

AD-A159 315

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*OPERATIONS RESEARCH, BUDGETS, MATHEMATICS, OPTIMIZATION, PRODUCTION RATE, CALIFORNIA, INVENTORY, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, PLANNING, WEAPONS, MILITARY BUDGETS, MODELS, MILITARY PLANNING, SYMPOSIA, WEAPONS, WARFARE, CONSTANTS, TIME, STOCKPILES, ORDNANCE

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

AD-A159 307 15/5 15/6

AIR WAR COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

(U) The Airlift Dilemma: An Update.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Research rept..

MAY 85 54P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Bullard, E. M. ;

REPORT NO. AU-AWC-85-030

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The US, in order to protect its security, must be able to support its forces currently forward deployed as well as projecting other military forces into regions of the world where they do not exist. Time has become a critical factor because of the rapid mobility of modern armed forces and especially for the US because of its geographic isolation from much of the world. Transport by air becomes the only available method of movement during the early stages of conflict. In order to satisfy that requirement, an airlift force structure must be capable of not only meeting the time constraints, but be capable of carrying a combat unit from its origin to its employment area. The current airlift force does not have this capability. After examining doctrinal and strategic principles, this report recommends a force structure which responds to our national military strategy. First, it recommends modernization of the tactical airlift force through purchase of never model C-130 aircraft from a production line which is still open. Second, it recommends the purchase of a long-range C-17 type aircraft which, through its method of direct delivery, can avoid the traditional hub and spoke transportation system and save precious reaction time. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *RAPID DEPLOYMENT, *AIRLIFT OPERATIONS, CONFLICT, DELIVERY, GLOBAL, ISOLATION, MILITARY FORCES (UNITED STATES), MOBILITY, PRODUCTION, REACTION TIME, REGIONS, TACTICAL WARFARE, TRANSPORTATION, NATIONAL SECURITY, FORWARD AREAS, MILITARY STRATEGY, QUICK REACTION, COMBAT SUPPORT, TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT

AD-A159 307

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AD-A159 272 5/9 6/5

RAND CORP SANTA MONICA CA

(U) Reconciling Air Force Physicians' Peacetime and Wartime Capabilities, Demonstration of a Work Force Design Methodology.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Interim rept..

AUG 85 163P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Hosek, S. D. ; Buchanan, J. L. ; Goldberg, G. A. ;

REPORT NO. RAND/R-3202-AF

CONTRACT NO. F49620-82-C-0018

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This report documents a project to investigate alternative ways of bridging important differences between the Air Force Medical Service's peacetime and wartime missions. It uses information from a Rand survey of Air Force physicians' wartime skills and a mathematical programming model. It summarizes the model, documents the results of the skill survey, describes criteria for joint-mission medical manpower planning, and uses the model to analyze the effect of wartime cross-specialty substitution and peacetime resource constraints on physician capability. Among the conclusions suggested by the research are the following: (1) a wartime substitution policy based on the current tri-service substitution list could substantially improve wartime capability; (2) additional improvements would result if the tri-service list were revised in accordance with survey results; and (3) well-designed substitution roles for nonsurgeons can free surgeons to spend most of their time in surgery. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *PHYSICIANS, AIR FORCE, JOINT MILITARY ACTIVITIES, MATHEMATICAL MODELS, MATHEMATICAL PROGRAMMING, MEDICAL PERSONNEL, METHODOLOGY, PEACETIME, POLICIES, RESOURCES, SKILLS, SPECIALISTS, SURGERY, SURVEYS, WORK, MILITARY MEDICINE

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY

SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

AD-A159 120 6/15

AD-A158 614 5/1 5/2 14/4

LAWRENCE LIVERMORE NATIONAL LAB CA

AIR FORCE LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT CENTER GUNTER AFS AL

(U) Radioprotective Drugs: A Synopsis of Current Research and a Proposed Research Plan for the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

(U) Logistics Application of Microfiche Base-Level (LAMB).

APR 84 19P

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Harkins, O. L. ; Snyder, L. A. ; King, D. E. ; Lindsey, G. ; Chambers, L. ;

APR 85 34P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Hickman, R. ; Anspaugh, L. ;

REPORT NO. AFLMC-830902

REPORT NO. UCRL-53839

MONITOR: SBI
AD-F630 681

CONTRACT NO. EMM-E-0883

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) FEMA has broad roles in the management of disasters potentially involving substantial amounts of radioactive contamination. These could be either peacetime or wartime disasters. A meeting was held in March, 1985 to see if there are any research contributions that FEMA might reasonably make in the area of radioprotective drugs that would substantially enhance its ability to perform its mission. The other federal agencies presently sponsoring research in the field were represented at the meeting. A few selected researchers also participated to provide complementary viewpoints. Activities of a modest scale that FEMA might undertake were identified, as were larger scale activities that might be undertaken in the event of long-term, major funding-level increases for FEMA.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *RADIOPROTECTIVE AGENTS, *RESEARCH MANAGEMENT, PEACETIME, DRUGS, DISASTERS, MANAGEMENT, RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINATION, PLANNING, CRISIS MANAGEMENT

IDENTIFIERS: (U) LPN-FEMA-24310

ABSTRACT: (U) The current trend of converting reference material or written records to microfiche is being driven by rising costs associated with the creation and handling of hard copy documents. This trend appears to enhance our deployability of these references or documents. However, the Air Force must also consider the deployability of micrographics equipment. Most of the microfiche equipment in the Air Force inventory does not offer the flexibility called for during peacetime deployments or contingency operations due to size (portability) and power requirements, (worldwide). This report recommends: MAJCOMS should assess their current inventory of microfiche viewers and take action to correct packaging and power requirement deficiencies. Portable microfiche viewer should be specifically included in allowance source codes BBA through BBV. Basis of issue for this portable viewer should be as required for deployment/mobility or mission support. MAJCOMS should review current microfiche viewer authorizations to determine additional quantities required to support mobility tasking. New authorizations and procurements should be for the portable microfiche viewers.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *INFORMATION RETRIEVAL, *LOGISTICS, *MICROFICHE, *VIEWERS, *INVENTORY ANALYSIS, PORTABLE EQUIPMENT, DEPLOYMENT, DOCUMENTS, INVENTORY CONTROL, LOGISTICS PLANNING

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Logistics Application of Microfiche Base-Level, *LAMB, Base Level, Micrographics Equipment, Peacetime, Wartime, SBI4

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A158 554

5/4

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

AD-A158 554 CONTINUED

SOUTH VIETNAM, THAILAND, THREATS, SOUTHEAST ASIA

(U) The Potential of ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) as a Viable Defense Alliance.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) ASEAN (Association of Southeast Nations)

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student essay.

MAY 85

60P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Metelko, J. E. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Are members of ASEAN are capable of forging an effective military alliance in order to successfully protect individual and regional security interests? Data was gathered from a literature search and in depth conversations with regional experts. The current balance of power in Southeast Asia is tenuous and recent Vietnamese activities in Kampuchea and the remainder of Indochina have been a matter of grave concern for the members of ASEAN. The ASEAN nations founded their organization on the basis of economic and social cooperation, and later hoped that a Zone of Peace, Freedom, and Neutrality would prevail in the region. With the pullout of the United States from South Vietnam and South Vietnam's ultimate collapse in 1975, the threat of communism against the noncommunist aligned nations appeared imminent. ASEAN has developed into a strong political voice in the region and is trying to resolve the Kampuchea issue and take the pressure off Thailand. The ASEAN nations have quickly come to realize that with Soviet backing and a large well equipped army Vietnam may eventually have to be dealt with militarily. Although the ASEAN nations have made great strides in regional cooperation, resolving internal problems, and becoming a world trade factor, they do not possess the strong economic base and stability to join together in a strong military alliance that could modernize and project its power over the vast distances in the region. ASEAN's most viable option is to continue to grow stronger economically, use the security umbrella of the US presence in Asia, are to modernize their forces.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *POLITICAL ALLIANCES, AREA SECURITY, *MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS, ASIA, BALANCE OF POWER, COMMUNISM, COOPERATION, ECONOMICS, LITERATURE SURVEYS, NATIONS, PEACETIME, POLITICAL SCIENCE, PRESSURE, REGIONS.

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO 065693

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AD-A158 354 5/1 15/6

RAND CORP SANTA MONICA CA

RAND CORP SANTA MONICA CA

(U) A Design for War Prevention Games

(U) Coping with the Unexpected: Great Britain and the War in the South Atlantic

MAY 85 50P

APR 85 24P

PERSONAL AUTHORS Kahan, J. P.; Jones, W. M.; Darilek, R. E.

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Bowie, C. J.

REPORT NO RAND/N-2285-RC

REPORT NO RAND/P-7083

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The present Note has two major purposes: (1) To develop an integrative model of the Soviet-American relationship in crises which integrates the behavioral processes involved in the political decisions with the strategic, political, and military substance that is crucial to reality-based policymaking; and (2) to explore means of implementing the model in a technologically sophisticated, multi-party gaming design. Major models that analysts have posed to describe how wars grow out of crises have been considered. The Integrated Model shows promise for fruitfully combining traditional foreign policy and strategic perspectives with behavioral and systems science concepts in the analysis of nuclear crisis prevention and management between the superpowers. The authors then present a manual politico-military game design based on the Integrated Model, which would use empirical constructed data bases to inform and refine policy-oriented hypotheses.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *DECISION MAKING, *WAR GAMES, *EAST WEST RELATIONS, *INTERNATIONAL POLITICS, BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE DATA BASES, EMERGENCIES, FOREIGN POLICY, INTEGRATED SYSTEMS, MODELS, POLITICAL SCIENCE, PREVENTION, WAR POTENTIAL, MILITARY STRATEGY

ABSTRACT: (U) Soldiers, sailors, and airmen must always think, plan, and practice for the unknown. No matter how realistic the conduct of exercises and training, it is impossible to simulate combat. Wars invariably expose deficiencies in peacetime planning. Before World War I, most soldiers planned and practiced for a war of maneuver and the offensive, yet the Western front rapidly evolved into a static battle of attrition. Prior to 1914, admirals planned and trained to fight massive and decisive fleet actions on the model of Trafalgar and Teshima; four years of conflict witnessed only one such action, the Battle of Jutland--and it did not prove decisive. New weapons systems--aircraft, warships, and fighting vehicles--continually enter inventories. Escalating costs have led to the extensive modification of weapons systems to maintain fighting effectiveness. Sometimes peacetime 'fixes' can be found in innovative tactics and operational concepts. Actual combat compresses the adaptive process. Britain's experience during the South Atlantic War perhaps illustrates this process at its most extreme. Literally overnight, Britain was faced with a war for which it had no plans. Failures in the British intelligence community had led to a total lack of strategic warning. Britain's military forces were mainly configured to fight in Europe in conjunction with powerful allies.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY PLANNING, *FALKLAND ISLANDS, *WARFARE, MILITARY INTELLIGENCE, ADAPTIVE SYSTEMS, GREAT BRITAIN, EUROPE, MODIFICATION, WEAPON SYSTEMS, NAVAL PERSONNEL, SOUTH ATLANTIC OCEAN, AIR FORCE PERSONNEL, COSTS, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), PEACETIME, ARMY PERSONNEL, ATTRITION, BATTLES, STRATEGIC WARNING, MANEUVERS, NAVAL VESSELS(COMBATANT)

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AD-A158 354 CONTINUED

IDENTIFIERS (U) Falkland Islands War

AD-A158 135 5/1 8/5

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) Cooperative Efforts within the US Military Health Services System.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Study project,

MAY 85 182P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Barlow, M. J., Jr.; Dorsey, P. L.; Gober, L. E.; Pardi, L. F.;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Efforts in medical readiness, peacetime health services and quality assurance were examined. Previous studies of the US military medical organization and the current structures of selected Allied military medical organizations were reviewed. As a result of the growth of interest in improving wartime and peacetime effectiveness and efficiency, several organizational improvements have been made to eliminate unnecessary triplication of effort in the US military medical system. Medical readiness has been improved in the areas of intelligence, research and development, and logistics. While progress in readiness has occurred in plans, operations and training, there is need for improvement. Peacetime health services have also experienced the emphasis on joint operations. Regionalization, has fallen short of original expectations and needs revitalization. The Joint Interservice Resource Study Group process offers additional opportunities to review medical functions and services. Quality assurance has benefited from the joint efforts of the Tri-Service Committee on Quality Assurance and the Interservice Training Review Organization. Common credentialing criteria, however, will require standardization of the professional training base which can only occur after joint functional reviews of specialty training. The major recommendation made by the study was that Department of Defense direct a system-wide analysis of medical functions, requirements, programs and resources to determine the best military medical organization for both wartime and peacetime.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY MEDICINE, *MEDICAL SERVICES, *QUALITY ASSURANCE, MILITARY TRAINING, WARFARE, MEDICAL PERSONNEL, MILITARY TRAINING, JOINT MILITARY ACTIVITIES, STANDARDIZATION, MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS, DEPARTMENT OF

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DEFENSE, FUNCTIONS, MEDICINE, MILITARY PERSONNEL,
PEACETIME, OPERATIONAL READINESS, TRAINING

IDENTIFIERS (U) Military management

AD-A158 125 5/9 8/5

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) The Making of an Army Physician.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student essay.

APR 85 14P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Burger, L. M. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The Army Medical Department (AMEDD) is one of the largest and most comprehensive health care systems of its kind. Its 5200 physicians, including approximately 1800 in internship, residency, and fellowship programs, work in a regionalized system composed of ten medical centers, forty-one community hospitals, and over two hundred health clinics, and provide comprehensive health services to millions of Americans across the nation and around the globe. For the army physician to maximize his effectiveness as a health care provider and director of director of health care services, in peace and in war, he must achieve certain milestones. These include competence in primary health care by completing a rotation in internship, and in operation; medicine by completing the Combat Casualty Care Course, the AMEDD Officers' Basic and Advance Courses, and earning the Expert Field Medical Badge, in a medical specialty by completing a residency; and becoming board certified, and finally in management and leadership through formal courses and diverse assignments.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *PHYSICIANS, *MEDICAL SERVICES,
*MILITARY MEDICINE, HEALTH, OUTPATIENT CLINICS, PEACETIME,
WARFARE, BILLET(S) (PERSONNEL), LEADERSHIP, MEDICINE,
MANAGEMENT, ARMY PERSONNEL, HOSPITALS

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SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A157 870 5/8

AD-A157 701 5/8

ARMY CONCEPTS ANALYSIS AGENCY BETHESDA MD

(U) Army Awards Analysis (A3) Study. Volume 1. Active Army.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final study rept..

SEP 84 135P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Guilberson, R. M.; Chasin, G.;

REPORT NO. CAA-SR-84-25

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This study focused on determining the Army's perception of the current military awards program. The current Army Awards Program was analyzed to determine if a difference between philosophy and practice existed. The study found the program to be sound, both in time of peace or war. Implementation of the program is plagued by inconsistency between commands in applying standards which weakens the entire program. Report will be published in two volumes (Volume I - Active Army; Volume II - Reserve Components). Keywords: Military awards; Army Awards Program; Army awards authority; Survey of Army awards; Army awards pride.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AWARDS, *PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT, ARMY, MILITARY APPLICATIONS, PEACETIME, PERCEPTION, SURVEYS, WARFARE, ACTIVE DUTY

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Army Awards Program, Decorations

AD-A157 870

UNCLASSIFIED

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TEXAS A AND M UNIV COLLEGE STATION DEPT OF MANAGEMENT

(U) Making a Transfer: An Analysis of Qualitative Data Relevant to Transfer Attitudes and Adjustment.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Technical rept..

MAY 85 35P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Shaw, J. B.; Fisher, C. D.; Woodman, R. W.

REPORT NO. TR-ONR-9

CONTRACT NO. N00014-83-K-0388

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This report discusses the results of a longitudinal study of 143 U.S. Air Force Non-Commissioned Officers (NCO's) in which eight predictors relevant to transfer situations were used to develop a predictive model of Permanent Change of Station (PCS) attitudes and adjustment. Data were collected on eight major independent variable categories: (1) similarity of the new and present locations, (2) transfer history, (3) success in adjusting to past transfers, (4) expectations about the transfer prior to actual move, (5) family situation/attitudes, (6) new assignment 'surprise', (7) amount of social support in the new assignment and (8) other relevant variables. Correlational analyses showed moderate to strong relationships between several of the predictors and PCS attitudes and adjustment. Regression analyses developed from these data were highly predictive of post PCS attitudes and adjustment. Qualitative data collected after the PCS occurred is analyzed and a comparison is made between data collected pre- and post-PCS for those questions which were asked at both times. A more in-depth analysis of the effect of job similarity on transfer adjustment was made. It found that job similarity significantly influenced the time needed to adjust to the job in a transfer situation. The greater the similarity of old to new job, the easier the adjustment to the new job. Keywords: Transfer, Relocation, Mobility, Satisfaction adjustment, and Job learning.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ADJUSTMENT (PSYCHOLOGY), *RELOCATION, *ATTITUDES (PSYCHOLOGY), JOB SATISFACTION, MOBILITY.

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FAMILY MEMBERS, STRESS(PSYCHOLOGY), REGRESSION ANALYSIS,
NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS, AIR FORCE PERSONNEL, ENLISTED
PERSONNEL, ALLOCATIONS, JOBS, HISTORY, TRANSFER, LEARNING,
PREDICTIONS

DEPARTMENT OF STATE WASHINGTON DC OFFICE OF EXTERNAL
RESEARCH

(U) Japan: Implications of an Expanded Military Role.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) PCS(Permanent Change of Station).

WARR475019

JUL 85 110P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Whatley,E. T. ;

MONITOR: FAR
118-84

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Prepared in cooperation with Harvard
Univ., Cambridge, MA. Center for International Affairs.

ABSTRACT: (U) Attention has been given to Japanese
military policy primarily in the U.S. and Japan. Most
discussion has been conducted by proponents of modestly
expanded Japanese military capacity who focus on global
and regional anti-Soviet strategy. Relatively little
attention has been paid to potential adverse consequences
of Japanese military expansion. Evaluation of adverse
consequences is more often asserted than substantiated.
Works on Japanese military policy offer broad rather than
specific guidance for American policy on this subject.
The U.S. should maintain its security ties with Japan and
preserve its ability to guide Japanese military policy
and the appearance of same. Few analysts are willing to
welcome the imperderable effects of a new and independent
regional power. Most specific policy recommendations in
the literature relate to what steps Japan should take to
strengthen its military and to integrate itself more
fully into global anti-Soviet strategy. There is
relatively little consideration of how to gauge or manage
the regional or bilateral consequences of Japanese
military expansion.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY STRATEGY, *MILITARY
FORCES(Foreign), POLICIES, UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT,
EXPANSION, JAPAN, MILITARY APPLICATIONS, POWER, REGIONS,
CAPACITY(Quantity), GUIDANCE, MILITARY DOCTRINE

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SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

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AIR COMMAND AND STAFF COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

(U) An Analysis of the United States Air Force and Army Logistical Doctrines for Conducting the Air Land Battle (ALB).

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student rept..

APR 85 40P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: HYDER, M. R. ;

REPORT NO. ACSC-85-1285

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The analysis was conducted using unclassified sources to determine if broad doctrinal interface existed. The analysis substantiates the need for joint conduct of the Air Land Battle (ALB) through a description of the expected Soviet tactics and a discussion of how ALB will be conducted. Air Force Manual 400-2, Air Force Logistics Doctrine and US Army Field Manual 100-5, Operations, were evaluated to determine if complementary logistical doctrine and implementing principles existed. The analysis was conducted using the applicable Air Force logistical concepts/requirements for corresponding Army logistical concepts/requirements for ALB execution. The analysis concluded the logistical doctrine of the Air Force does complement Army requirements for the conduct of ALB. However, the analysis also revealed two areas of concern which have a potentially negative impact on ALB tactical execution. These two concerns are: a need for increased doctrinal emphasis on the reliability of major weapon systems and the need for an ALB unique push system of distribution/resupply (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *LOGISTICS, *MILITARY DOCTRINE, AIR FORCE, LAND WARFARE, TACTICAL AIR SUPPORT, MILITARY TACTICS, USSR, WEAPON SYSTEMS, DISTRIBUTION, REPLENISHMENT, IMPACT, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES)

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Airland battle

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AIR COMMAND AND STAFF COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

(U) Air-to-Air Continuation Training in the Tactical Air Command.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student rept..

APR 85 101P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: McAllister, B. J. ;

REPORT NO. ACSC-85-1780

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The air-to-air training system in use today is the product of an 80-year evolution. In the past, peacetime air combat training was neglected due to budget constraints and a lack of emphasis in airpower doctrine. Since 1973, TAC has instituted unprecedented air-to-air training programs (Red Flag, Aggressors, DACT). Yet recent trends (accidents, weak areas during Aggressor visits) indicate shortcomings in day-to-day continuation training programs. This study has three parts: (1) a summary of the evolution of air-to-air training in the US; (2) an analysis of current problems external to squadrons that hinder the planning and execution of air-to-air continuation training programs, and some recommendations; and (3) a set of planning guidelines useful to squadrons in planning their program, based on current constraints.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AERIAL WARFARE, TRAINING, PEACETIME AIR FORCE TRAINING, DOCTRINE, AIR TO AIR, FLIGHT TRAINING, AIR FORCE PLANNING

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Continuation training

UNCLASSIFIED

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY

SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

AD-A156 990 5/8 15/5

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) The Standby Reserve Training Corps: An Alternative Mobilization Manpower Policy.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student essay.

APR 85 28P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Duncan, F. H. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The purpose of this study is to develop a rationale for the establishment of a new category of Army Reserve: one that is distinct from either the National Guard or the existing categories of the Army Reserve. This new category would be manned by volunteers in the 18-20 year age group, and would be called the Standby Reserve Training Corps (SRTC). The primary purpose of the SRTC is to shorten the 113 day delay from the time the draft is implemented until the first inductees reach the battlefield. The extent to which the SRTC can alleviate mobilization manpower shortages depends on the size of the shortfall and the structure of the program. Volunteers in the SRTC would incur a six (6) year obligation to be fulfilled by attending eight (8) weeks of Basic Combat Training (BCT) in two (2) week increments during the summer months for four (4) consecutive years, and by serving in a pre-trained manpower pool for a period of two (2) years following completion of training. The key to the success of this program is the integration of the training superstructure of the USAR Training Divisions with existing training facilities and with the recruiting capabilities of the Recruiting Command.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY RESERVES, *MILITARY TRAINING, *MOBILIZATION, BATTLEFIELDS, MANPOWER, SHORTAGES, MANNED, VOLUNTEERS, POLICIES, RECRUITING, SUPERSTRUCTURES, TRAINING, ALL VOLUNTEER, ARMY PERSONNEL, ARMY PLANNING

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Army reserves, Standby Reserve Training Corps

AD-A156 990

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AD-A156 925

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ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) A Combat Role for the USAR Training Divisions.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student essay.

APR 85 26P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Walker, P. D. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The purpose of this study is to describe and justify an additional mission for the USAR Training Divisions. The current mobilization plan for the Training Divisions calls for them to move to designated training centers and either augment or take over the training mission of that installation. I propose an expansion of this mission: After the training division has trained a full cycle of combat soldiers, I propose that, with the addition of company grade officers and other combat and logistical support units, the training division should move out to the theatre of operations as a Light Infantry Division. Prior to their conversion to training divisions, these units were all combat infantry divisions and thus retain some remnants of this past organization. So the present structure continues to provide a firm organization for command and control of maneuver units. The expense and turmoil created by this additional mission would be minimal, since the combat division would not be assembled until after mobilization and all parts of the combat division would come from the various training centers, branch schools and installation support units, both active and reserve. All that is lacking for the formation of 12 additional combat divisions is an implementation plan. Finally, by adopting this concept, the army would gain the additional flexibility of being able to tailor the mission of the training divisions to the immediate needs of the Army.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *DIVISION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, *ARMY TRAINING, *MILITARY RESERVES, ARMY PERSONNEL, COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS, COMPANY LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, COSTS, CYCLES, INFANTRY, MANEUVERS, MISSIONS, MOBILIZATION, OFFICER PERSONNEL, OPERATION, PLANNING, WARFARE, LOGISTICS SUPPORT, COMBAT SUPPORT, ACTIVE DUTY

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Army reserves

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

AD-A156 867 13/6 15/5

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA
(U) U.S. Railroads - A Military Asset.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student essay.

MAY 85 22P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Jeffries, L. I. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) U.S. railroads collectively are the largest volume haulers of domestic freight both in peace and at war. However, the rail industry today is essentially only capable of carrying freight at the current peacetime levels and is not capable of increasing this volume as fast as would probably be required during a total mobilization. If this increase is greater than the rails can absorb, then other less efficient users of energy and personnel resources will be required to carry this additional freight. Strategic planners must allocate scarce resources to provide an economical means to achieve the domestic transport end. This is not being done and, as a result, this nation will expend more scarce resources than is necessary in a total mobilization. The U.S. railroads are a military asset and strategic planners need to be aware of the capabilities of domestic rail freight service in the event of a total mobilization. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) RAILROADS, CARGO, DOMESTIC, ENERGY, HUMAN RESOURCES, INDUSTRIES, MOBILIZATION, PEACETIME, RAIL TRANSPORTATION, RAILS, TRANSPORT, WARFARE, LOGISTICS PLANNING, STRATEGY

AD-A156 795 5/6

ARMY RESEARCH INST FOR THE BEHAVIORAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
ALEXANDRIA VA

(U) A Multipurpose Arcade Combat Simulator (MACS).

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Interim rept. JuI 82-Mar 83.

APR 84 18P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Schroeder, J. E. ;

REPORT NO. ARI-TR-629

PROJECT NO. 20283743A794

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The purpose of the present paper is to describe the Multipurpose Arcade Combat Simulator (MACS) currently being developed by the Army Research Institute, Fort Benning Field Unit. MACS represents a low-cost training/simulation alternative which can eventually be adapted to a variety of weapon systems. Currently, the hardware consists of a microcomputer, disk drives, Pascal language card, joy sticks, a light pen, and dummy weapons. The light pen has been fitted with corrective lenses in order that accurate readings can be taken at a range of 10 ft. The light pen currently can be mounted to either a dummy M16A1 rifle or an expended M72A2 Light Antitank Weapon (LAW). The system provides immediate visual and auditory feedback of hit/miss shot location. In addition, the system can provide training in traditionally difficult to train areas such as the effects of wind and moving target engagement. Current and planned training software are discussed in detail. Other possible advantages of the MACS system which are addressed in this paper include cost savings, weapon training for components with limited ranges (e.g., ROTC, USAREUR, and Reserve Components), implications for mobilization, and the additional training flexibility provided by the MACS system. Additional keywords: Marksmanship; Weapons training. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) SIMULATORS, ARMY TRAINING, COMPUTER AIDED INSTRUCTION, MULTIPURPOSE, FIRING ERROR INDICATORS, ANTITANK WEAPONS, WARFARE, DISKS, DRIVES, WIND, LIGHT PENS, MICROCOMPUTERS, MILITARY RESERVES, ARMY RESEARCH, COSTS, SAVINGS, LENSES, LOW COSTS, SIMULATION.

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OTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A156 795 CONTINUED

MOBILIZATION, RESERVE OFFICER TRAINING CORPS, COMPUTER PROGRAMS, WEAPON SYSTEMS, FEEDBACK, HEARING, VISION

IDENTIFIERS: (U) MACS(Multipurpose Arcade Combat Simulators), Marksmanship, Weapons training, PE83743A, AS794

AD-A156 786 5/1 5/3 13/8

CENTRAL MICHIGAN UNIV MOUNT PLEASANT

(U) Implementing Strategic Management of Productivity in Military Hardware Design.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis.

MAY 85 75P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Dawley, R. S. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The balance between functional design requirements and manufacturing capabilities in the design and production of military hardware must be established during the early stages of design development to maximize cost efficiency of the total system and to establish a foundation of preparedness in the event of industrial mobilization. This thesis reveals how such a balance has been obtained historically, and presents a strategy for developing production ready designs. The characteristics that allow production personnel to readily build to a design are not automatically inherent in the design, but rather must be required to the design agency by high levels of authority. The findings indicate creation of a synergistic effect through design teams composed of both design and manufacturing personnel. Two new acronyms are presented. 1. PRAM-D, Productivity, Reliability, Availability, Maintainability and Durability. 2. DREP, Design Productivity Engineering and Planning, which is synonymous with productivity measures. The benefits of a fully implemented productivity program are optimal cost, schedule, and quality. Additional keywords: Productivity; Design to cost; PEP (Productivity Engineering and Planning). (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *PRODUCTIVITY, *DESIGN TO COST, *COST EFFECTIVENESS, *MANAGEMENT, FUNCTIONS, REQUIREMENTS, MAINTAINABILITY, INDUSTRIAL PERSONNEL, COSTS, OPTIMIZATION, PRODUCTION, MILITARY EQUIPMENT, INDUSTRIES, MOBILIZATION, MANUFACTURING, PERSONNEL, STRATEGIC MATERIALS, THESES, RELIABILITY, SYNERGISM

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Strategic management, PEP(Productivity Engineering and Planning)

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

AD-A158 828 1/3.5 5/1 15/8 AD-A158 828 CONTINUED
 RAND CORP SANTA MONICA CA IDENTIFIERS: (U) C-141 aircraft

(U) Cost Implications of Transferring Strategic Airlift C-141s to the Air Reserve Forces.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Interim rept..

FEB 85 80P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Barbour, A. A. ;

REPORT NO. RAND/N-2252-AF

CONTRACT NO. F48820-82-C-0018

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The Military Aircraft Command's (MAC) C-141 fleet presently is operated under an arrangement whereby each squadron is manned by both active duty and reserve personnel on an approximately 55% active to 45% reservist basis. This Note compares the cost of operating these C-141 squadrons under the present arrangement with the cost of a wholly reservist operation. It was found that when the costs of the present combined operation are calculated with the usual cost factors for C-141 squadrons there appears to be a potential to save one-third of the annual cost per squadron by transferring the C-141s to the Air Reserve Forces (ARF). However, the relatively high cost of the present C-141 operation, which stems largely from its high peacetime flying rate, would not be reduced by a transfer to the ARF. As a result, the potential savings of a transfer shrinks to 15%, and become negligible when the cost of providing peacetime airlift service by other means is added back in. The author emphasizes that when another cargo aircraft is acquired that can adopt the peacetime missions of the C-141s at comparable cost, these side-effects of the C-141 active/ARF comparison will disappear. Additional keyword: Cost analysis. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AIR FORCE OPERATIONS, *JET TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT, *COST ANALYSIS, *MILITARY RESERVES, *AIRLIFT OPERATIONS, AIR FORCE PLANNING, ACTIVE DUTY, COSTS, MILITARY AIRCRAFT, MISSIONS, PEACETIME, MILITARY PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE, TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT, HIGH COSTS, SAVINGS, SQUADRONS

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AIR COMMAND AND STAFF COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

AD-A156 200

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ARMY RESEARCH INST OF ENVIRONMENTAL MEDICINE NATICK MA

(U) An Analysis of Operation Urgent Fury.

(U) An Analysis of Aerobic Capacity in a Large United States Population.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student rept..

APR 85

34P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Rivard, D. T. ;

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Vogel, J. A. ; Patton, J. F. ; Mello, R. P. ; Daniels, W. L. ;

REPORT NO. ACSC-85-2185

REPORT NO. USARIEM-M28/85

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

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ABSTRACT: (U) Operation Urgent Fury took place in the Caribbean on a small island called Grenada 70 miles off the coast of Venezuela 25 October 1983. The battle itself was not significant in terms of men and equipment deployed or in the fact that the United States intervened militarily. The United States has intervened militarily in the Caribbean and Latin America many times historically. President Reagan stated there were basically three reasons why the intervention took place: 'First, and of overriding importance, to protect innocent lives; second, to forestall further chaos; third, to assist in the restoration of conditions of law and order and of government institutions to the island of Grenada'. This paper will present a background of the events leading up to the operation and the battle itself. I will then analyze the battle in the context of the Principles of War as stated in AFM 1-1. The adherence to or the deviation from these Principles of War may highlight the areas that succeeded because they were congruent with the principles or succeeded inspite of deviation from the principles. Finally, I will attempt to use this battle as a case study providing some of the answers to the problem of projecting airpower where we do not have existing forward airbases.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY TACTICS, LATIN AMERICA, WEST INDIES, COASTAL REGIONS, UNITED STATES, AIRPORTS, FORWARD AREAS, ISLANDS, RAPID DEPLOYMENT

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Urgent fury operation, Grenada

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ABSTRACT: (U) This study presents a description of aerobic capacity in a large U.S. population comprised of 1,514 males and 375 females, such influencing factors as age, training state, occupation and body composition were evaluated. The population consisted of new recruits entering the U.S. Army from civilian life as well as soldiers in a variety of assignments and physical training programs. Age ranged from 17 through 55. Aerobic capacity was determined as maximal oxygen uptake measured directly by the Douglas bag technique during a standard discontinuous treadmill running procedure with the exception of one older aged group. New male and female recruits, representing a young civilian population, entered the service with VO2 max of 51 and 37 ml/kg/BW/min, respectively, and thereafter increased 5-10% during initial basic training. The difference between genders, 30% on an absolute basis, was 14% when expressed as a function of lean body mass. Aerobic capacity was less after occupational training and continued to decrease with age at an average yearly rate of 10%. Aerobic capacity varied with intensity of the occupational physical demand except in groups with significant physical training programs. This first large U.S. population study of aerobic capacity, using a direct treadmill procedure, demonstrates levels consistent with any previously reported population. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *OXYGEN CONSUMPTION, *PHYSICAL FITNESS, RESPIRATION, FACTOR ANALYSIS, VOLUME, AEROBIC PROCESSES, CAPACITY (QUANTITY), HUMAN BODY, CIVILIAN POPULATION, FEMALES, RECRUITS, MALES, JOBS, MILITARY TRAINING, POPULATION, UNITED STATES, TRAINING, ARMY PERSONNEL

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Aerobic capacity, Age differences, Sex

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

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differences

AD-A158 105 5/8

AIR COMMAND AND STAFF COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

(U) The 'Total Force' Comptroller.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student rept.,

APR 85 34P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Boerum, K. R. ;

REPORT NO. ACSC-85-0235

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The Air Reserve Forces are the initial and primary source of augmentation of the active forces during war or an emergency. However, the roles and missions of ARF comptroller personnel have not yet been defined. Actions to determine the most effective use of ARF comptroller personnel following a mobilization are underway with development of a comptroller wartime concept of operations. ARF comptroller personnel represent a vital, motivated resource. Active duty comptroller activities must make effective use of the ARF.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *COMPTROLLERS, *MILITARY RESERVES, AIR FORCE PERSONNEL, MISSIONS, *MANPOWER UTILIZATION, AIR FORCE, MOBILIZATION

IDENTIFIERS: (U) ARF (Air Reserve Forces), Total force concepts

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AIR FORCE INST OF TECH WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH SCHOOL OF
ENGINEERING

IDENTIFIERS: (U) SLAM simulation language

(U) Analysis of Fuel and Ammunition Resupply in Attack
Helicopter Operations

IAC NO. SR-08539

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis

MAR 85

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Harding, B. G.; Manteuffel, R. L.

REPORT NO. AFIT/GST/DS/85M-8

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The success of attack helicopter operations depends, to a great extent, on the ability of the logistical system to support these operations. The purpose of this thesis was to evaluate the ability of an attack helicopter battalion to resupply itself with fuel and ammunition. The scenario used in the study considered one attack helicopter battalion, equipped with the AH-64 helicopter, engaged in an anti-armor mission in an European environment. It utilized a three-FARP system to re-arm and refuel its attack helicopter companies. The scenario only depicted the battalion resupplying itself with its own organic truck assets. A model depicting the battalion logistical system and its employment of the attack helicopter companies was constructed using SLAM, a special purpose simulation language, with FORTRAN inserts. This model depicted the movement of convoys to and from a brigade support area, where they picked up fuel and ammunition, the dispersal of these supplies to the FARPs, and the use of fuel and ammunition by the attack helicopter companies. The results identified those elements of the system, which had the greatest impact on the battalion's ability to operate. They also illustrated the effect of operating at extended distances and the impact of vehicle attrition on the three-FARP system. **Keywords:** Attack helicopters, Logistics, Simulation.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AMMUNITION, *ATTACK HELICOPTERS, *LOGISTICS SUPPORT, *AVIATION FUELS, *ANTIARMOR AMMUNITION, *MISSIONS, *BATTALION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, *ATTACK, *EMPLOYMENT, *FORTRAN, *AMMUNITION, *REPLENISHMENT, *BRIGADE LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, *EUROPE, *LOGISTICS, *SIMULATION, *LANGUAGES, *ATTRITION, *VEHICLES, *SIMULATION, *THESES

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-A155 818 15/8

AD-A155 818 CONTINUED

APPLIED CONCEPTS CORP WOODSTOCK VA

(U) Benefits Analysis of Past Projects. Volume 2.
Individual Project Assessments.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Apr 82-Jan 84.

NOV 84 289P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Simpson, J. A. ;

CONTRACT NO. F33615-81-C-5145

MONITOR: AFVAL
TR-84-4089-VOL-2

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also volume 1, AD-A155 817.

ABSTRACT: (U) A program was conducted to assess the technical results, degree of implementation, and resulting benefits from 75 past Air Force MANTECH projects. The projects encompassed nineteen divisions of eight major aerospace contractors, and most types of USAF end items. Almost one-half (47%) of all projects led to production implementation, yielding over \$992 million (in 1982 dollars) in projected manufacturing cost savings through 1992, under a peacetime scenario. The savings figures are conservative in that they reflect only actual or definitely programmed cases of implementation, for implementation only at the contractor that performed the project, and reflect manufacturing cost only, exclusive of IR&D, G&A, and profit loadings. Approximately \$593 million (60%) was in savings on military items, and \$398 million (40%) was in production of commercial items. The Air Force portion of the military savings was approximately \$522 million (88%). The bulk of the commercial savings resulted from employment of MANTECH-developed technologies by General Electric and Pratt & Whitney Aircraft for production of commercial aircraft engines. The savings-to-cost ratio for all projects and all economic benefits was found to be 19:1. Considering savings only to the military, the savings-to-cost ratio was 11:1, and from the perspective of the Air Force alone, 10:1. The savings figures and ratios do not include numerous non-economic benefits which were identified. Many of these were product quality

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Improvements which resulted in more mission-effective end items.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AEROSPACE SYSTEMS, *CONTRACTORS, *AIR FORCE, *CONTRACT ADMINISTRATION, AIRCRAFT, BENEFITS, COMMERCIAL EQUIPMENT, SAVINGS, END ITEMS, MILITARY APPLICATIONS, BENEFITS, ECONOMICS, AIRCRAFT ENGINES, EMPLOYMENT, COSTS, MANUFACTURING, CONTRACTORS, PEACETIME, SCENARIOS, PRODUCTION, SAVINGS, PRODUCTION CONTROL, QUALITY, TEST AND EVALUATION

IDENTIFIERS: (U) PE78011F, WUMTP10622

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

AD-A155 817 5/1 13/8 15/5

AD-A155 817 CONTINUED

APPLIED CONCEPTS CORP WOODSTOCK VA

(U) Benefits Analysis of Past Projects. Volume 1. Summary Report.

AIRCRAFT, BENEFITS, SAVINGS, PEACETIME, SCENARIOS, PRODUCTION, AIR FORCE, BENEFITS, ECONOMICS, AIRCRAFT ENGINES, COMMERCIAL AIRCRAFT, MILITARY APPLICATIONS, SAVINGS, PRODUCTION CONTROL, QUALITY

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Apr 82-Jan 84.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Weapon systems acquisition, MANTECH, Lessons learned, PE78011F, WUMTP10622

MAY 84 84P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Simpson, J. A. ;

CONTRACT NO. F33615-81-C-5145

MONITOR: AFMVAL
TR-84-4089-VOL-1

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also volume 2, AD-A155 818.

ABSTRACT: (U) A program was conducted to assess the technical results, degree of implementation, and resulting benefits from 75 past Air Force MANTECH projects. The projects encompassed nineteen divisions of eight major aerospace contractors, and most types of USAF and items. Almost one-half of all projects led to production implementation, yielding over \$982 million in projected manufacturing cost savings through 1992, under a peacetime scenario. Approximately \$593 million (80%) was in savings on military items, and \$389 million (40%) was in production of commercial items. The Air Force portion of the military savings was approximately \$522 million (88%). The bulk of the commercial savings resulted from employment of MANTECH-developed technologies by General Electric and Pratt and Whitney Aircraft for production of commercial aircraft engines. The savings-to-cost ratio for all projects and all economic benefits was found to be 18:1. Considering savings only to the military, the savings-to-cost ratio was 11:1, and from the perspective of the Air Force alone, 10:1. The savings figures and ratios do not include numerous non-economic benefits which were identified. Many of these were product quality improvements which resulted in more mission-effective end items. Several recommendations were made. Keyword: Cost savings.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AIR FORCE PROCUREMENT, *COSTS, *MANUFACTURING, *SAVINGS, AEROSPACE SYSTEMS, CONTRACTORS.

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AD-A155 056 13/8 13/13

ARMY ENGINEER WATERWAYS EXPERIMENT STATION VICKSBURG MS
GEOTECHNICAL LAB

(U) Synthesis of Railroad Design Methods, Track Response
Models, and Evaluation Methods for Military Railroads.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final Rept. Nov 83-Sep 84.

MAR 85 151P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Coleman, D. M. ;

REPORT NO. WES/MP/GL-85-3

PROJECT NO. 4A102719AT40

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This report presents the results of a state-of-the-art review performed in the areas of railroad track structures, railroad design, and railroad evaluation. Described and discussed are the components comprising the railroad track system, railroad design procedures, analytical track response models, track performance models, methods of structural evaluation, rail defect testing, methods of functional evaluation, and the effect of heavy axle loads. Based on the results of this study an analytical track response model was chosen for use in future research into the evaluation of track structures. Three methods for testing track structures were chosen for additional investigation. An evaluation program comprising both structural (load-carrying capacity) and functional evaluation is proposed.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *RAILROAD TRACKS, MATHEMATICAL MODELS, RESPONSE, TEST AND EVALUATION, MILITARY APPLICATIONS, RAILROADS, STRUCTURAL PROPERTIES, MODELS, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), LOADS(FORCES), DEFECTS(MATERIALS), RAIL TRANSPORTATION, TEST METHODS, STATE OF THE ART, SYNTHESIS, STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) PES2719A, AST40

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DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY WASHINGTON DC

(U) Department of the Navy Justification of Estimates for
Fiscal Year 1986 Submitted to Congress, February 1985.
Navy Stock Fund, Marine Corps Stock Fund.

FEB 85 45P

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Contents: Stock Fund Justifications: Navy
Stock Fund and Marine Corps Stock Fund: Appropriation
Language, Program and Financing Schedule, Object
Classification Schedule, General Statement, Peacetime
Inventory/ Augmentation, Force Modernization, Force
Modification, Readiness and Sustainability, War Reserve
Material, Fleet Marine Forces Support, Fleet Support,
Advanced Base Functional Component and Operation Plan
Support, Fleet Hospital Element, Navy War Reserve Program
Summary; and Marine Corps War Reserve Program Summary;
Business Statements of the Navy Stock Fund and Marine
Corps Stock Fund.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *NAVAL BUDGETS, *COST ESTIMATES, MARINE
CORPS PLANNING, MARINE CORPS OPERATIONS, NAVAL OPERATIONS,
INVENTORY ANALYSIS, COMBAT READINESS, CLOTHING,
MODIFICATION, NAVAL LOGISTICS, STOCKPILES, OPERATION,
PLANNING, TEXTILES, MARINE CORPS, CLASSIFICATION,
SCHEDULING, AUGMENTATION, INVENTORY, PEACETIME, RESERVE
EQUIPMENT, WARFARE

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY

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RAND CORP SANTA MONICA CA

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EQUIPMENT, MEASUREMENT, MODELS, MONTE CARLO METHOD,
OPERATIONAL READINESS, RESOURCES, SIMULATION, SPARE PARTS,
TRANSPORTATION

(U) AURA (Army Unit Readiness/Sustainability Assessor)
Applications: Division-Level Transportation and
Selected Spares Issues.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Sustainability, Combined arms units,
AURA (Army Unit Readiness/Sustainability Assessor)

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Interim rept.,

DEC 84

96P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Shishko, R.; Kamins, M.;

REPORT NO. RAND/R-3158-MIL

CONTRACT NO. NDA903-83-C-0047

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) AURA (Army Unit Readiness/Sustainability Assessor) is a Monte Carlo event simulation model that permits decisionmakers to examine the implications of alternative resource levels on the output of combined arms units, and to assess a broad range of theater-wide resource allocation policies. This report describes AURA applications to the mission-generation capabilities of combined arms units. Among the applications described are: (1) assessment of the readiness and sustainability of a combined arms brigade supported by two artillery battalions; (2) investigation of the potential of increased stocks of certain Direct Exchange (DX) items to increase sustainability; (3) examination of the effects of augmenting unit prescribed load lists with certain mandatory spares. Among the conclusions supported by these AURA simulations are: Ammunition material handling equipment at the Division Support Command needs to be increased; tank sustainability can be increased by having higher stocks of certain DX items; under present stockage policies, cannibalization will be an important source of spares in wartime. Keywords include: Spare parts; Models; Combat readiness; Operational readiness; Transportation; Ammunition.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY TRANSPORTATION, *LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT, *RESOURCE MANAGEMENT, ARMY PLANNING, DECISION MAKING, ALLOCATIONS, THEATER LEVEL OPERATIONS, JOINT MILITARY ACTIVITIES, STOCKPILES, AMMUNITION, ARTILLERY, BATTALION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, COMBAT READINESS, DIVISION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, EXCHANGE, MATERIALS HANDLING

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ARMY PROCUREMENT RESEARCH OFFICE FORT LEE VA

ANALYSIS, ECONOMIC MODELS, INPUT, PRODUCTION, REGULATIONS,
REPLENISHMENT, SPARE PARTS, WEAPON SYSTEMS

(U) Feasibility of Applications of Competition Decision -
Assist Package (CDAP) to Spare Parts.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) CDAP(Competition Decision Assist
Package)

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

JAN 85

48P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Lankford, V. G.; Stewart, B. L.;

REPORT NO. APRO-84-13

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Defense Acquisition Regulation Supplement No. 6, DoD Replenishment Parts Breakout Program, 1 June 1983, prescribes a screening of replenishment parts designed to reduce costs by breaking out parts for purchase from other than prime weapon system contractors. The US Army Audit Agency recommended that a cost model be constructed and implemented to (a) estimate potential costs and price reductions attributable to breakout or increased competition, (b) compare the two figures, and (c) identify whether breakout or competition is cost effective. In September 1983, the Army Procurement Research Office (APRO) published the Competition Decision-Assist Package (CDAP). APRO Study Report 82-08, which described an automated model designed to calculate estimates of recurring costs associated with two producers involved in a competitive production effort. This model had been developed as a tool to assist in the economic evaluation of production competition for a major weapon system. The objective of this study was to determine if it is feasible and beneficial to modify the existing CDAP model so it can be applied to spare parts breakout or competition as an economic analysis model. While the CDAP model may be useful for some major assemblies/subassemblies where an extensive manpower effort for developing model input is warranted, it is impractical as a general purpose economic analysis model for spare parts breakout or competition. Other, more appropriate models exist.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *COST MODELS, *ARMY PROCUREMENT, *WEAPON SYSTEMS, FEASIBILITY STUDIES, COST EFFECTIVENESS, ARMY PROCUREMENT, ARMY RESEARCH, AUTOMATION, CONTRACTORS, COST MODELS, COSTS, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, ECONOMIC

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OTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY

SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A154 063

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AD-A154 439

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ARMY MILITARY PERSONNEL CENTER ALEXANDRIA VA

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL MONTEREY CA

(U) A Study of the Social Origins of a United States Elite:
The U.S. Army.

(U) The Impact on Military Containerization of a Trend by
the Civilian Sector Towards 40 Foot Containers.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis.

MAR 85

54P

DEC 84

107P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Chase, R. D. ;

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Neshlem, P. R. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This thesis addresses the issue of whether members of the Army elite have homogeneous social origins and if not, to what extent they are representative of the general population. Ever since the end of World War II, the United States has maintained a large standing army. For the first time in its history, it formed a large peacetime army and made commitments to many allies which guaranteed this army a long life. By the late 1950's many people, including several sociologists, began to study the military and the effects of the military on American society. The military as a social institution received extensive analysis. The study of social origins of the military elite should interest those in the field of stratification and mobility in that it would provide an important data base for comparing military elites with other professional elites. The social origins of 'typical' elites from various professions should be compared to see if certain ascribed characteristics are associated with elite status in our society and if so, further studied to determine how they lead to attainment of elite status.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ARMY PERSONNEL, *SOCIETIES, ARMY, DATA BASES, PEACETIME, POPULATION, STRATIFICATION, THESES

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Elite groups, *Social origins

ABSTRACT: (U) This thesis examines the impact on the use of containerization by the U.S. military for peacetime and contingency resupply operations of a trend by commercial shippers to move towards 40 foot containers. A brief history of containerization and its development in the commercial and the military sectors is followed by a discussion of current trends in the use of containerization. Such items as the economic relationship between the shipper and the ship owner, the impact of container development on ship design, and military use of containers in peacetime and contingency operations are examined. The evidence of a trend by the commercial sector to move towards the 40 foot container is explored and its possible impact on the military is discussed. A study designed to assess the impact of this trend on the military and to determine the feasibility of using 40 foot containers in military resupply operations is developed. Additionally, alternate solutions are presented. The final chapter provides an analysis of the solutions presented and recommendations are made. Keywords: Containership, Contingency Container Utilization, Peacetime Container Utilization, and Military Container Operations.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CONTAINERSHIPS, *CONTAINERIZED SHIPPING, *REPLENISHMENT, CIVILIAN POPULATION, COMMERCIAL EQUIPMENT, CONTAINERIZING, CONTAINERS, HISTORY, IMPACT, MILITARY APPLICATIONS, MILITARY OPERATIONS, NAVAL ARCHITECTURE, PEACETIME, SOLUTIONS(GENERAL), THESES, UTILIZATION, EMERGENCIES

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

AD-A154 355 5/4 15/6

AD-A154 307 15/5

RAND CORP SANTA MONICA CA

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL MONTEREY CA

(U) Emerging Security Considerations for NATO's Northern Flank,

(U) Initial Provisioning of Secondary Items--A Recommendation for the Norwegian Navy.

DEC 84 18P

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis.

PERSONAL AUTHORS: DELeon, P. ;

DEC 84 78P

REPORT NO. RAND/P-7041

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Schonberg, B. C. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Since the inception of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the northern flank nations have played quite conspicuous roles in East-West politics, although in very different ways. Norway and Denmark are charter members of NATO, Iceland joining shortly thereafter; all have been consistently supportive of NATO, albeit exercising low military profiles (e.g., neither Norway nor Denmark permits the peacetime location of nuclear weapons on their soil). Finland has traditionally acted as a buffer and broker between the Soviet Union and the other Scandinavian states, while Sweden has deliberately pursued a policy of strictly observed and well-armed neutrality. Although there have been some deviations from these general patterns, on the whole, they have held relatively constant in the post war years and need not be recounted at length here. The consensus regarding the Northern Flank is that it represents a stable geographic area, the quiet corner of Europe, one relatively devoid of the East-West volatilities and tensions which have characterized other parts of the continent over the past thirty years.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *NATO, *EAST WEST RELATIONS, *POLITICAL SCIENCE, DENMARK, FINLAND, ICELAND, NORWAY, PEACETIME, POSITION(LOCATION), EUROPE, PATTERNS, NUCLEAR WEAPONS, POST WAR OPERATIONS, USSR, SWEDEN, SECURITY, LOGISTICS SUPPORT, NORTHERN EUROPE

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Northern flank(NATO)

ABSTRACT: (U) Initial provisioning of secondary spare parts is an important process of the acquisition of a weapon system. It has a direct and powerful impact on system effectiveness and on future inventory costs. This thesis presents and analyzes existing models for secondary item provisioning and makes a recommendation for provisioning policies in the Norwegian Navy. The mean supply response time model is found to be the most appropriate model both for provisioning as well as for replenishments at periodic reviews. The model will also serve as a valuable tool in the budgeting process as it relates budget levels and their respective performance levels.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *SPARE PARTS, ACQUISITION, IMPACT, NAVY, NORWAY, POLICIES, SECONDARY, SPARE PARTS, THESES, WEAPON SYSTEMS, MILITARY PROCUREMENT, MILITARY FORCES(FOREIGN)

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Provisioning

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A154 118 15/5

AD-A154 069 5/1 13/10 15/5

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL MONTEREY CA

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL MONTEREY CA

(U) Development of the Marine Corps Logistics Base Albany
Replenishment Spare Parts Breakout Program.

(U) A Model for Evaluating Vendor Bids for Stock
Replenishment of an Item.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis.

DEC 84 125P

DEC 84 80P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Johnson, W. F. ;

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Gray, R. D. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This study was undertaken to determine DOD and Marine Corps objectives and requirements for replenishment spare parts breakout, analyze current directives and procedures, and to prescribe a comprehensive approach for implementing an effective replenishment spare parts breakout program at Marine Corps Logistics Base (MCLB) Albany, Georgia. During the course of this study it was found that (1) the DAR Supp. 8 DOD Replenishment Spare Parts Breakout Program is focused on actions during replenishment while effective breakout is dependent on actions early in the systems acquisition process; (2) DAR Supp. 8 does not provide guidance for acquisition personnel whose actions are crucial to effective breakout; (3) the DAR Supp. 8 breakout process sufficiently captures the factors in the breakout decision but is too complex, and is inefficient for day-to-day use by breakout technicians. The major contribution of this thesis was the prescription of an effective replenishment spare parts breakout program for MCLB Albany, Georgia. Additional keywords: Weapon systems; Military procurement.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *REPLENISHMENT, *SPARE PARTS, *INVENTORY, ACQUISITION, DAILY OCCURRENCE, GEORGIA, LOGISTICS, MARINE CORPS, PERSONNEL, THESES, WEAPON SYSTEMS, MILITARY PROCUREMENT, DECISION MAKING

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Breakout analysis

AD-A154 118

UNCLASSIFIED

PAGE 602 065693

ABSTRACT: (U) The Ships Parts Control Center (SPCC) Uniform Inventory Control Program (UICP) wholesale replenishment model for 1H cognizance symbol (consumable) material is an order quantity-reorder level or (Q,R) model. A stocked item's order quantity and reorder level are established in large part by the unit price and procurement lead time forecasted for it. When a replenishment is needed, the order quantity is specified and the procurement lead time forecasted for it. When a replenishment is needed, the order quantity is specified and the procurement officer requests bids from vendors. These bids include both a unit price and an estimate of production lead time. The thesis examines the impact of differences between the forecasted and actual values for lead time and price on the optimum total annual cost of stocking the item as computed by the UICP model. A modification of the model for comparison of the total annual cost associated with the lead time and price combination of each vendor bid is developed. Some expected effects of implementing the model are discussed and areas requiring further research are identified. Keywords include: Inventory Model; Uniform Inventory Control Program; Price break models; Procurement.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY PROCUREMENT, *REPLENISHMENT, *INVENTORY CONTROL, *LEAD TIME, *COST MODELS, COSTS, INVENTORY, MODELS, MODIFICATION, OFFICER PERSONNEL, PROCUREMENT, PRODUCTION, QUANTITY, REPLENISHMENT, THESES, VENDORS, MATHEMATICAL MODELS, NAVAL PROCUREMENT, CONTROL CENTERS, FORECASTING, COST ANALYSIS, PARTS, SHIPS, ESTIMATES, CONSUMPTION

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Wholesale replenishment, UICP(Uniform Inventory Control Program), Consumables, Price break models, Bidding(Procurement), Inventory models

AD-A154 069

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY

SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

AD-A153 920

ARMY FIELD ARTILLERY SCHOOL FORT SILL OK MORRIS SWETT
TECHNICAL LIBRARY DIV

(U) The Military Exercise. A Bibliography of Periodical
Articles.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

APR 85 12P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: MILLER, L. L. ;

REPORT NO. USAFAS/MSLTD/SB111

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This bibliography lists military exercises of the US Army and US Marine Corps with emphasis on ground maneuver activities since 1945. Entries are arranged by acronym/codeword. Selection is from the unclassified holdings of this library. No attempt at inclusiveness has been attempted. In this respect this is a working draft. Keywords: Doctrine, Joint military activities, Military organizations, Military personnel, Military science, Military strategy, Military tactics, Periodicals, Strategy, Treaties, War games, War potential, NATO, USA, and USMC.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *BIBLIOGRAPHIES, *MILITARY EXERCISES, ARMY, MILITARY DOCTRINE, JOINT MILITARY ACTIVITIES, MARINE CORPS, MILITARY APPLICATIONS, MILITARY EXERCISES, MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS, MILITARY PERSONNEL, MILITARY STRATEGY, MILITARY TACTICS, NATO, PERIODICALS, TREATIES, WAR GAMES, WAR POTENTIAL

AD-A153 825

RAND CORP SANTA MONICA CA

(U) The Rand Winter Study on Nonnuclear Strategic Weapons.
Executive Summary.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Interim rept..

DEC 84 44P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Builder, C. ; Ben-Horin, Y. ; Brown, T. ;
Darilek, R. ; Dennis, G. ;

REPORT NO. RAND/N-2227-AF

CONTRACT NO. F49620-82-C-0018

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Advancing technologies, particularly in 'smart' micro-electronics and manifested in munitions, are offering the future prospect of nonnuclear weapons capable of performing some of the missions now assigned to strategic nuclear forces. That prospect may be advanced by increasingly voiced concerns about the possession or use of the large stockpiles of strategic nuclear weapons. The emergence of nonnuclear strategic weapons (NNSW), perhaps before the turn of the century, could have profound implications for current security concepts and policies. The purpose of the research reported here was to anticipate as many as possible of those implications and, thereby, improve the basis for U. S. Air Force planning. Current concepts for deterrence and for the waging of strategic and theater warfare were reexamined for the potential changes that might occur as a result of the advent of significant NNSW capabilities. Similarly, current policies for security alliances and for the proliferation and control of nuclear arms were reviewed for the stresses or changes that might accompany the emergence of NNSW. While many of the potential changes in security concepts and policies are so complex as to defy judgments about whether NNSW should be welcomed or rejected, there is little doubt that NNSW are emerging and that they will greatly complicate our ideas about how to prevent or wage wars. The salient uncertainties now, however, are technical: How far can NNSW go in posing alternatives to strategic nuclear weapons? Originator-supplied keywords: Strategic weapons, Nuclear weapons, Air Force, Theater level operations.

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OTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A153 825 CONTINUED

AC-A153 712 5/1 5/8 15/5

Arms control, Deterrence.

AIR FORCE LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT CENTER QUINTER AFS AL

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ARMS CONTROL, *STRATEGIC WEAPONS, AIR FORCE, AIR FORCE PLANNING, CONVENTIONAL WARFARE, NUCLEAR FORCES (MILITARY), NUCLEAR WEAPONS, OPERATION, POLICIES, SECURITY, STOCKPILES, STRATEGIC WARFARE, STRESSES, THEATER LEVEL OPERATIONS, WEAPONS

(U) Mobility Control Center Productivity.

APR 84 17P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Holland, J. O.; Snyder, L. A.; Grandalski, M. F.; Edwards, G. C.; Harkins, O. L.;

REPORT NO. AFLMC-LX100711

MONITOR: SBI
AD-F630 678

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This report addresses the problems impacting mobility control center productivity. The MAJCOMs agree that problems do exist in the areas of training, facilities, communications, and equipment, and that improvements are needed. In addition, a number of MAJCOMs indicated that Mobility Control Center (MCC) productivity improvement is dependent on the interest that commanders have in their mobility program. Improved training, facilities, communications, and equipment will not significantly improve a mobility program without aggressive support from commanders. Commanders, from MAJCOM to unit level, must let their personnel know that mobility is an important part of the mission and demand the full support of every subordinate. Strong command support ensures: (a) An adequate number of qualified, motivated personnel with reasonable retainability are assigned to work in the MCC; (b) Personnel attend training classes; (c) Mobility exercises are frequent enough to achieve and maintain proficiency; and (d) Adequate facilities, communications, and equipment are available for the MCC.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MOBILIZATION, *AIR FORCE OPERATIONS, *LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT, *MOBILITY, *CONTROL CENTERS, *PRODUCTIVITY, MILITARY COMMANDERS, *OFFICE EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES, MILITARY EXERCISES, PERSONNEL RETENTION, MOTIVATION, PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT, AIR FORCE PLANNING, MANAGEMENT PLANNING AND CONTROL

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Mobility Control Centers, MCC, SBI4

AD-A153 825

AD-A153 712

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-A153 363

AD-A153 215 5/8 15/8

ARMED NATIONAL LAB IL ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL SYSTEMS
DIV

ARMY COMMAND AND GENERAL STAFF COLL FORT LEAVENWORTH KS
COMBAT STUDIES INST

(U) Transportation during Periods of Mobilization: A
Historical Review.

(U) Rapid Deployment Logistics: Lebanon, 1958.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Research survey no. 3,

JUL 84 103P

OCT 84 127P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Middendorf, D. P.; Johnson, L. R.;

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Wade, G. H.;

REPORT NO. ANL/EES-TN-274

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

CONTRACT NO. EMM-E-1211

Availability: Superintendent of Documents, GPO,
Washington, DC 20402 HC\$4.50 Stock Number 008-020-01022-7
Microfiche furnished to DTIC (and NTIS) users.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The effects on the U.S. Transportation system of military preparations for war are compounded by the concurrent transportation requirements of economic mobilization to support a war effort. Several studies of military logistics have concluded that the transportation system may be the limiting factor in determining whether there is a successful operation. The responsiveness of the U.S. transportation system during recent military conflicts is reviewed, beginning with the Spanish-American War and continuing through the Korean War. The nature and scope of each war is characterized, and the associated mobilization is described. Technological developments and regulatory changes in the transportation system since World War II are also reviewed in terms of their implications for the response capability of the nation. The dominant theme that emerges from this study is the overriding need for close coordination between modes and appropriate setting of priorities for shipments. The lack of an efficient system ultimately results in severe congestion at ports and terminals. The critical importance of the merchant marine fleet in overseas conflicts during the previous wars is also identified.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *TRANSPORTATION, *MOBILIZATION, MERCHANT VESSELS, LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT, SCHEDULING, PREPARATION, HISTORY, REQUIREMENTS, UNITED STATES, WARFARE, LIMITATIONS, RESPONSE

AD-A153 363

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ABSTRACT: (U) President Camille Chamoun of Lebanon made an urgent plea on 14 July 1958 to the governments of France, Great Britain, and the United States to deploy military forces to Lebanon. Received in Washington at 0800 on 14 July, this message became the first test of the Eisenhower Doctrine, which had been announced in January 1957. The JCS activated a Specified Command, Middle East (SPECOME), and designated Adm. James L. Holloway, Commander in Chief, North Atlantic and Mediterranean, as the Commander in Chief, SPECOME (CINCSPECOME). According to a JCS memorandum, These actions marked the beginning of operation 'Blue Bat,' the first United States airborne-amphibious operation to occur in peacetime. Contents: Doctrine, Planning, Background, Problems, Deployment, Organization, Resupply, Procurement, Civil Affairs, Medical support, Security, Plans, Task force 201, On-hand supplies, 31 August 1958.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *RAPID DEPLOYMENT, *LEBANON, *MILITARY ASSISTANCE, DOCTRINE, AIRBORNE, AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS, MILITARY PLANNING, MILITARY PROCUREMENT, NATIONAL SECURITY, HISTORY, CIVIL AFFAIRS, LOGISTICS, MIDDLE EAST

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Task Force 201, Eisenhower Doctrine, JCS (Joint Chiefs of Staff), Blue Bat Operation

UNCLASSIFIED

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A152 462 5/9

AD-A152 245 14/2 19/5 19/6

TEXAS A AND M UNIV COLLEGE STATION ORGANIZATIONAL
BEHAVIOR RESEARCH

ARMY TEST AND EVALUATION COMMAND ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND
MD

(U) Predictors of Transfer Adjustment: A Longitudinal
Study.

(U) Secondary Armament, Vehicle-Mounted.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Technical rept..

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. on international test
operations procedure.

JAN 85 54P

MAR 85 14P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Shaw, J. B.; Fisher, C. D.; Woodman, R. W.

REPORT NO. ITOP-3-2-075

REPORT NO. TR-088-7

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

CONTRACT NO. N00014-83-K-0388

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Supersedes report dated 2 Feb 71, AD-
722 725.

PROJECT NO. F63521

TASK NO. RF63521803

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) 143 MCO's who had been notified of an
upcoming Permanent Change of Station (PCS) were
interviewed prior to moving. Three months after moving,
99 of these individuals returned follow-up questionnaires.
Hypotheses were tested concerning premove, move, and post
move determinants of post move adjustments to both the
job and the location. Adjustments were found to be
predicted by pre-move attitude toward the move,
adjustment and satisfaction with previous moves,
of dependents, unmet expectations, perceived job
advancement, and amount of information about new location
received prior to moving. Keywords include: Transfer,
relocation, mobility, satisfaction, adjustment.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *RELOCATION, *MILITARY PERSONNEL, JOB
SATISFACTION, TRANSFER, ADJUSTMENT (PSYCHOLOGY), MOBILITY,
QUESTIONNAIRES, SURVEYS, JOBS, FAMILY MEMBERS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) PE62763M

ABSTRACT: (U) This ITOP provides guidance for testing
secondary armament systems mounted on combat vehicles to
determine whether they comply with requirements documents
and specifications. Vehicular secondary armament is
regarded as including all armament other than primary
weapon on fighting vehicles. Three such types of armament
are: (a) Machineguns mounted coaxially with a primary
major-caliber gun, (b) Auxiliary weapons that augment the
combat potential of the vehicle (e.g., grenade launchers
as installed on vehicles), (c) Weapon systems that give a
fighting capability to vehicles whose primary role is to
perform a function other than fighting (e.g., the powered
machinegun or automatic cannon on a command-and-
reconnaissance vehicle). Within this broad classification
are included machineguns, automatic weapons, grenade
launchers, and pyrotechnic launchers. Originator supplied
keywords include: Automatic weapons; Auxiliary weapons;
Grenade launchers; Machineguns; Pyrotechnic launchers;
Secondary armament; Vehicle-mounted armament.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *WEAPONS, *COMBAT VEHICLES, *WEAPON
SYSTEM EFFECTIVENESS, MACHINE GUNS, LAUNCHERS,
PYROTECHNICS, AUTOMATIC WEAPONS, COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS,
WAR POTENTIAL, GRENADE LAUNCHERS, TEST METHODS, FIRING
TESTS (ORDNANCE), COMPATIBILITY

IDENTIFIERS: (U) ITOP (Integrated Test Operate Panel)

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AD-A152 007

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12/5

15/6

ARMY NATICK RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CENTER MA

AIR FORCE INST OF TECH WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING

(U) A Systems Analysis of Army Field Bread and Bakery Requirements.

(U) DEPLOY: An Interactive Goal Programming Model for the Rapid Deployment of Armed Forces.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final technical rept..

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis,

FEB 85

102P

DEC 84

210P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Kirejczyk, H. J.; Chevalier, W.; Edelman, B.; Decareau, R. V.;

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Tate, D. O.;

REPORT NO. NATICK/TR-68/O12

REPORT NO. AFIT/GOR/OS/84D-14

PROJECT NO. 1L162724AH89

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

TASK NO. AA

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The systems analysis addresses alternatives to satisfy the Army's field bread product requirement, including fresh bread from mobile bakeries and host nation support, shelf-stable end products (canned bread, crackers, British-type biscuits), and shelf-stable mixes (cornbread, biscuit mix, sweet/quick breads). Each alternative was evaluated relative to a variety of criteria, including peace and wartime cost impacts, logistical impacts, field bakery requirements, and consumer acceptance. Originator-supplied keywords include: Food Service, Field Feeding, Field Equipment, Consumer Acceptance, Bread, Bread Substitutes, Peacetime, Combat, Mobile Bakeries, Field Bakeries, Wartime, and Cost Effectiveness.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *BREAD, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, STABILITY, WARFARE, KITCHEN EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES, FIELD ARMY, SUBSTITUTES, ACCEPTABILITY, CONSUMERS, FIELD EQUIPMENT, FOOD SERVICE, PEACETIME, COST EFFECTIVENESS, FEEDING, SYSTEMS ANALYSIS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Bakery equipment, MU149, MU144, MU147, MU148, PE02724A, AS-89

AD-A152 084

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ABSTRACT: (U) DEPLOY is a interactive Goal Programming Model for the Rapid Deployment of Armed Forces which offers decisive advantages over any current methodology. The front-end user-friendly package allows the user to easily enter the necessary data either interactively or via external files. Furthermore, data files can be easily created and altered to perform sensitivity analysis on any of the parameters in the model. DEPLOY accounts for both intertheater and intratheater airlift, and can be used to optimally plan movement schedules for predetermined forces or optimally choose and move a force from a list of available units and airlift resources to meet specified goals. In addition, further analysis can be performed to determine the least number of aircraft or the least costly aircraft inventory necessary to accomplish the specified goals. This report describes the physical and mathematical, scenario limitations, and input requirements of DEPLOY. Further, the report includes a user guide, variable definitions, subroutine definitions, and computer listings. The scenario used to demonstrate DEPLOY used 188 decision variables and 126 separate equations. Finally, this demonstration serves as an example to any potential users of DEPLOY. Keywords include: Goal programming, Air transportation, Military transportation, Theater level operations, and Optimization.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), *GOAL PROGRAMMING, *MATHEMATICAL MODELS, *RAPID DEPLOYMENT, COMPUTERIZED SIMULATION, VARIABLES, AIR TRANSPORTATION, DATA BASES, INPUT, REQUIREMENTS, MILITARY TRANSPORTATION, OPTIMIZATION, SCENARIOS, THEATER LEVEL OPERATIONS.

UNCLASSIFIED

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

AD-A152 007 CONTINUED
SUBROUTINES, USER MANUALS

AD-A151 580 15/8.3

INSTITUTE FOR DEFENSE ANALYSES ALEXANDRIA VA

(U) Chemical Warfare Study: Summary Report.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

FEB 85

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Kroesen, F. J. ;

REPORT NO. IDA-P-1820

CONTRACT NO. MDA903-84-C-0031

MONITOR: IDA/HQ, SBI
85-29852, AD-E500 897

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Prepared in cooperation with
Burdeshaw Associates, Ltd., Bethesda, MD.

ABSTRACT: (U) This report is a condensed and
unclassified summary of a study of the probable nature of
a future chemical conflict. The objective of the study
was to describe a chemical environment and its impact on
the capabilities and effectiveness of military forces and
their operations.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CHEMICAL WARFARE, OPERATIONAL
EFFECTIVENESS, MILITARY OPERATIONS, THREAT EVALUATION,
IMPACT, CHEMICAL REACTIONS, USSR, NATO, UNITED STATES,
MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS, MOBILIZATION, DEPLOYMENT, WARSAW
PACT COUNTRIES, BATTLEFIELDS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) LPN-IDA-T-3-200

IAC NO. CB-008107

IAC DOCUMENT TYPE: CBIAC - HARD COPY --

IAC SUBJECT TERMS: D--(U)WARSAW PACT COUNTRIES THREAT
(NON-SOVIET), CB THREAT, SOVIET THREAT, THREAT SCENARIOS,
MODELS (THREAT SCENARIOS), AIRBASE, APPLICATIONS (THREAT
SCENARIOS), ARTILLERY CREWS, ARMY TROOPS, CHEMICAL AGENTS,
CONTAMINATION, EQUIPMENT SURVIVABILITY, AMMUNITION,
CASUALTIES, PERSONNEL EFFECTS, PERFORMANCE DEGRADATION. ;

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AD-A151 580

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY

SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

AD-A151 518

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AMERICAN DEFENSE PREPAREDNESS ASSOCIATION ARLINGTON VA

(U) Selected Proceedings ADPA (American Defense Preparedness Association) Conference: Industrial Base Planning Issues 'Industrial Preparedness Initiatives in the New Budget Scenario' Held at Washington, DC on March 15-16 1984.

MAR 84 215P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Love, S. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This industrial base planning conference is designed to address past shortcomings of command post exercises and studies constrained by narrow parameters. It directly involves industry in assessing responsiveness and minimizes government's role and assumptions. The conference also addresses current OSD thrust of rapid expansion of production of critical end items in a national security emergency short of mobilization. It's purpose is to develop recommendations for potential actions by government and industry to provide a capability to rapidly increase production off critical end items in a national security emergency short of mobilization. Defense contractors simulated maximum production acceleration of selected items for national security emergency which would transition to mobilization later, government established a steering group and a response cell.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *INDUSTRIES, *INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, *DEFENSE PLANNING, *CONTRACTORS, *MILITARY BUDGETS, *LOGISTICS PLANNING, *UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, *COOPERATION, *SCENARIOS, *END ITEMS, *OPERATIONAL READINESS, *MOBILIZATION, *EMERGENCIES, *NATIONAL SECURITY, *DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, *SYMPOSIUM, *EXPANSION

AD-A151 222

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ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (MANPOWER INSTALLATIONS AND LOGISTICS) WASHINGTON DC

(U) Department of Defense Manpower Requirements Report for FY 1986. Volume 3. Force Readiness Report.

FEB 85

340P

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Table of Contents: The Total Force, Manpower Mix, Mobilization Manpower, Manpower Counting, Defense Planning and Programming Categories, National Security Objectives, Policy, and Defense Manpower, Manpower Request, Manpower Overview, Mobilization Manpower, Manpower Program Summary, Significant Army Program Highlights, Army Programmed Manpower by Defense Planning and Programming Category (DPPC), Significant Marine Corps Programmed Manpower by Defense Planning and Programming Category (DPPC), Significant Air Force Program Highlights, Air Force Manpower by Defense Planning and Programming Category (DPPC), Defense Agencies Manpower Program, Manpower Programs, Programmed Manpower by Defense Planning and Programming Category (DPPC), Description of Defense Manpower Costs, Detailed FY 1986 Manpower Costs, Current Civilian and Military Pay Rates, U.S. Strategic Forces, U.S. Tactical/Mobility Forces, Active Component Military Personnel Strengths by Regional Area and by Country and European Troop Strengths.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MANPOWER, *DEFENSE PLANNING, *DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, *MILITARY PERSONNEL, *MILITARY FORCE LEVELS, *MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), *OPERATIONAL READINESS, *AIR FORCE OPERATIONS, *ARMY OPERATIONS, *MARINE CORPS OPERATIONS, *MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, *PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT, *COMBAT READINESS, *MOBILIZATION, *SALARIES, *NATIONAL SECURITY

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Total force

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

AD-A151 118 5/1 15/5

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) The Pros and Cons of the Transfer of the National Defense Stockpile to the Department of Defense.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Study project.

DEC 84 27P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Greenwood, A. R. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Pile (National Stockpile) was established in 1939 to provide for the acquisition and retention of stocks of certain strategic and critical materials in which the United States was deficient and thereby decrease and prevent wherever possible a dangerous and costly independence of the United States upon foreign nations for supplies of these materials in times of national emergency. At issue is whether the National Defense Stockpile should be transferred to the Department of Defense. An analysis of this issue is undertaken in the context of H.R. 33, a bill introduced for this purpose. The essay was developed on the basis of a literature search, discussions with DOD, FEMA, GSA, and congressional staff, and the author's background in working with the House Armed Services Committee on this issue. The essay concludes that there is little likelihood that much progress will be made in meeting stockpile goals under the current stockpile organization. On the other hand, there is no guarantee that the program would improve significantly under Department of Defense management. However, a transfer to DOD would place both the authorization and appropriations for the stockpile in the hands of defense oriented committees and subcommittees. In any event, it is a good bet that similar legislation to transfer the stockpile to the Department of Defense will be introduced early in the 99th Congress.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MANAGEMENT PLANNING AND CONTROL, *NATIONAL DEFENSE, *STOCKPILES, MILITARY PROCUREMENT, MILITARY SUPPLIES, ACQUISITION, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, STRATEGIC MATERIALS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *National Stockpile

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AD-A151 098

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ARMY CONCEPTS ANALYSIS AGENCY BETHESDA MD

(U) Overview/PARCOM (Parts Requirements and Cost Model) Turnkey Project (OTPT).

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Apr-Nov 84.

NOV 84 53P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Penn, S. L. ; Frear, H. D. ; Bauman, W. J. ; Rose, T. A. ;

REPORT NO. CAA-SR-84-33

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Rept. nos. CAA-TP-84-11, AD-A151 092, CAA-TP-84-12, AD-A151 095, CAA-D-84-10, AD-A151 093 and CAA-D-84-15, AD-A151 094.

ABSTRACT: (U) The project consisted principally of a turnkey transfer, from CAA to the Aviation Systems Command, of the Overview and PARCOM Models, developed on a previous study (Aircraft Spares) to provide a quick reaction methodology for forecasting aircraft fleet wartime sustainability and spare parts requirements. The project also included testing of the Dyna-METRIC Model, to meet a perceived shortcoming of Overview and PARCOM--their inability to represent a partial substitution parts replacement policy. PARCOM was extended to include partial substitution and to replace Overview. Dyna-METRIC can assess fleet sustainability with part substitution, but is expected to be most useful for higher resolution (multi-echelon and indenture) analyses. Keywords include: Aircraft; Spares; Spare parts; Logistics; War reserves; Stockage requirements; Inventory management; Overview; PARCOM; Dyna-METRIC; Partial substitution.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT, *AIRCRAFT, *SPARE PARTS, COST MODELS, LOGISTICS, REQUIREMENTS, INVENTORY CONTROL, SUBSTITUTES, METHODOLOGY

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *PARCOM(Parts requirements and cost model), Turnkey project, Stockage requirements, Dyna-metric, War reserves

AD-A151 098

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

AD-A150 998 5/1 5/3 6/8

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL MONTEREY CA

(U) Forecasting Beef Prices for Military Subsistence Procurement.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis,

JUN 84 89P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Borza, M. J. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Defense Subsistence Region Pacific (DRSPAC) is responsible for the acquisition of food products (meat, fresh fruit and vegetables, etc.) for military personnel located west of the Rocky Mountains. In the author's review of current DRSPAC operations, it was observed that capitalizing on price movements was not a consideration during acquisition of beef products. Using time-series analysis, it was shown that significant seasonal price movements occur for selected stock items. Supplemental information and the initial stages of a forecasting model were developed to support replenishment decision making. It is recommended that price movements be incorporated within the acquisition strategy of DRSPAC. The criterion of supply effectiveness should always be foremost, DRSPAC's consistent with purpose, but need not be degraded by the introduction of cost efficiencies associated with an acquisition strategy that considers price movements. Keywords include: DRSPAC, Subsistence procurement, Beef products, Forecasting, and Time-series analysis.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *COST EFFECTIVENESS, *BEEF, *MILITARY PROCUREMENT, TIME SERIES ANALYSIS, SEASONAL VARIATIONS, ACQUISITION, FOOD, FORECASTING, DECISION MAKING, REPLENISHMENT

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Prices, Price movements, DRSPAC(Defense Subsistence Region Pacific), Subsistence procurement

AD-A150 998

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AD-A150 560

CALIFORNIA UNIV LOS ANGELES SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING AND APPLIED SCIENCE

(U) Sequential Decision Models in Reliability.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Progress rept. 1 Oct 83-30 Sep 84,

DEC 84 5P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Miller, B. L. ; Jacobson, S. E. ; Mortensen, R. E. ;

CONTRACT NO. AFOSR-82-0305

PROJECT NO. 2304

TASK NO. A5

MONITOR: AFOSR TR-85-0010

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Research during this period was carried out in the areas of quality control, reliability in logistics support, and queueing theory applications to inventory. In addition, work from the previous year was completed in optimal inspection and optimal stockage policies for parts which replace failed components. The research was more varied than anticipated because Assistant Professor Subelean resigned unexpectedly to accept a position in industry and was replaced by Professor Jacobson and Associate Professor Mortensen. This is a progress report on AFOSR Grant 82-0305.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Inventory, *Decision making, *Models, *Logistics support, *Stockpiles, *Quality control, Inspection, Optimization, Queueing theory, Policies, Reliability

IDENTIFIERS: (U) WUAFOSR2304A5, PE81102F

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SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

AD-A150 444

5/9

ARMY SCIENCE BOARD WASHINGTON DC

(U) Leading and Manning Army 21, 1984 Summer Study.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

NOV 84 127P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Blanchard, G. S. ; Bumpus, W. M. ; Chapman, L. F., Jr. ; Cheatham, H. E. ; Dyke, N. B. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) During the preparation for the Summer Study, a number of issues were discussed in regard to each of the Terms of Reference. Finally these were reduced to the four major issues treated in this report which were: Manning the mobilized forces, Recruiting and retention - Total Army, Impact of Quality of Life, and Quality and quantity of manpower for the future.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Leadership, *Army personnel, *Manpower, *Mobilization, *Personnel retention, Quality, Motivation, Quantity, Recruiting

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Quality of life

AD-A150 351 5/3 5/4 15/5

ARMY MILITARY PERSONNEL CENTER ALEXANDRIA VA

(U) Geopolitics of Strategic Minerals: The Example of Chromium.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis.

AUG 84 233P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Sarver, J. R. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Chromium is one of the most strategic and critical of all minerals to the U.S. Chromium provides the basis for examining the U.S. import dependence on ores and concentrates (i.e., chromite), versus import dependence on the processed form of a mineral (i.e., ferrochrome). Generally the strategic advantage belongs to the country that does most of a mineral's processing, whether it be the producing or the consuming country. They gain the added value of processed materials over ores. Ore producers who do the processing also incur lower transportation costs in exporting their goods. The dire straits faced by the U.S. ferrochrome processing industry make it a fascinating case study of how foreign policy options are formulated. Generally, economics rules decision making in mineral markets. However, governments may choose to support uneconomic mineral production programs or financially support other activities (i.e. R&D, stockpiling, foreign aid, exploration, substitution, recycling, etc.) if they are viewed as decreasing minerals import vulnerability. This thesis provides specific conclusions and recommendations regarding the U.S. chromium import independence.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Imports, *Geopolitics, *Strategic materials, *Chromium, Ores(Metal sources), Decision making, Vulnerability, Industries, Foreign aid, Minerals, Recycled materials, Foreign policy, Transportation, Processing, Stockpiles, Theses

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Metall industry, Chromite, Ferrochrome, Concentrates(Metals)

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AD-A150 173 5/1

AD-A149 815 5/6

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE WASHINGTON DC

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (MANPOWER RESERVE AFFAIRS/LOGISTICS) WASHINGTON DC RESERVE FORCES POLICY BOARD

(U) Department of Defense Annual Report Fiscal Year 1985.

(U) Annual Report of the Reserve Forces Policy Board, Fiscal Year 1983.

FEB 84 286P

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

NOV 84 39P

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Partial contents: Peace with freedom--The challenges we face: protecting U.S. interests in a changing world. Meeting the challenge: defense policy, and meeting the challenge: defense capabilities; Defense resources--The defense budget, Manpower. The industrial base, and Management; Defense programs--Land forces, Naval forces, Tactical air forces, Force projection, Nuclear forces, Regional security, Materiel readiness and sustainability, Mobilization, and Special interest programs.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Military budgets, *Military forces(United States), Department of Defense, Mission profiles, Manpower, National security, Defense systems, Mobilization, Policies, Operational readiness

ABSTRACT: (U) This Annual Report, as required by law (10 USC 133)(c)(3), sets forth the Board's independent evaluation, review and comment on Department of Defense policies and programs as they relate to the Reserve Components. It was once written that 'readership is a passing parade.' It is certainly no exception that the readership of the various reports prepared by the Reserve Forces Policy Board varies from year to year. It is, therefore, no accident that we have repeated pertinent material published in past reports, since such material not only tells the story to a new group of readers, but also reinforces what was said earlier to past readers. Content of Fiscal Year 1983 Annual Report: The report is organized into seven major sections: Importance of the Reserve Components to the Total Force; Readiness and Mobilization of the Reserve Components; Equipment; Manpower; Training; Other Key Issues; Board Activities for Fiscal Year 1983.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Military Reserves, Tables(Data), Operational readiness, Military budgets, Reports, Military equipment, Manpower, Military training, Department of Defense, Policies, Mobilization

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AD-A148 630 1/3.1 15/8

AD-A148 517 5/1 5/8 15/5

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) Piss Ants Versus Elephants: A Design for Rapid Deployment.

(U) Mobilization of the National Guard and Reserves.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student essay.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Study project.

APR 84 23P

JUN 84 139P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Hurley, R. D. ;

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Tech, L. L. ; Humberson, S. A. ; Wilhelm, D. P. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) While our attack helicopter development program has technologically increased the capability of the fleet, it has produced a behemoth which is of little use if we cannot get it to the fight in time to participate. Advances in technology to available production aircraft present the opportunity to field a smaller attack helicopter which would use 50% less strategic airlift assets than the current attack helicopter battalion. It could also provide an 80% increase in the battalion's firepower and significantly ease the logistics burden. This paper compares the deployability and supportability of current attack helicopter battalions with a proposed light attack helicopter battalion equipped with off-the-shelf, combat tested helicopters. The conclusion reached is that we need to design some attack helicopter units specifically for the rapid deployment mission by taking advantage of the relatively low cost, easy to deploy and support aircraft that are currently available.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Attack helicopters, *Rapid deployment, *Air logistics support, Battalion level organizations, Firepower, Lightweight, Low costs, Tactical air support, Airlift operations

AD-A148 630

AD-A148 517

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ABSTRACT: (U) The study examines solutions to issues surfaced during a mobilization planning exercise conducted at the US Army War College, 29-30 October 1983. Specifically, the question is whether it is feasible to relieve over-taxed mobilization stations through the utilization of state owned facilities. The study is oriented at a specific geographical region and utilizes data gathered from an existing state owned training site within the mobilization area of a mobilization station identified as over-taxed. Additionally, data was obtained using a review of existing literature, and personal interviews of Reserve and Active officers across the mobilization structure. The growing reliance on Reserve and National Guard Forces to help provide a conventional deterrent strategy is tied to the timely mobilization of forces in being. It is concluded that mobilization and deployment improvements can be effected through the implementation of the alternatives studied. However, long term (ideal) solutions will be realized over time and with the availability of additional resources.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Mobilization, *Military facilities, Army personnel, National Guard, Military reserves, Facilities, State government, Utilization

UNCLASSIFIED

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY

SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

AD-A149 447 25/3

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) Theater Communications and the Army Role.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Study project,

MAY 84 70P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Barker, L. I., Jr;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The theme of this individual study project is to arrive at possible Army roles in theater-wide communications. Today one can see that tactical elements (i.e., echelons at corps and below) are being equipped with organic communications equipment which is necessary to fight the battle. Relatively thin lines of long-haul communications interconnect out-of-theater. Within the theater, between tactical elements and the long haul communications, are mostly peacetime systems which cannot provide survivability and endurance during wartime. Command, control and intelligence needlines over communications paths cannot be guaranteed after any outbreak of large scale hostilities. A look at historical approaches to theater-wide communications within selected theaters and ongoing study efforts such as communications systems are examined. Possible roles for the Army emerge and the need to take a 10-15 year look ahead to see which role might be the more desirable. The project points the way towards the need for communications architectures which can be developed from the basis of understanding herein for endurable and survivable, theater-wide communications capabilities for user needlines.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Communication and radio systems, Army, Long range(Distance), Peacetime, Theater level operations, Paths, Survivability

AD-A149 447

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AD-A149 440 15/5 15/6

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) Direct Deploying Units: A Concept Revisited.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Study project,

MAY 84 25P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Mulcahy, T. D. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This is an analysis of the methods of mobilizing Reserve Component units with an emphasis on the role of the direct deploying unit concept. The study examines the current status of the Army Mobilization and Operation Planning System (ANDPS) and FORSCOM's mobilization implementing guidance in FORSCOM Mobilization and Deployment Planning System (FORMDEPS). The study suggests that current systems are adequate but plans do not take advantage of mixing the three mobilization methods: mobilize through mobilization station (men and equipment), modified direct deployment (men through MS and equipment direct through port of embarkation), to maximize mobilization assets in meeting required schedules. The study concludes that more use of the direct deployment concept should be applied to early deploying combat service support units and/or other small specialized units such as medical, AG or JAG units as a means of reducing the pressures on mobstations and aiding our ability to meet required deployment schedules. The study emphasizes a need to preplan mobilization actions and to task STARC's and MUSARC's with specific direct deployment support missions.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Military reserves, *Army planning, *Combat support, *Mobilization, *Deployment, Army operations, Preparation

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Direct deployment, ANDPS(Army Mobilization and Operation Planning System), FORMDEPS(FORSCOM Mobilization and Deployment Planning System)

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AD-A148 177 5/1

AD-A148 846 6/10

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF (ARMY) WASHINGTON DC
MANAGEMENT DIRECTORATE

ARMY RESEARCH INST OF ENVIRONMENTAL MEDICINE NATICK MA

(U) Army Study Highlights. Volume 5.

(U) Assessment of Muscle Strength and Prediction of
Lifting Capacity in U.S. Army Personnel.

OCT 84 15P

DEC 84 46P

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Wright, J. E.; Sharp, D. S.; Vogel, J. A.;
Patton, J. F.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 3, AD-A128 084.

REPORT NO. USARIE-M-9/85

ABSTRACT: (U) The principal findings of this study were:
(1) USACE does not provide adequate individual training
in mobilization roles and missions. (2) Most USACE
managers are unsure about how to remove construction
constraints under emergency conditions. (3) Mobilization
planning is not well coordinated among other Federal and
non-Federal agencies, particularly at the regional level.
(4) Mobilization staffing, material resources, and
funding are not well provided for. (5) Mobilization
requirements are not clearly defined. (6) The distinction
between full and total mobilization is unclear. (7) The
Direct Support/General Support District concept may be
ineffective. (8) Existing and planned ADP systems are not
designed to operate effectively under mobilization
conditions. (9) Plans for maintaining the physical
security of USACE facilities during a mobilization are
inadequate. (10) There is a perception that USACE does
not provide enough command emphasis and guidance for
mobilization planning.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) Mobilization, Army operations, Army
planning

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The purpose of this study was to determine
muscular strength tests which would be appropriate for
Army occupational selection and predictive of job lifting
and lifting-carrying tasks. A maximum lift to 132 cm,
dead lift to knuckle height and a short term self-paced
maximal lift-and-carry were utilized as criterion tasks.
Isometric strength measures evaluated as predictors
included: handgrip, knee extension, trunk extension,
upper torso arm-shoulder pull down, standing upward pull
at 38 cm and 132 cm height. Dynamic strength of the trunk
extensors were also measured with an isokinetic
dynamometer. Studies employed both male and female
soldiers. Initial analysis selected six isometric
strength measures plus lean body mass as potential
predictors of the best criterion variable, maximum lift
capacity to 132 cm (WSLC). Males and females formed
separate populations (non-coincidence) in these measures
so that gender could be represented by a numerical
designator as a constituent variable in a single
predictive equation. Handgrip, 38cm upright pull and
upper torso pull down gave similar predictive power.
Ridge regression techniques were utilized to compensate
for multicollinearity effects among these predictors.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) Strength(Physiology), Lift, Muscles,
Physical fitness, Predictions, Army personnel,
Capacity(Quantity), Males, Females, Regression analysis,
Tables(Data)

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Isometrics

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SEARCH CONTROL NO. 045893

AD-A148 747 5/3 15/5

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL MONTEREY CA

(U) Cost Analysis for Competitive Major Weapon Systems Procurement: Further Refinement and Extension.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

SEP 84 127P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Greer, W. R., Jr.;

REPORT NO. NP554-84-023

PROJECT NO. R0533

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Aerospace industry capacity utilization (CU) rate was found to be a major price determinant of major weapons systems. This study examines the feasibility and desirability of using more firm-specific measures of CU. A reliable method of forecasting the aerospace industry's CU is developed. Our study also finds that the sole source program costs are also related to the level of CU. In addition to CU, the magnitude of savings from second sourcing is also affected by the quantity split between the two suppliers. Contractor teaming as an acquisition strategy is assessed.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Military procurement, Utilization, Acquisition, Cost analysis, Aerospace industry, Capacity(Quantity), Weapon systems

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Capacity utilization, PE62760N

IAC NO. MT-000596

IAC DOCUMENT TYPE: MTIAC - MICROFICHE --

IAC SUBJECT TERMS: T--(U)Aerospace Industry, Cost Analysis, Weapon Systems, Forecasting, *Procurement, / Code E. /Code D.;

AD-A148 747

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AD-A148 889 15/5 15/8

ARMY CONCEPTS ANALYSIS AGENCY BETHESDA MD

(U) Utilization of Increased Airlift Capability (UIAC) Study.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Study rept. Apr-Sep 84.

SEP 84 272P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Sorenson, J. A.; DePalma, J.;

REPORT NO. CAA-SR-84-29

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This study examined the increases in peacetime airlift capacity due to the Military Airlift Command's fleet expansion, determined the impacts on the Army transportation system and developed a process to select the most suitable cargo and route combinations to use the additional capacity. The results of analysis indicated that transportation cost avoidances could be realized by diverting surface port-packed cargoes to airlift; however by increasing airlift resupply, potential cost savings could increase. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Airlift operations, Military transportation, Air logistics support, Army planning, Army operations, Air transportation, Costs, Cost analysis, Savings, Routing, Capacity(Quantity), Mathematical models, Military requirements, Tables(Data), Peacetime

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Military Airlift Command, Military management, UIAC(Utilization of Increased Airlift Capability)

AD-A148 889

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AD-A148 485 5/6

AD-A148 347 5/1 15/5

AIR FORCE INST OF TECH WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH SCHOOL OF
SYSTEMS AND LOGISTICS

ARMY CONCEPTS ANALYSIS AGENCY BETHESDA MD

(U) Development of a Network Analysis of the Air Force
Provisioning Process for an Applied Computer
Simulation Exercise.

(U) Mobilization Base Requirements Model (MOBREM) Study.
Phases I-V.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Study rept. Nov 79-Aug 84.

SEP 84 310P

AUG 84 198P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Douglas, R. M. ; Mulder, J. E. ;

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Barry, F. G. ; Alberg, W. ; Jeanes, B. ;
Pawlowski, S. ; Brown, R. ;

REPORT NO. AFIT/GLM/LSM/84S-16

REPORT NO. CAA-SR-84-22

CONTRACT NO. MDAB03-83-C-0327

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This thesis set out to produce a ready-to-use package for a computer-aided training exercise to teach a network analysis technique applied to the USAF provisioning process. The starting point for the application of the computer-aided instruction was the existing PROV-MAN-X or as a stand-alone product. Summarizing the research objectives, the specific goals of the thesis were to (1) gather information to identify activities, relationships, and times for the USAF provisioning process, and (2) design a computerized simulation model of the USAF provisioning process, and (3) develop user friendly computer programs to act as the instructional medium for the training exercise.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Air Force training, *Network analysis(Management), Air Force, Computer aided instruction, Computerized simulation, Theses

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Provisioning process

ABSTRACT: (U) This study report covers the study to develop the Mobilization Base Requirements Model (MOBREM). The model will assist the Department of the Army (DA) in the manpower and mobilization planning, budgeting, policy development, and in determining the mobilization support requirements of the Continental United States (CONUS) Base. The study report describes the problems leading to the study, a historical summary of the activities and product of each of the five model development phases, and the methodology of the model. It also defines the tasks required to operate the model, reflecting the experience gained by CAA during two data base updates and model runs made during the development effort. The study report concludes with observations regarding model use by the Army.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Planning programming budgeting, *Mobilization, Army budgets, Logistics support, Army planning, Army personnel, Manpower, History, Mathematical models, Military requirements, United States, Methodology, Policies, Data bases

IDENTIFIERS: (U) MOBREM(Mobilization Base Requirement Model)

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AD-A147 923 15/5

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE WASHINGTON DC NATIONAL
SECURITY AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS DIV

RAND CORP SANTA MONICA CA

(U) Navy Material in Suspended, Not Ready for Issue.
Condition Needs More Management Attention.

(U) Estimating Wartime Support Resource Requirements.
Statistical and Related Policy Issues.

NDV 84 22P

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Interim rept.,

JUL 84 111P

REPORT NO. GAO/NSIAD-88-23

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Embry, L. B. ;

REPORT NO. RAND/N-2183-AF

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) GAO's review of the Navy's management of material in suspended, not ready for issue, status showed that improvements are needed to reduce the amount and age of this material. To improve the management of suspended material, we recommend that you: (1) Initiate a one-time special project to have inventory control points and stockpoints determine the true condition of suspended material, make issuable all material that is needed, and purge from the supply system all material that cannot economically be made issuable or is no longer needed. (2) Modify the management information system used by the Naval Supply Systems Command, inventory control points and stockpoints so that it will receive summary data on the amount, age, and reasons material is suspended. Monitor this data to ensure compliance with DoD requirements. (3) Assess personnel resource allocations for the purpose of establishing a central control group at each inventory control point to provide oversight of suspended material, and (4) Provide more explicit guidance on who (the inventory control point or stockpoint) is responsible for resolving suspended material discrepancies.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Logistics management, *Inventory control, *Naval logistics, *Management information systems, *Stockpiles, *Purging, Data bases, Management planning and control, Resource management, Centralized
IDENTIFIERS: (U) Suspended not ready for use equipment, Naval supply system command, Suspense files

AD-A148 284

UNCLASSIFIED

AD-A147 923

PAGE 619 085693

CONTRACT NO. F49620-82-C-0018

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The Air Force spends several billion dollars annually to procure the spare parts and other resources needed to support modern aircraft weapon systems. A large fraction of this investment is used to obtain assets for support of wartime operations. The assumptions used to project peacetime experience to wartime activity levels have important resource implications, but little has been done to test them empirically. Peacetime operational experiments, coupled with engineering projections of wartime failure rates, could be used to test these assumptions and provide an improved basis for resource requirements computations. This note addresses statistical and policy issues central to improving estimates of wartime support resource requirements. It uses the current problem of establishing the level of investment in spare engines for the C-5 aircraft to elucidate a number of these issues. The results should be of interest to policymakers concerned with logistics resource allocation, operational commanders whose wartime capabilities are affected by statistical assumptions and related policy decisions, and personnel responsible for producing requirements estimates. Originator-supplied keywords include: spare parts, failure, logistics planning, military aircraft and aircraft engines.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Spare parts, *Air Force procurement, *Resource management, Military requirements, Operational readiness, Policies, Estimates, Weapon systems, Failure, Logistics planning, Military aircraft, Aircraft engines, Peacetime

UNCLASSIFIED

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

AD-A147 923 CONTINUED
IDENTIFIERS: (U) Aircraft

AD-A147 749 5/8 15/8

ARMY COMMAND AND GENERAL STAFF COLL FORT LEAVENWORTH KS

(U) United States Army Airborne Forces: An Instrument of
Land Power, 1990-2000.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis.

APR 84 177P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Snow, J. J. ;

MONITOR: SBI
AD-E751 151

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This study critically analyzes the future roles of United States Army airborne forces as an instrument of national security policy during the period 1990-2000. A key to that analysis is the relationship of the strategic roles of airborne forces to requirements of those forces at the operational and tactical levels of war. Conducted from a doctrinal perspective, the study examines the historical basis for the American use of airborne forces. That examination reveals an American tradition of using airborne forces in tactical (versus operational or strategic) roles. The author shows that that tradition will likely influence the future American use of its airborne forces. After describing the strategic, operational, and tactical nature of future conflicts during the target period (1990-2000), a feasible set of roles and missions for US Army airborne forces is presented. Each of the three levels of war is discussed, with emphasis on the operational level. Four illustrative scenarios are used: high-intensity conflict in Europe (operational role), high-intensity conflict in Europe (tactical role), mid- to high-intensity conflict in the Middle East (operational role), and low-intensity conflict in North Africa (strategic role). To facilitate the potential of airborne forces producing operationally significant battlefield victories, a set of prescriptive requirements for the future is offered. The author stresses a balance between the three elements of the paradigm used -- soldiers, weapons, and doctrine. The analysis reveals that, assigned the proper missions and adequately resourced, United States Army airborne forces can effectively serve as an instrument of national security policy during the period 1990-2000. (Author)

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-A147 749 CONTINUED

AD-A147 713 15/5

AIR FORCE INST OF TECH WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH SCHOOL OF
SYSTEMS AND LOGISTICS

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Army aviation, *Airborne, *National
security, *Military forces(United States), Military
strategy, *Military doctrine, Army operations, History,
Conflict, Tactical Warfare, Military operations,
Scenarios, Land warfare, Battlefields, Battles, Army
personnel, Joint military activities, Infantry,
Employment, Rapid deployment, Theater level operations,
Military personnel, Mobility, Europe, Theaters

IDENTIFIERS: (U) AirLand Battle, Light forces, Deep
battle

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis,

SEP 84 107P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Lindsay, G. A. ; Melendrez, M. W. ;

REPORT NO. AFIT/GLM/LSM/84S-37

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) During a limited war the theater commander will need a resupply system to support his Forward Operating Bases (FOB). The staging base concept has the FOB ordering supplies from a staging base instead of the CONUS. The staging base would be located in the same theater or near the FOB and would not be subject to hostilities. This simulated the resupply actions for Economic Order Quantity (EOQ) items if the FOB ordered items from the staging base as compared to our current resupply system. The items measured at the FOB were the mean out of stock time, mean reorder time, mean number of orders, and mean number of times out of stock. The results indicated no difference between the two systems except for the mean out of stock time. The analysis shows the staging base concept provides the FOB with an out of stock time that is only one-half of the current resupply system. Recommend this study be continued to include repairable and equipment items to see if the staging base concept can provide support as effective as with EOQ items.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Logistics support, Theater level operations, Forward areas, Military facilities, Mathematical models, Replenishment, Simulation, Staging

IDENTIFIERS: (U) FOB(Forward Operating Bases),
EOQ(Economic Order Quantity)

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY

SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

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AIR FORCE INST OF TECH WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH SCHOOL OF
SYSTEMS AND LOGISTICS

VSE CORP CAMARILLO CA

(U) Strategic Materials: A Crisis Waiting to Happen.
(U) RDF (Refuse Derived Fuel) Utilization in a Navy Stoker
Coal-Fired Boiler.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Sep 82-Sep 84.

SEP 84 181P

OCT 84 184P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Long, T. P.; McClam, T. J.;

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Gardiner, G.; Chatterjee, A.;

REPORT NO. AFIT/GLM/LSM/84S-40

CONTRACT NO. N00123-82-D-0149

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

PROJECT NO. Y0817

ABSTRACT: (U) The United States is dependent on foreign sources for many strategic materials vital to its survival and national security. This study reviews past and present policies on the stockpiling of strategic materials, the quality of stockpiled materials, and examines the position and role of the Soviet Union in denying the U.S. access to strategic materials. It provides a close examination of cobalt, chromium, manganese, and titanium, their importance to the defense industry and the possible impact of a materials shortage on the U.S. economy and national security. To reduce America's vulnerability, a policy that integrates strategic materials, national security, foreign policy, and economic issues should be implemented. Specific findings and recommendations are presented at the end of the study.

TASK NO. Y0817008
MONITOR: NCEL
CR-85.003

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This report addresses the economics of co-firing refuse derived fuel (RDF) in a stoker coal fired boiler. The report specifies the type of RDF required, the cost and type of modifications to the coal boiler, and the price which can be paid for RDF based on boiler size and RDF feedrate. Life cycle economic procedures are used to develop breakdown graphs of RDF price versus boiler size. A list of Navy coal boilers which were examined for potential conversion is given. Also, details on various types of equipment to produce RDF are given as an appendix.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Strategic materials, *Stockpiles, Area denial, Cobalt, Economic impact, Defense planning, Access, Chromium, Manganese, National security, Quality, Vulnerability, Industries, Foreign policy, Shortages, Policies, USSR, Survival(General), United States, Titanium

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Boilers, *Solid wastes, Steam power plants, Naval shore facilities, Solid fuels, Preparation, Utilization, Economic analysis, Coal, Substitutes

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Refuse derived fuel, *Coal fired boilers, PE8372IN, WU01213

IAC NO. MT-001152

IAC DOCUMENT TYPE: MTIAC - MICROFICHE --

IAC SUBJECT TERMS: T--(U)*Strategic Materials, Cobalt, Chromium, Manganese, Titanium, /Code G, /Code B.;

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY

SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-A147 543 15/8

AIR FORCE INST OF TECH WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH SCHOOL OF SYSTEMS AND LOGISTICS

(U) Peace Gate: A Case Study of F-16 FMS (Foreign Military Sales) Management.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis.

SEP 84 145P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Greenlee, A. ; O'Neill, M. D. ;

REPORT NO. AFIT/GSM/LSY/84S-13

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The sale of 40 F-16 multi-role fighter aircraft to the emerging nation of Pakistan not only encompasses a variety of geo-political, economic and military consequences for the country itself but subsequently creates unique challenges for USAF foreign military sales program managers. This thesis examines the managerial challenges and program management performance during the acquisition and logistics support phases of the Peace Gate program. By first analyzing Pakistan as an emerging nation and recipient of F-16 aircraft under the Zia dictatorship. The thesis then discusses program management impediments and consequent management action taken by the USAF, Pakistan Air Force and contractor management teams. Managerial decisions and strategies applied during the sale and support phases are assessed in light of accomplishing Peace Gate program objectives. Conclusions regarding the contribution of specific management techniques toward program success are made.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Logistics management, *Logistics support, Strategy, Acquisition, Military Forces (Foreign), Pakistan, Peacetime, Decision making, Air Force, Theses

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Military sales, Foreign military sales, F-16 aircraft

AD-A147 295 5/1 13/8 21/5

AIR FORCE INST OF TECH WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH SCHOOL OF SYSTEMS AND LOGISTICS

(U) The Effects of Manufacturing Automation on the Surge and Mobilization Capabilities of the Gas Turbine Engine Industry.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis.

SEP 84 101P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Dressel, F. E. ; Gaul, V. F. ;

REPORT NO. AFIT/GSM/LSY/84S-9

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This thesis determine the effects of manufacturing automation on the surge and mobilization capabilities of the gas turbine engine industry. Five specific manufacturing characteristics are investigated: labor, flexibility, manufacturing inputs, equipment utilization, and lead time. The combined information showed mostly positive effects on surge and mobilization. Some areas showed no effect due to automation and the only negative effect was in one aspect of mobilization. Both companies reported an increased reliance on foreign suppliers for equipment and machinery, which would hamper their ability to expand their facilities during mobilization. Positive effects are anticipated for both surge and mobilization through increased flexibility, reduced labor requirements, and reduced manufacturing inputs requirements. Finally, the positive effects on these characteristics combined, are expected to significantly reduce the lead time required to deliver engine components and thereby for the engines themselves.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Automation, *Manufacturing, *Mobilization, Gas turbines, Industries, Surges, Theses

IAC NO. MT-000235

IAC DOCUMENT TYPE: MTIAC - MICROFICHE --

IAC SUBJECT TERMS: T--(U)*Factory Automation, Gas Turbine Engines, Jet Engines, Aerospace Industry, Surveys, IIMP, CAM, Lead Time, Air Force, *Mobilization, /Code S, /Code B.;

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

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Wartime needs

15/5

5/6

AD-A147 288

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE WASHINGTON DC NATIONAL
SECURITY AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS DIV

(U) Better Use of Available Data Would Improve
Mobilization Planning for Inductees.

OCT 84 25P

REPORT NO. GAO/NSAD-85-11

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Report to the Secretary of Defense.

ABSTRACT: (U) In the event of mobilization for a national emergency, the strength of the military forces would need to be quickly increased. While the National Guard, the Reserve, and other sources of pretrained personnel would provide a significant portion of this increase, the services would also need to obtain many untrained individuals who, after initial training, could be assigned as replacements and fillers to existing or newly forming units. To obtain such untrained personnel, the Department of Defense (DOD) will rely on the Selective Service System to provide inductees for all the services. The schedule of inductee deliveries has changed three times since DOD established it in 1974. The schedule of inductee deliveries has changed three times since DOD established it in 1974. The schedule which was still in effect in July 1984 was sent to the System by DOD in November 1980. This schedule calls on the System to provide the first inductees by 13 days after the mobilization decision (M+30) and 100,000 inductees within 30 days (M+30). Of the 100,000, 80,000 are scheduled for delivery to the Army. In addition to inductees, the services also will train volunteers. GAO conducted this review to determine whether, since 1974, DOD has based its schedules for inductee deliveries on (1) a thorough analysis of mobilization-personnel needs and (2) an accurate assessment of expected service manning shortages and surpluses. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Mobilization, *Military forces (United States), Emergencies, Manpower, Department of Defense, Military planning, All volunteer, Military training, Personnel management, Scheduling

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *mobilization planning, Inductees.

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

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13/8 15/5

AD-A148 571 CONTINUED

ARMY INDUSTRIAL BASE ENGINEERING ACTIVITY ROCK ISLAND IL

Cutting Machines, Measuring Instruments, NC, Equipment,
*Industrial Base, Furnaces, Welding Machines, Test
Equipment, /Code D, /Code E;

(U) Vintage Study 1984, Department of the Army Industrial
Plant Equipment (IPE).

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. 1 Jan 83-31 Dec 83.

JUL 84 SEP

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Kotecki, K. T. ;

MONITOR: SBI
AD-E700 009

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This study is an analysis of Department of the Army industrial plant equipment, active and inactive, based on year of manufacture. A comparison of active government equipment with private industry is made based on three age groups: 0-9 years old, 10-19 years old, and 20 years or older. The equipment status within the US Army Materiel Development and Readiness Command (DARCOM) is presented for five types of IPE for the major subordinate commands and laboratories and centers. The vintage (age distribution) and quantity and percent exceeding useful service life are portrayed for each type. The status of numerical control (NC) equipment is presented showing the classes, quantity and use, and trends of the inventory.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Inventory analysis, *Industrial equipment, Army equipment, Management planning and control, Operational readiness, Quality control, Life expectancy(Service life), Logistics management

IDENTIFIERS: (U) IPP(Industrial Preparedness Program), IPE(Industrial Plant Equipment), Furnaces, Heat treating equipment, Industrial readiness, Measuring equipment, Mechanical test equipment, Metal cutting machines, Metal forming machines, Numerically controlled machine tools, Welding machines, Industrial preparedness

IAC NO. MT-000188

IAC DOCUMENT TYPE: NTIAC - MICROFICHE --

IAC SUBJECT TERMS: T--(U)*Inventory, *Machine Tools, Army.

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

AD-A146 281

15/5

WESTEC SERVICES INC SAN DIEGO CA

(U) New Approach to Air Force Provisioning.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Rept. for 1 Mar-31 Jun 84 on Phase 2.

AUG 84 208P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Garrison, K. ; Tylander, C. ;

CONTRACT NO. F33615-83-C-5078

MONITOR: DDMC
83-5078-2

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Phase 1, AD-A140 494.

ABSTRACT: (U) The principal objective of the first study phase was to define the correlations and/or differences between commercial and Air Force provisioning methodologies. Data was analyzed and significant operational events in the Air Force and commercial provisioning cycles were identified and combined with their applicable data elements to construct Event Matrices. These matrices were then integrated through the identification of functionally equivalent events and common data into a unified Provisioning Matrix. The Provisioning Matrix provided schematic representation of the correlations and/or differences between Air Force and commercial methods. World Airline Suppliers' Guide data types were applied to data elements to support their organization into five sets of operationally equivalent data. Matrix elements were represented by codes in order to indicate how the data element was applicable to event performance. The first study phase was recorded in ADA-140494 of the Defense Technical Information Center. The second study phase was directed toward the identification of the most cost effective method of provisioning and items other than major system acquisitions and modifications. A decision-tree analysis was progressively applied to each Provisioning Matrix and extracted Event Matrix element to identify efficiencies incorporated in the commercial provisioning method. The analysis revealed that unique Air Force provisioning requirements could be largely accommodated through the application of commercially available ATA data.

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DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Logistics management, *Military supplies, *Air Force planning, Military requirements, Cost effectiveness, Air Force logistics command, Distribution, End items, Cost analysis, Materiel, Air Force equipment, Comparison, Commercial aviation, Management planning and control, Methodology, Acquisition

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Provisioning policies, PE71113F

UNCLASSIFIED

OTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY

SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-A145 779 6/10

CALIFORNIA UNIV DAVIS DEPT OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION

(U) The Role of Physical and Physiological Capacities and Their Modification on the Tolerance to Various Stress Experienced by Air Force Personnel.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

JUN 84 180P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Bernauer, E. ; Mole, P. A. ; Adams, W. C. ;

CONTRACT NO. AFDSR-78-3510

PROJECT NO. 2312

TASK NO. A1

MONITOR: AFOSR
TR-84-0787

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

31 Jun 84

ABSTRACT: (U) The final report addresses advances in anthropometric and physical conditioning that will improve physical fitness and orthostatic tolerance related to improvement in handling high sustained G (HQS) stress. Topics include: (1) Man, exercise and orthostasis. (2) Animal model response to HQS; and Man, thermal stress and physical performance. Five years of work are condensed in the report.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Stress(Physiology), *Tolerances(Physiology), Air Force personnel, High acceleration, Physical fitness, Capacity(Quantity), Orthostasis, Performance(Human), Thermal stresses

IDENTIFIERS: (U) PE81102F, MUAFO8R2312A1

AD-A145 899 5/1 15/5

RAND CORP SANTA MONICA CA

(U) The Dyna-METRIC Readiness Assessment Model: Motivation, Capabilities, and Use.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Interim rept.,

JUL 84 28P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Pyles, R. A. ;

REPORT NO. RAND/R-2888-AF

CONTRACT NO. F49620-82-C-0018

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Logisticians must plan, in peacetime, for wartime. Thus they must forecast both how the existing logistics system will perform in the more stressful wartime environment and what additional resources are needed to improve that performance. This report describes a computer model, Dyna-METRIC, that can help the logistician to forecast future performance and identify wartime logistics constraints. The report discusses the model's general functional characteristics and capabilities, and a simple example is employed to demonstrate both the model's interfaces (input files and output reports) and its use in analysis, so that analysts can apply the model to specific problems. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Logistics planning, *Logistics support, *Forecasting, *Combat readiness, *Computerized simulation, Logistics management, Models, Air Force planning, Military aircraft, Aircraft maintenance, Repair, Spare parts, Deployment, Productivity, Scenarios, Motivation, Stockpiles, Formats, Input output processing, Input output models

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Dyna-METRIC Model

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AIR FORCE INST OF TECH WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH

SCIENTIFIC SERVICE INC REDWOOD CITY CA

(U) United States Military Retirement Migration: Patterns and Processes.

(U) Industrial Hardening: 1983 Technical Status Report.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Doctoral thesis.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

MAR 84 197P

AUG 84 137P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Barnes, C. T. ;

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Zaccor, J. V. ; Selvadurai, G. S. ; Smith, G. W. ;

REPORT NO. AFIT/CI/NR-84-570

REPORT NO. SSI-8145-20

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

CONTRACT NO. EMM-C-0701

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This dissertation analyzes the spatial aspect of the military retirement process in order to determine the factors contributing to the selection of a retirement location and the impact of that process on population redistribution within the United States. The model for the research is based on the premise that retirees select a specific retirement location as a result of their military retirees are making their retirement location decisions based on their experiences resulting from a military career rather than from pre-military or civilian experiences. First, they have a high propensity to retire near a military installation, preferably one to which they have been assigned previously. Secondly, birthplace or place of origin is not a significant pull factor. Consequently, the implicit military assignment policies of the Department of Defense are in effect acting as catalysts in redistributing the United States population.

ABSTRACT: (U) This report presents the results of the third year of a five-year program to improve and augment a self-help program in disaster preparedness for industry. As part of this program, means for the protection of industrial capability (PIC) have been addressed for inclusion in guidelines developed to help U.S. industry conduct vulnerability assessment of production facilities to a wide range of emergencies and disasters and reduce this vulnerability through application of appropriate countermeasures. Reported are: continuing efforts that have involved assessment of technical and practical feasibility of industry implementation of PIC concepts; development and testing of more expedient techniques (simpler, faster, less costly); conversion of these studies and data into guidelines; and inclusion of these materials into revised guidance.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Military personnel, *Retirement, *Migration, Military facilities, Population, United States, Careers, Site selection, Relocation, Active duty, Geographical distribution, Sampling, Theses

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Industrial production, *Hardening, *Management planning and control, Vulnerability, Civil defense, Disasters, Industrial plants, Emergencies, Preparation, Crisis management, Damage assessment, Industries, Protection, Nuclear warfare, Survivability

IDENTIFIERS: (U) PIC(Protection of Industrial Capability), Preparedness, Production facilities, Industrial capability, LPN-FEMA-11240

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-A145 119 5/6 15/4

AD-A144 044L 5/1 5/6 15/6.1

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI

(U) Does the War Powers Act Provide for the Common Defense?

(U) Peacetime Missions for the Naval Reserve.

MAY 84 32P

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student research paper.

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Leech, J. G. ;

JUN 84 31P

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Yriant, D. F. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Sixteen uses since its implementation are discussed chronologically use of armed forces short of formal declaration of war by U.S. presidents prior to 1973 is also traced. A brief examination is also made of war powers in other nations and times; and the fatal flaws in the War Powers Act are discussed. A proposal for reform and some remarks on America's future conclude the paper.

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only. Other requests to Naval War College, Newport, RI 02841-5010.

ABSTRACT: (U) Current thinking and tasking of the Naval Reserve is examined to identify what has worked well and what has failed. The organizational environment in which the Reserve exists is discussed in order to point out financial constraints on national defense, and to identify existing and potential relationships between the Reserve and Active forces. Based on factors, constraints and opportunities which are identified, a new role for the Naval Reserve as a part-time adjunct to the Active forces for use in peace as well as war is proposed. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Legislation, *War potential, *National security, *President(United States), *National defense, *Military planning, *History, *Military forces(United States), *Defense systems, *International relations, *United States Government, *Decision making, *Crisis management

IDENTIFIERS: (U) War Powers Act, War powers resolution of 1973

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Management planning and control, *Military reserves, *Naval personnel, *Naval operations, *Peacetime, *Cost effectiveness, *Operational readiness, *National defense, *Strategy, *Mission profiles, *Warfare, *Mobilization, *Preparation, *Military training, *Federal budgets, *Naval budgets, *Procurement, *Costs, *Naval research

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

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AD-A143 905L 13/10 15/5 15/6

PACIFIC AIR FORCES HICKAM AFB HI OPERATIONS ANALYSIS OFFICE

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI

(U) Repairable Item Supply-Readiness Assessment Using MICAP Data.

(U) The Aviation Logistics Support Ship (T-AVB): An Aviation Supply Perspective.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student research paper.

MAY 84 69P

JUN 84 60P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Miller, R. E.; Landis, R. T., II; Cook, D. E.;

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Kennedy, M. J.; Haglund, R. B.;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The Supply Readiness Diagram, a readiness assessment technique is derived and demonstrated. The technique is based upon pipeline model theory and the relationship between Expected Backorders, Spare Parts Stock Levels, and Expected Pipeline Quantity determined by repair times and break rates. A comparison between traditional data dependent pipeline model results and those determined from MICAP levels and stock levels is made. The report concludes that although pipeline models beginning with break rate and repair time data may have a place in the analytical world, readiness assessments in this way have not proven correct as presently implemented. The Supply Readiness Diagram is a much more reliable and simple technique for readiness assessment. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Logistics planning, *Spare parts, *Inventory control, Supplies, Stockpiles, Repair, Operational readiness, Logistics management

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only: 28 Aug 84; Other requests to Commander, Naval War College, Newport, RI 02841-5010.

ABSTRACT: (U) In March 1982, the Commandant of the Marine Corps proposed a concept of aviation maintenance support for the U.S. Marine Corps air combat element of the Maritime Prepositioning Ship program. Under the concept, an organic intermediate maintenance activity and the aviation supply support center from a Marine Aircraft Group (MAG) housed primarily in mobile facilities, would be rapidly embarked on a roll-on/roll-off ship within 96 hours. The ship, tentatively designated the T-AVB, would be homeported with the operating forces and brought to full operational status during transit to a contingency area. The purpose of this paper is to determine those MAG Supply Department actions necessary to implement the T-AVB concept. This examination is limited to the aviation supply procedures of the supply department necessary for T-AVB mission accomplishment. The successful deployment/employment of the T-AVB hinges on detailed embarkation planning and developing a concept for supply operations underway and in the Amphibious Objective Area.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Logistics support, *Marine Corps operations, Amphibious operations, Marine Corps equipment, Containerizing, Marine Corps aviation, Prepositioning(Logistics), Supplies, Merchant vessels, Deployment, Brigade level organizations, Operational readiness, Aircraft equipment, Transports, Containerships, Marine transportation

IDENTIFIERS: (U) AVB class vessels, Roll on roll off ships, Embarkation

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

AD-A143 831

15/6

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI

(U) Reinforcing North Norway: The Marine Amphibious
Brigade's Contribution.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student research paper.

JUN 84 34P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Hofmann, G. R. , Jr;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their
Contractors; Specific authority; 31 Mar 88. Other
requests must be referred to Commander, Naval War College,
Newport, RI 02841-5010.

ABSTRACT: (U) NATO is an alliance of nations formed to
deter Soviet and Warsaw Pact aggression, or defend
against it should deterrence fail. As the NATO-Warsaw
Pact military balance changes, NATO must respond by
adjusting its force structure. In response to a
significant increase in Soviet military power on the Kola
Peninsula, which has raised the threat to Norway's
security, NATO is restructuring the force to be committed
to the reinforcement of north Norway in times of tension
or conflict. Of the NATO forces realistically available,
the U.S. Marine Amphibious Brigade will make the most
significant contribution. Facilitated by a combination of
prepositioning, host nation support, and strategic
airlift, it will arrive quickly and with considerably
support, and strategic airlift, it will arrive quickly
and with considerably more combat power and
sustainability than any other force. While the force
structure changes have not all been completed, the
combination of forces currently planned appears adequate
to assist the Norwegians in countering Soviet aggression
in north Norway. With an increased presence, joint
training, some force improvements, and shorter closure
times, the deterrent/defensive capabilities of the force
will be significantly enhanced.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Norway, *NATO, *Military
forces(Foreign), *Military organization, *Marine Corps,
Amphibious operations, Mobilization,
Prepositioning(Logistics), Aircraft, Airlift operations,
Brigade level organizations, Threat evaluation, USSR

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IDENTIFIERS: (U) Amphibious brigade, Kolar Peninsula

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A143 825 5/4 15/6

AD-A143 545 5/6

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL MONTEREY CA

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL MONTEREY CA

(U) Mobilization: An Instrument of United States Strategic Policy.

(U) Norwegian Security Determinants: Deterrence and Reassurance.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis.

MAR 84 187P

MAR 84 193P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Hancock, W. A. ;

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Linnehan, J. J. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Mobilization represents an instrument of significant importance in U.S. strategic policy. Inherent in the mobilization process and a viable, secure mobilization base is the capacity for maximizing potential national strength to achieve essential national security goals. The relative decline of U.S. international influence, the current condition of superpower nuclear parity and U.S. conventional inferiority to the Soviet Union, and the increasing potential for the occurrence of protracted warfare at various levels of conflict have increased the importance of maintaining a credible mobilization capability. The current U.S. deterrent posture and warfighting capability and the viability of its mobilization base are weakened, however, by U.S. vulnerability to disruptions of supplies of strategic and critical minerals from foreign sources, the degraded condition of the American defense industrial base, and the lack of both an effective, centralized national mobilization authority and a comprehensive, integrated mobilization plan. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Mobilization, *Military strategy, *United States, *Vulnerability, *Deterrence, *National security, *Foreign policy, *International relations, *Balance of power, *Industrial production, *Utilization, *Centralized, *Defense systems, *Conflict, *USSR, *Theses

ABSTRACT: (U) This research provides an analysis of Norway's security policy from World War II to the present. The growth of Soviet military power and the Norwegian response in the evolution of its security policy are discussed in order to discern the strength of NATO's northern flank. The adequacy of Norway's policy of deterrence and reassurance has been questioned with respect to the premise of warning time and reinforcement. Norway's policy has been successful, but with increasing national disunity regarding NATO's nuclear policy, the questionable 'guarantee of reinforcement', and the need for political courage and decisiveness in a crisis. Given Norwegian disunity, the Soviet Union may be able to achieve limited goals in the North without resorting to force. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Western security (International), *National defense, *Norway, *USSR, *International relations, *Deterrence, *Policies, *Detente, *Decision making, *Government (Foreign), *History, *Military forces (Foreign), *Mobilization, *Crisis management, *Air defense, *Vulnerability, *Threat evaluation, *NATO, *Warning systems, *Theses

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Northern Europe, Military reinforcements, Reassurance policy

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY

SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

AD-A143 421 15/8.1

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI

(U) A Reexamination of US Persian Gulf Strategy with a View towards a Naval Alternative.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student research paper.

JUN 84 29P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Crouch, H. F. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their Contractors; Specific authority; 15 Oct 84. Other requests to Commander, Naval War College, Newport, RI 02841-5010.

ABSTRACT: (U) An analysis of current US strategy for the Persian Gulf region is pursued by examining the planning assumptions upon which it is based. The realities of the lessons learned since the establishment of the RDTF in 1980 indicate that many of the basic assumptions are flawed. In particular, the belief that Gulf states would provide US forces access to regional bases has not materialized. Without such access, current plans of the USCENTCOM are largely unexecutable. To provide a feasible alternative to the current strategic dilemma, an alternative strategy primarily based on Naval forces is examined. Such a strategy, based on Naval forces, appears to provide a suitable alternative to the requirement for extensive land basing under a wide range of contingencies. It also offers the added advantage of force expansion without commitment and increased geographical flexibility. A Naval strategy is fully compatible with the US policy objectives of regional stability and preservation of Western access to Persian Gulf oil. It is recommended as a realistic alternative for the US commitment to defend its interest in the Persian Gulf. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Naval operations, *Rapid deployment, Task forces, Military strategy, Persian Gulf, Joint military activities

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AD-A143 418L 13/10 15/8.1

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI

(U) Evolution of a Mission for OLIVER HAZARD PERRY Class Guided Missile Frigates.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student research paper.

JUN 84 50P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Combe, A. J. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; 28 Aug 84. Other requests to Commander, Naval War College, Newport, RI 02841-5010.

ABSTRACT: (U) The Navy's objectives in pursuing the Oliver Hazard Perry class guided missile frigate program are examined from a historical perspective. The suitability of the class to perform its designed wartime mission is assessed, and options for peacetime employment are suggested. Never intended to operate as integral units of carrier battle groups, Oliver Hazard Perry class frigates are in fact capable doing so now, and will be even more competitive in such a scenario in the future. Notwithstanding this capability, Perry class frigates should not be assigned to carrier battle groups in wartime or in peacetime. Rather, they should train for their wartime mission on a routine basis in peacetime. Furthermore, in a world where maritime crises occur with increasing frequency, there is a clear need for large numbers of low-cost multipurpose surface combatants to fulfill a wide variety of assignments. Oliver Hazard Perry class guided missile frigates are ideally suited for this purpose. Contentions that Perry class frigates are misfits in the modern Navy are unfounded and unsupportable. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) Naval operations, *Frigates, Guided missile ships, Mission profiles, Multitasking, Naval training, Peacetime, Multipurpose, Tactical analysis, Scenarios

IDENTIFIERS: (U) FFG-7 class vessels, Naval warfare, Escort ships

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SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

AD-A143 394L

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NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI

LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT INST WASHINGTON DC

(U) The Reserve Carrier Air Wings: A Phantom Force?

(U) Industrial Mobilization Planning for Logistics Support.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student research paper.

JUN 84 28P

APR 84 49P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Dillipio, W. ;

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Mueller, G. E. ; Altizer, H. B. ;

REPORT NO. LMI-ML320

REPORT NO. LMI-ML320

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

CONTRACT NO. NDA803-81-C-0186

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only: 28 Aug 84. Other requests to Commander, Naval War College, Newport, RI 02841-5010.

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper presents a brief history of the Naval Air Reserve and examines its current capability to meet mobilization requirements. The author discusses the actions which are in progress to modernize the Naval Air Reserve and mention other initiatives which have been submitted for potential funding. The examination also considers the most effective use of the Reserve Carrier Air Wings. If they are in fact an asset, how can they be most effectively utilized?

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Military reserves, *Naval aviation, *Mobilization, *Mission profiles, *History, *Naval training, *Squadrons, *Carrier based aircraft, *Deployment, *Operations, *Readiness

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Naval Air Reserve, Wing level organizations

ABSTRACT: (U) Industrial mobilization planning, long neglected in the Department of Defense, has received much attention since the Deputy Secretary issued 'Industrial Base Preparedness Guidance' two years ago. The emphasis has been on production of major weapon systems and munitions. Many aspects of logistics support continue to be neglected. For example, the Military Department requirements for maintenance and spare parts to support mobilization have not been specified, nor have defense industry requirements for energy, transportation, construction, or skilled civilian manpower. By even the most optimistic projections, increased production in an emergency would be insufficient to compensate for current shortfalls in war reserve stocks. Some of the deficiencies in industrial mobilization planning can be corrected unilaterally by the ASD(M&L). Other remedial actions must be taken jointly with the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Industries, *Mobilization, *Logistics support, *Civilian personnel, *Manpower, *Production, *Weapon systems, *Military requirements, *Planning, *Spare parts, *Emergencies

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SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

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GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE WASHINGTON DC NATIONAL
SECURITY AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS DIV

(U) The Army Needs to Better Plan to Meet Its Civilian
Personnel Needs in Wartime.

JUN 84

30P

REPORT NO. GAO/NSIAD-84-107

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Report to the Secretary of the Army.

ABSTRACT: (U) In the event of a full mobilization, the Army's civilian workforce would play an important role in carrying out the mission of mobilizing, training, deploying, and sustaining Army tactical forces. The Army estimates that it will need and additional 175,000 civilian employees for this mission. GAO found the Army needs to improve its pre-mobilization planning if it is to successfully meet the personnel expansion requirement. Also, the Army needs to provide additional guidance to its installations on --identifying key civilian employees who are also reservists, --replacing military retirees and draft eligibles, and --planning for contractors' mobilization personnel requirements. The Army has agreed with GAO's recommendations to correct these problems and is taking steps to implement them. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Army planning, *Mobilization,
*Civilian personnel, *Manpower utilization, Military
requirements, Military reserves, Retirement(Personnel),
Military training

AD-A142 855

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL MONTEREY CA

(U) A Model for NARF (Naval Air Rework Facility) Supply
Support which Includes both On-Site Spares and
Scheduled Delivery.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis.

MAR 84 46P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Berry, V. D., Jr.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Supply support of a Naval Air Rework Facility (NARF) should consider both on-site inventories of spare repair parts as well as back-up resupply from the local Naval Supply Center (NSC). This thesis presents a model for such a system for a limited time horizon. The decision variables are the number of units of an item to stock on-site and the length of time between deliveries once the on-site inventory is depleted. The determination of the optimal values of these variables required evaluation of the total expected variable costs for each given set of parameters. After identification of optimal values of both decision variables, a comparison between the minimum total expected costs of this model and an earlier model without on-site spares was conducted. The results suggest that the on-site spares model is preferable to one without spares. However, because the outcome of such a comparison is strongly dependent on the cost values assumed, additional analyses are needed before a general statement can be made.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Inventory control, *Logistics support,
*Spare parts, *Replenishment, Models, Scheduling,
Delivery, Supply depots, Stockpiles, Quantity, Decision
making, Variables, Time intervals, Depletion, Supplies,
Optimization, Determination, Costs, Parameters, Cost
analysis, Distribution, Trade off analysis, Theses

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Inventory models

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ENGINEERING AND ECONOMICS RESEARCH INC VIENNA VA*

Blast Mobilization, Requirements, Industrial personnel,
Risk, Output, Supplies, Requirements, Crisis management,
Relocation, Evacuation, Survival(Personnel), Decision
making, Quantity, Position(Location), Productivity,
Planning

(U) Methods and Procedures to Specify Key-Worker Blast
Shelter (KWS) Location and Requirements. Volume 1.
Main Report.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

IDENTIFIERS: (U) LPN-FEMA-4921A

MAY 84 22SP

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Fischer, M. J. ; Faby, E. Z. ; Robinson, R.
T. ; Leonard, F. W. ;

REPORT NO. EER-TR-008-84-VOL-1

CONTRACT NO. ENW-C-0624

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This report presents analyses and final results of a 1 1/2 year study conducted by Engineering and Economics Research (EER), Inc. to assist FEMA in development of the Protection of Industrial Capability (PIC) program. The study supports planning activities associated with the blast shelter component of the PIC program. The blast shelter concept is one of three legs of civil defense triad which also includes evacuation of civilian populations from high risk areas in the event of a threatened nuclear attack (termed crisis relocation) and protection of industrial facilities and infrastructure to provide for post-attack recovery. During a population evacuation, blast shelters would provide protection for key workers from a nuclear attack, thus allowing production of food and other items critical to survival of the population and of items necessary to maintain the war fighting capability of the country. The purpose of this study was to assist FEMA in its analyses and decisions regarding the blast shelter concept by building and demonstrating a tool for specifying the number and location of blast shelter spaces on an industry by industry basis. This report successfully demonstrates the feasibility of this approach and estimates the required number of blast shelter spaces to be between 2.1 million and 3.7 million, depending on the war fighting capability to be protected.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Civil defense, *Shelters, *Industrial production, *Industries, *Nuclear warfare, Protection,

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

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ARMY MILITARY PERSONNEL CENTER ALEXANDRIA VA

(U) Scheduling of Multiproducts with Limited Resources in
an UPS (Uninterruptible Power Supply).

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

JUN 84 181P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Venable, C. J. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Scheduling procedures in an Uninterruptible Power Supply (UPS) testing facility were investigated. It was determined that the facility was experiencing an inordinate number of missed product due dates. An analytical scheduling model was developed. However, due to a unique shift organization the computational complexity of the model overshadowed its usefulness and a reduced formulation was developed. The reduced scheduling formulation when used with an iterative approach, produced acceptable feasible solutions. It was also determined that due to the multiproduct nature of the industry, test facility capacity was not considered for specific product mixes. An analytical capacity model was developed to be used in conjunction with a heuristic to estimate capacity. Again, the computational complexity of the model was large and the determination was made to use a simulation approach. An operational tool for the test facility manager was developed in the form of a sequential simulation as an aid in scheduling and determining capacity and resource restrictions.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Scheduling, *Operations research, *Industrial production, *Power supplies, Limitations, Resources, Test facilities, Mathematical models, Capacity(Quantity), Iterations, Computations, Industries

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Uninterruptible power supply (UPS)

IAC NO. MT-000827

IAC DOCUMENT TYPE: MTIAC - HARD COPY --

IAC SUBJECT TERMS: T--(U)*Simulation, *Scheduling, Power Supplies, Mathematical Models, *Production Management, /

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

AD-A142 258 5/1 15/5

AD-A141 838 12/3 15/6

ARMY CONCEPTS ANALYSIS AGENCY BETHESDA MD

PACIFIC AIR FORCES HICKAM AFB HI OPERATIONS ANALYSIS OFFICE

(U) Aircraft Spare Stockage Methodology (Aircraft Spares) Study.

(U) Supply Readiness Assessment: Some Notes on Repair Pipeline Responses.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rpt. Aug 83-Mar 84.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rpt..

APR 84 163P

MAR 84 22P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Penn, S. L.; McAdoo, R. D.; Frear, H. D.; Bauman, V. A.; Jagan, V. E.;

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Hiller, R. E.;

REPORT NO. CAA-SR-84-12

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The Aircraft Spare Stockage Methodology study was conducted primarily to provide the Army with an analytical tool for quick reaction, gross estimation of wartime spare parts requirements and costs as they relates to flying hour and availability objectives. An ability to identify problem parts and possible causes of the problems was also desired. The study compares the potential of five models--Overview, PARCOM, SESAME, and ACIM, and Dyna-METRIC--to meet the study objectives. Overview and PARCOM are recommended for complementary use in estimating wartime spare parts requirements, while Dyna-METRIC is recommended for more in-depth evaluation before its suitability for application to the problem is determined. Data collected and validation problems associated with all the models examined are discussed. (Author)

ABSTRACT: (U) In previous papers, a Supply Readiness Assessment (SRA) diagram was proposed as a framework within which peacetime MICAP data could be plotted. The MICAP data within the SRA diagram give a quickly comprehensible picture of those items which determine the peacetime supply readiness of the unit. Because the SRA diagram is rooted in and is consistent with the concepts of dynamic pipeline theory for repairable spare parts, that theory can be used to extrapolate the plotted peacetime data into wartime surge predictions. One of the benefits of the SRA approach is that very useful information can be obtained without detailed and extensive computer programs. That characteristic is just as desirable when the diagram is used predictively. This note provides numerous illustrative examples of repair pipeline responses to various changes in 'demand' behavior and 'repair time' distributions that describe individual parts. By studying the illustrations and understanding the functional response to changes, it quickly becomes apparent that linear 'approximations' give very good extrapolations. Rules of thumb are discussed.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Logistics management, Stockpiles, Spare parts, Aircraft maintenance, Inventory control, Military requirements, Operational effectiveness, Quick reaction, Warfare, Reliability, Availability, Cost effectiveness, Budgets, Procurement, Computer programs, Statistical analysis, Configurations, Management planning and control, Maintenance management, Logistics support, Feasibility studies

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Logistics support, *Repair, *Supplies, *Operational readiness, *Weapon systems, *Operations research, Statistical analysis, Pipelines, Response, Peacetime, Mathematical prediction, Approximation(Mathematics), Extrapolation, Theory

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AD-A141 264

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) Rapid Design and Construction during Mobilization.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Study project rept..

APR 84 59P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Wilson, D. M. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The fundamental issue is to determine the most appropriate approach to contracting to achieve rapid design and construction during mobilization. Contracting readiness was examined as being a concept which would minimize probable constraints impeding the contracting process. A qualitative approach was used to investigate the problem. Information and data were gathered primarily using a literature search, supplemented to a limited extent with personal discussions. Current peacetime contracting procedures are not geared to functioning rapidly and efficiently in the face of mobilization uncertainties. During past mobilizations there was a heavy reliance on cost-reimbursement contracting to offset short response times and the absence of plans. Contracting procedures and the types of contracts to be used are only part of the answer to rapid contracting. Contracting readiness involves detailed advance planning in terms of customer requirements, facilities designs, installation plans, and specific construction projects configured to contract packages. The culmination of detailed planning and the manifestation of contracting readiness is in the recommendation that ready to award contracts be developed and maintained on the shelf. Concurrently, the Corps of Engineers must be ready to adjust organization to utilize cost-reimbursement contracts.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Construction, *Mobilization, *Army Corps of Engineers, Operational readiness, Planning, Contract administration, Requirements

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AD-A141 149 12/4 15/5

AIR FORCE INST OF TECH WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING

(U) User Need Satisfaction as a Basis for Tactical Airlift Scheduling.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis.

MAR 84 220P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Bryant, J. C. ; Gordon, S. R. ;

REPORT NO. AFIT/GST/OS/84M-4

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The primary emphasis of this thesis was to develop a measure of effectiveness for tactical airlift scheduling, based on satisfying the needs of the airlift user. The basis for this research was that user needs in different supply categories should be the primary determinants of scheduling priorities. Specific classes of supply established by the U.S. Army are considered, with the degree to which user needs are met in each class defining the term 'user need satisfaction'. A detailed tactical airlift resupply network using SLAM (Simulation Language for Alternative Modeling) is developed for testing the effect of varying different airlift scheduling heuristics and sets of supply class weights used to determine scheduling priorities. A modified worth assessment technique is used to determine numerical values for each supply class, reflecting the relative worth of each class to the Army. These values are used to obtain a score reflecting the effectiveness of the resupply effort, based on average supply levels maintained at each base over a thirty-day period. The combination of two scheduling heuristics, each at two levels, and scheduling weight, at three levels, produce a total of twelve policies, and ten replications for each policy are accomplished. Both a multiple ranking procedure and analysis of variance are employed to compare the mean scores for each policy.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Airlift operations, *Scheduling, Policies, User needs, Heuristic methods, Computerized simulation, Ranking, Decision making, Supplies, Weight, Value, Analysis of variance, Replication, Networks, Military tactics, Simulation languages, Army operations.

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Theater level operations. Theses

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Measure of effectiveness.
SLAM(Simulation Language for Alternative Modeling),
Priorities, Tactical airlift operations, Utility theory

AIR FORCE INST OF TECH WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH SCHOOL OF
ENGINEERING

(U) Optimizing Force Deployment and Force Structure for
the Rapid Deployment Force.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis..

MAR 84 157P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Cooke, J. C. ;

REPORT NO. AFIT/GST/OS/84M-7

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper describes a goal programming approach to modeling the rapid deployment of combat units which offers decisive advantages over any current methodology. It accounts for both intertheater and intratheater airlift, and can be used to optimally plan movement schedules for predetermined forces or optimally choose and move a force from a list of available units and airlift resources to meet specified goals. Both methods are demonstrated, showing that the goal programming model minimizes wasted resources and accomplishes desired goal both faster and more exactly than the current interservice operating system. The model developed for demonstration uses 212 variables and 130 separate equations. In addition, a flexible response surface methodology is used to generate a full parametric sensitivity analysis, resulting in the reduction of a fully computerized and intricate large scale programming model to an equation programmable on a hand-held calculator, with minimal error. A demonstration is presented comparing relative advantages of C-5 and C-17 aircraft procurement. In a proposed addition of 50 aircraft to the current airlift fleet, with simultaneously varying airport capacities and deployment distances. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Rapid deployment, *Goal programming, *Logistics planning, *Airlift operations, Airports, Scheduling, Combat areas, Theater level operations, Military forces(United States), Jet transport aircraft, Joint military activities, Military transportation, Linear regression analysis, Deployment, Optimization, Resource management, Parametric analysis, Sensitivity,

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Calculators, Theses

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Military force structure, Combat forces, Programmable calculators, C-8 aircraft, C-17 aircraft

AD-A140 917 B/1

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) Toward a National Strategy for the Common Defense: A Proposal.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student essay.

APR 84 21P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Hunt, G. E. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) It is virtually unarguable that the past decade has wrought a relative decline in the military power of the United States in comparison to that of the Soviet Union. Analyses devoted to comparisons of such power invariably focus on military hardware and force sizings. Most informed observers would agree that the resultant military power gap will continue, if not widen, in the next decade. Despite current efforts to modernize American military capabilities, domestic considerations rule out a significant narrowing, much less closure of this putative gap. Given this reality, certain imperative are at once manifest to the national security policy makers. Continued reliance on deterrence via mutual assured destruction perpetuates the grievous error of confusing strategic ways with strategic ends. Nuclear war-avoidance is a critically important way we achieve our national end of survival as a free nation; it is not an end in itself. This has urgent implications for US national strategy. After a review of unclassified literature, the author offers an American public perception, a critique that depicts war as a failure of policy, suggests a new concept of pure war, compares Clausewitz in his concept of pure war, compares and contrasts selected strategic policies of the US and the USSR; and finally, proposes a Presidential initiative to move the United States toward a national strategy for the common defense of peace with the USSR. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) defense planning, strategy, national security, policies, management planning and control, deterrence, military forces (United States), combat readiness, operational readiness, peacetime, balance of power

IDENTIFIERS: (U) National strategy

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

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NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL MONTEREY CA

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) An Analysis of Department of Defense Financial and Acquisition Policies in Support of Military Contingency Requirements.

(U) The Army's Ammunition GOCO (Government-Owned, Contractor-Operated) Base--Its Challenges for the Eighties.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student essay.

MAR 84 882P

MAR 84 35P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Proctor, J. S.; Sanders, R. E.;

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Schumacher, W. J.;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The purpose of this study is to evaluate the viability of the financial and acquisition policies of DOD in support of Military Contingency Requirements. This study explores the historical perspectives, as well as the current contingency authorities, policies, and legislation. This same perspective is also applied in evaluating the salient features of industrial preparedness, economic and social impacts of government defense expenditures, war reserves, strategic stockpiles, and the complexities of funding these policies. This research indicates existing policies viably support the projected requirements of any military contingency short of a war. However, this viability is seriously challenged by: the age and relevance of many statutes; their lack of consolidation; the necessary diversion of funds from needed programs; the reliance upon supplemental appropriations; and the integrity of the defense industrial base. The researchers propose several wide-ranging programs to strengthen military capabilities and readiness.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Defense planning, *Financial management, *Acquisition, *Policies, *Weapon systems, *Defense systems, National security, Military applications, Operational readiness, Legislation, Management planning and control, Planning programming budgeting, Threats, Emergencies, Stockpiles, Research management, Operations research, Theses

ABSTRACT: (U) Expenditure rates of ammunition have increased in every major U.S. conflict. Since World War II, the government-owned, contractor-operated (GOCO) ammunition base within the Army has been shrinking. In addition, several new forces have surfaced during the past decade which significantly impact on this base. By far, the introduction of more effective munitions has been the most dominant factor. Their complexity of manufacture and higher cost have altered peacetime production as well as mobilization capacity and responsiveness. Likewise, higher energy costs and more stringent environmental regulations have had a deleterious effect on this base. Some strides have been made in improving the responsiveness of the base. In particular, instituting a more innovative plant utilization policy and the establishment of the Single Manager for Conventional Ammunition are noteworthy. However, additional innovative approaches are needed to resolve the challenges caused by modern technology. For example, greater emphasis on computer analytical techniques and system management is needed. By far, the greatest need is for a central, high level authority for ammunition with a mandate to dampen the continual fluctuations in guidance and resources. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Ammunition, *Industrial production, *Army procurement, *Management planning and control, Manufacturing, Production, Peacetime, Mobilization, High costs, Resource management, Planning programming budgeting, Logistics management, Army budgets, Army planning

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Industrial preparedness

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OTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

AD-A139 887 5/1 5/3 15/5
GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE WASHINGTON DC NATIONAL
SECURITY AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS DIV

AD-A139 341 5/3 15/5 15/5.1

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY WASHINGTON DC

(U) Defense Logistics Agency Could Better Identify and
Cancel Unneeded On-Order Material.

(U) Department of the Navy Justification of Estimates for
Fiscal Year 1985 Submitted to Congress Feb 1984. Navy
Stock Fund, Marine Corps Stock Fund.

JAN 84 19P

REPORT NO. GAO/NSIAD-84-42

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) To carry out inventory management at its
supply centers, DLA has established the Standard
Automated Material Management System (SAMS). This
connects the centers' distribution, requirements,
contracting, and financial subsystems and provides
necessary data for uniformly managing DLA's stock fund
inventories. DLA has established procurement cycles for
items based on value and demand for them. Procurement
cycles included in SAMS are expressed in months and are
derived using economic order quantity computations. Our
primary objective was to determine whether DLA's
procedures and practices for identifying and canceling
unneeded on-order material were effective and whether
they contributed to unnecessary inventory investment and/
or procurement costs. We monitored the following
activities between July 1982 and April 1983: DLA, Caseron
Station, Virginia; The Defense Industrial Supply Center
(DISC), Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and The Defense
Electronics Supply Center (DESC), Dayton, Ohio. We
reviewed material management policies and procedures
included in DLA's Material Management and Supply
Operations Manuals. The procedures are applicable at all
centers where supply transactions are processed by SAMS.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Logistics management, *Inventory
control, *Supply depots, Distribution, Stockpiles,
Military requirements, Military supplies, Logistics
support, Acquisition, Procurement, Costs, Finance,
Economic analysis, Contracts, Industries, Department of
Defense

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AD-A139 341

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UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

FEB 84 49P

ABSTRACT: (U) The Navy Stock Fund is a revolving fund to
established to provide secondary item material support to
Navy combat forces and shore installations. The stock
fund customers buy material using annual appropriated
funds. These monies are then used by the stock fund to
reinvest in material that is held in inventory to meet
future customer demands. Beginning in FY 1983, Congress
directed that inventory investment for support of new
weapons systems, weapons systems with expanding
populations and readiness or sustainability initiatives
be financed by direct appropriations. This report
includes the justification of estimates submitted by the
President to Congress for FY 1985.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Naval budgets, *Marine Corps planning,
Financial management, Scheduling, Naval operations,
Marine Corps operations, Peacetime, Inventory analysis,
Reserve equipment, Combat readiness, Cost estimates

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Stock fund, NSF(Naval Stock Fund)

UNCLASSIFIED

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-A139 228 5/1 15/5 15/6.1 AD-A139 221 5/1 5/3

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY WASHINGTON DC

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY WASHINGTON DC

(U) Department of the Navy Justification of Estimates for Fiscal Year 1985. Submitted to Congress February 1984. Operation and Maintenance Navy Reserve.

(U) Department of the Navy Justification of Estimates for Fiscal Year 1985 Submitted to Congress February 1984. Military Personnel, Marine corps.

FEB 84 76P

FEB 84 107P

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The Operation and Maintenance, Navy Reserve appropriation consists of three budget activities: 1 - Mission Forces; 2 - Depot Maintenance; and 3 - Other Support. Mission Forces funding provides for the operation and maintenance of reserve force ships and aircraft. Depot Maintenance funding provides support for the reserve aircraft repair program and the Contractor Engineering Technical Services program. All depot maintenance in support of afloat forces is included within Mission Forces. Other Support encompasses the funding support for various command and administrative activities. In addition, funding to operate and maintain the air stations, reserve centers and reserve facilities supporting the Naval Reserve Forces is included.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Naval budgets, *Naval logistics, *Planning programming budgeting, Cost estimates, Naval operations, Mobilization, Military force levels, Military reserves, Scheduling, Maintenance, Naval planning, Supply depots, Logistics support

ABSTRACT: (U) Contents includes: Summary of Requirements by Budget Program; Summary Tables; Personnel Summaries; Summary of Entitlements by Subactivity; Analysis of Appropriation Changes; Schedule of Increases and Decreases; Detail of Military Personnel Entitlements; Pay and Allowances of Officers; Pay and Allowances of Enlisted Personnel; Substance of Enlisted Personnel; Permanent Change of Station Travel; Other Military Personnel Costs; Special Analyses; Schedule of Military Assigned Outside DOD; and Reimbursable Programs.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Military budgets, *Marine Corps personnel, Allocations, Management planning and control, Planning programming budgeting, Officer personnel, Enlisted personnel, Personnel management, Manpower, Salaries, Relocation, Military force levels

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AD-A138 989 5/1 15/6

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (ADMINISTRATION)
WASHINGTON DC

(U) Department of Defense Manpower Requirements Report, FY 1985. Volume III. Force Readiness Report.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. for FY 1983-1985.

FEB 84 353P

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This report explains the Department of Defense Manpower Requirements for active military, Selected Reserve, and civilian strengths incorporated in the President's Budget for FY 1985. The report addresses the actions the department has taken to provide the Guard and Reserve with new missions and with greater integration with the active forces, quantifies each of the major dimensions of manpower readiness, and evaluates the department's ability to mobilize manpower in a crisis. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Manpower, *Military requirements, *Department of Defense, *Military force levels, *Operational readiness, *Mobilization, *Cost analysis, *Civilian personnel, *Military personnel, *Military reserves, *Management planning and control, *Defense planning

AD-A138 764 5/1 15/5

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE WASHINGTON DC NATIONAL SECURITY AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS DIV

(U) Problems in Alerting and Preparing Army Reservists for Mobilization.

FEB 84 33P

REPORT NO. GAO/NSIAD-84-52

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Report to the Secretary of the Army.

ABSTRACT: (U) The Army's system for alerting members of National Guard and Reserve units in the event of mobilization needs improvements. The primary document the Army will use to notify reservists--the unit alert roster--is inadequate for locating many reservists quickly.

Approximately 22 percent of Army Guard and Reserve personnel with early mobilization schedules may not be notified and assembled promptly because of missing or incorrect phone numbers and addresses. In addition some reservists may not be prepared because they have not received information needed to help put their personal affairs in order. GAO recommends specific improvements the Army should make to correct these problems. The Army has agreed and is taking positive steps to address our concerns. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Military reserves, *National guard, *Mobilization, *Military Forces(United States), *Operational readiness, *Army planning, *Scheduling, *Management planning and control, *Manpower, *Human resources, *Resource management, *Personnel management

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AD-A136 395 5/1 15/5

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE WASHINGTON DC NATIONAL
SECURITY AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS DIV

(U) The Army Can Do More to Assure War Reserve Funds are
Spent Effectively.

FEB 84 32P

REPORT NO. GAO/NSIAD-84-50

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Report to the Secretary of the Army.

ABSTRACT: (U) This report discusses a number of ways that the Army can improve its war reserve program. For example, improvements are needed in selecting items for inclusion as war reserves; balancing low priority and high priority stocks; deleting assets that exceed computed requirements; using general issue long supply assets to meet unfilled war reserve requirements, and establishing criteria for preparing and using war reserve studies.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Planning programming budgeting, *Army procurement, *Reserve equipment, *Stockpiles, Supplies, Logistics support, Warfare, Army budgets, Army planning, Defense systems, Requirements

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